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R E P O R T S  
FROM  
C O M M I S S I O N E R S :  
*NINE VOLUMES.*

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—(5.)—

P R I S O N S .  
F A C T O R I E S .

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Session  
*22 January — 28 August 1846.*

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# REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1846.

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## MILLBANK PRISON.

### THIRD REPORT

Of the INSPECTORS of MILLBANK PRISON, made in pursuance of the Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 26, s. 11 ;—specifying “the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, and the Expense of such Prison, and such other matters relating to the Discipline and Management of such Prison as they shall deem expedient, or as the Secretary of State shall direct,” during the year 1845.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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*Millbank Prison,  
31st July, 1846.*

THIS Prison continues to be appropriated, under the provisions of the 6 and 7 Vic. c. 26, as a Dépôt for the detention of all convicts sentenced to transportation in Great Britain. Here they remain until embarked in pursuance of their sentences, or until the Secretary of State, by virtue of the authority vested in him by law, shall direct their removal to any other prison or place of confinement in which they may be lawfully detained, should Her Majesty be pleased to commute the sentence of transportation to that of imprisonment.

Appropriation of  
the Prison.

Under the Act for the appropriation of this prison to its present purposes, the Secretary of State has given the general superintendence to three Inspectors of Prisons, who are appointed “Inspectors of Millbank Prison.” They possess powers similar to those vested in the Visiting Justices of County Prisons, and are authorized to submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State, Rules for the government of the Prison, and the discipline, maintenance, and employment of the prisoners.

General Superin-  
tendence of the  
Prison.

The convicts under sentence of transportation, admitted into the Prison, are recommended by the Inspectors, for final disposal, under certain regulations issued by the Secretary of State ;—such disposal being made with reference to the age, crime, sentence, and previous convictions of each prisoner. The Inspectors make a careful personal inspection of each prisoner ; they examine the documents transmitted with him, containing observations or recommendations by the Court before which the prisoner was tried, the reports of the Governor and Chaplain of the Prison from which he came, and as full particulars as can be obtained of his previous character and habits. The following is the classification of the convicts made in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Secretary of State :—

Disposal of the  
Prisoners.

Prisoners convicted of the graver classes of offences, which, before the last amendment of the Criminal Law, were punishable by death, namely,—arson, burglary, rape, forgery, and robbery attended with violence to the person, are sent, in the first instance, to Norfolk Island, whatever may be the length of their sentences, for terms of not less than two, nor more than four years : the length of this, the most severe part of their punishment, being determined by the Secretary of State. Besides these classes of convicts, there are sent to the same place of punishment all those sentenced, for whatever crime, to transportation for life ; all persons whose cases are marked with circumstances of peculiar aggravation, and whose sentences are not less than 15 years ; and all such as have been, on any former occasion, sentenced to transportation, whether the previous sentence was carried out in the Penal Colonies, or commuted after a period of labour in the hulks in this country, or its dependencies. The longest detention in Norfolk Island is awarded to prisoners sentenced for life, and to such as having been sentenced to death have experienced the

Prisoners sent to  
Norfolk Island.

A

mercy of the Crown, and to those against whom Death has been recorded. These convicts, when they have passed through the period of their detention in Norfolk Island, are transferred to the Probationary Gang in Van Diemen's Land, where they pass through the stages of holders of Probationary Passes and Tickets of Leave, before they are admitted to a conditional pardon. In the year 1845, 608 convicts were sent to Norfolk Island.

Prisoners sent to Van Diemen's Land.

Adult male convicts in a fit state of health to be transported, with the exception of such as are selected, on account of the aggravated nature of their crimes, for transportation to Norfolk Island, and of such as are sent to Pentonville Prison, or to the Hulk Establishments at Bermuda and Gibraltar, are sent to Van Diemen's Land, where they are first placed in the Probationary Gangs for periods of not less than one year, nor, except in cases of misconduct, of more than two years; and they then pass through the respective stages of Probationary Pass and Tickets of Leave Holders, before they obtain a conditional pardon. During the past year the number of transported convicts sent to Van Diemen's Land amounted to 1596. From the accounts recently received of the condition of the colony of Van Diemen's Land, the transportation of convicts to that colony has been suspended for the present, and the mode of their future disposal is now under consideration by the Government.

Prisoners sent to Gibraltar and Bermuda.

In the year 1845, 750 able-bodied male convicts were sent to the Hulk Establishments at Gibraltar and Bermuda, to be employed in the Government Works carrying on at those stations. The convicts usually selected for these places are of the class who have hitherto been sent to the Probation Gangs in Van Diemen's Land.

Prisoners sent to Pentonville Prison.

The convicts selected for Pentonville Prison are, with certain exceptions, between the ages of 18 and 35, who have been convicted once only, and sentenced to be transported for periods not exceeding fifteen years. The period of their confinement at Pentonville has been about 18 months. They are then removed to the Australian Colonies, either with conditional pardons, or with tickets of leave or probation passes, according to their conduct in Pentonville Prison, while such as have behaved ill are sent to the Probation Gangs in Van Diemen's Land. The number removed to Pentonville Prison in the last year was 283.

Prisoners sent to the Invalid Hulk.

Notwithstanding the most rigid observance of the rule that in all practicable cases the sentences of transportation passed upon offenders should be really carried out, there remains a limited class, who, from sickness, loss of limbs, or other physical impediments, are unfit for active labour, in which category are included those who although the subjects of diseases of a curable kind, are, for the present, unfit to undertake a long voyage. For the reception of these individuals an Invalid Hulk is maintained at Woolwich, where a medical examination is made from time to time by one of the Inspectors, with the view of reporting to the Secretary of State the fitness for transportation of such as recover their health. Great vigilance is necessary to prevent the undue increase of this class of convicts, lest the deterring effect of the sentence of transportation should be diminished by the apparent commutation of their punishment; and it will be seen below, in the medical part of this Report, that although the number of sick received into the Prison has been much increased by the almost indiscriminate admission of all prisoners from the gaols throughout the kingdom, whatever may be their state of health, the number sent to the Invalid Hulk has only amounted to 148, and that no less than 141 of these were affected with the diseases or mutilations on account of which they were sent to the Hulk, at the time of reception into Millbank Prison.

Prisoners sent to Parkhurst Prison.

Two hundred and three convict boys, who were considered eligible for Parkhurst Prison, were sent thither in the year 1845. As, however, considerable difficulty has arisen in the favourable disposal in the colonies of very young boys, and of boys of low stature, when sent from Parkhurst, it has not of late been deemed expedient to send to that Prison any boys of this description. Many of them have committed but light offences, but have been sentenced to transportation under an impression that they would be sent to Parkhurst, and there subjected to a reformatory discipline. There is consequently an accumulation of these very young boys at Millbank, who are not

eligible for Parkhurst, and whose continued confinement at the former Prison is attended with much inconvenience to the general discipline.

It was stated in the last Annual Report, that a large hall, called "The Juvenile Ward," had been erected for the moral and religious instruction, and industrial training of convict youths, who are considered too young for Pentonville Prison, and yet too advanced in age, stature, and habits, for Parkhurst; a class of transported convicts for whom no suitable provision had hitherto been made. The youths remain in this ward from twelve to eighteen months, previously to their removal abroad. They are carefully instructed in moral and religious duties; they have two hours' school instruction every evening; they are taught trades, principally those of tailoring and shoemaking; and they are regularly drilled. This important and interesting division of the prison is under the special care of the Governor and Chaplains. It has been in full operation during the past year with highly satisfactory and encouraging results. The number of youths in the juvenile ward at the commencement of the year was 240. During the course of the year 217 were admitted to it; and the daily average number in the Ward has been 203. The following numbers have been removed abroad in the course of the past year:—

Prisoners who, their conduct having been exemplary, have received conditional pardons, and have been sent to Western Australia,—4.

Prisoners who, their conduct having been very good, have been sent to Van Diemen's Land, to receive on arrival there tickets of leave,—42.

Prisoners who, their conduct having been good, have been sent to Van Diemen's Land, to receive on arrival there probationary passes,—187.

Prisoners who, their conduct having been bad, have been removed from the Ward, and sent to Van Diemen's Land, there to be placed in the probationary gangs,—42.

The conduct of the greater number of the prisoners of the juvenile ward has been satisfactory. Their progress in trades has been remarkable, and their industry is evinced by their earnings having amounted—

	£	s.	d.
during the first quarter to . . .	398	17	5
during the second quarter „ . . .	382	11	6½
during the third quarter „ . . .	349	15	6¼
during the fourth quarter „ . . .	356	13	0

The total earnings during the year . 1,487 17 6

These youths have manifested a great desire for instruction, their orderly behaviour during school hours has improved, and the progress they have made has been considerable.

As the Inspectors possess no means of providing for the detention of sick and lame female prisoners, in the manner which has been described with reference to the males, it necessarily results that no female prisoner can be received at Millbank, whose health is not such as to admit of her being sent abroad. The female prisoners are employed during their sojourn in the prison in work of various kinds for the use of the establishment, and also most usefully in making, mending, and washing their own clothes, and those of the male prisoners. Female Prisoners.

After remaining in the prison for a few weeks or months, until a sufficient number have accumulated to form the complement of a ship, which necessarily takes place more slowly than in the case of male prisoners, the females are embarked for Van Diemen's Land, where they are confined in a penitentiary managed by female officers, until they can be recommended to the colonists as household servants. It was stated in the last Report that the Inspectors had received authority from the Secretary of State to select a competent matron for each ship: an improvement which cannot fail to be recognised by those who bear in mind that until that time female prisoners had been entrusted on the voyage entirely to male officers. The Inspectors have now to add that they have availed themselves of the permission thus granted to them by the Secretary of State with reference to the last three female transport-ships, and that the result of the change has already become apparent in the increased amount

of work done on the voyage, no less than in the improved demeanour of the prisoners.

**Fittings of Convict Ships.**

The advantageous arrangements described by the Inspectors in their late Reports relative to the fittings of the convict ships, have been continued. Before the adoption of these improvements, four, and sometimes five prisoners slept together during the long voyage to Australia in one sleeping berth. The Prison deck being entirely dark, neither employment nor instruction could be carried on, and there was no check upon the most demoralizing intercourse. The sleeping berths being fixtures, no facilities existed for cleaning them, and they were often infested with vermin, shortly after the vessel had left the river. According to the improved method of fitting up these ships, there are tables and seats for the convicts on the prison deck, in messes of eight, and at night each convict has a separate sleeping berth. The berths being moveable, can be at times thoroughly cleansed. Illuminators are introduced on each side of the deck, extending the whole length of the ship, and the convicts are thus enabled to read, write, and work. A religious instructor accompanies every party of male convicts. A useful collection of books and elementary lessons in reading, writing, and arithmetic, has been provided, in order that school instruction may be carried on during the voyage.

**Employment of Convicts during the Voyage.**

It was stated in the last annual Report, that arrangements had been made for supplying the convicts, both male and female, with work during the voyage. A depôt of materials for making clothing for the use of the convicts abroad, has been established by the Board of Ordnance at Millbank Prison. These materials are cut out in the prison, and a certain quantity is placed on board each convict ship, to be made up during the voyage. An invoice of the quantity furnished to each ship is sent to the Board of Ordnance, a copy of which is given to the Surgeon Superintendent of the convict vessel, when the articles are sent on board. This invoice he is to hand over to the Ordnance storekeeper on arrival in the colony, together with the garments made up, and such of the materials as have not been used. A certain number of prisoners, best qualified to superintend the work classes, are selected by the Inspectors, and recommended to the Surgeon Superintendent.

About a thousand garments are placed on board a convict ship, containing 250 prisoners, viz. :—

Grey cloth jackets	.	.	.	.	250
„ waistcoats	.	.	.	.	250
„ trousers	.	.	.	.	250
Dowlas trousers	.	.	.	.	250
					<hr/>
					1000

Highly satisfactory accounts have been received, not only of the good effect which employment has produced upon the discipline of the ship, and the health and conduct of the prisoners, but also of the amount of work performed during the voyage, and of the manner in which the work has been executed. With the single exception of the first ship supplied with materials, the whole quantity has been made up on the passage, and regularly delivered to the Ordnance Storekeeper on arrival, whose receipts for the proper amount have been returned, with certificates duly attested, that “from the strong and neat manner in which the articles of clothing are stitched it is manifest that great attention must have been paid to the workmanship,” and “that the articles have been compared with others in store, and that they are considered to be as good workmanship, if not better.” Several of the Surgeons Superintendent have asserted that more than double the amount of work could have been executed, had sufficient materials been placed on board. An increased supply has in consequence been provided.

These results of the experiments of furnishing work to the convicts during the long voyage to Australia, are highly gratifying, and reflect much credit on the officers in charge of the ships, and on the prisoners.

**Number of Prisoners received during the Year.**

There has been a diminution in the number of prisoners received during the past, as compared with the preceding year; but the daily average number in confinement has been greater.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Received in the year	1844	3670	435	4105
	1845	3100	423	3523
The greatest number in confinement at	1844	1089	206	1295
any one time, was	1845	1131	256	1387
The daily average number in confinement	1844	742	165	907
during the year	1845	823	161	984
Number of prisoners in confinement at	1844	906	176	1082
the termination of the year	1845	382	245	627

The following are the numbers sentenced to transportation, who have been disposed of during the past year, in the several modes described in this Report:—

Disposal of Prisoners during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners sent to Norfolk Island	608	..
"    Van Diemen's Land	1596	340
"    Gibraltar	350	..
"    Bermuda	400	..
"    Pentonville Prison	283	..
"    Parkhurst Prison	203	..
"    Invalid Hulk, Woolwich	148	..
	3568	340

Further particulars relating to the prisoners received into Millbank Prison, and their disposal during the year 1845, are given in the Tables, Appendix A, annexed to this Report.

Extensive repairs are reported by the Clerk of the Works to be necessary in several parts of the Prison, respecting which the Inspectors have submitted a Special Report and Estimate to the Secretary of State.

State of the Buildings.

It was stated in the last annual Report, that the slate gutters of Pentagons 3 and 4, were out of repair, occasioning much dampness; but that measures had been taken which it was hoped would remedy those defects without having recourse to the costly expedient of replacing them by lead or zinc gutters. It is now reported that the mischief then alluded to, as in progress, has much increased during the last twelve months. The damp has affected the walls in various parts of these Pentagons; and the Clerk of the Works represents that steps should be taken without delay, to arrest these dilapidations. He proposes to effect this, by removing the slate gutters, and reconstructing them according to a plan which he has already submitted. The expense will probably amount to the sum of £2500.

The service of water from the river Thames to the Prison, requires to be repaired throughout; it having been ascertained during the course of frequent partial repairs performed last year that the principal pipes are excessively corroded. These remarks apply also to the extensive services of water to the various cisterns, sinks, and water-closets, throughout the establishment.

The slate roofs of Pentagons 4, 5, and 6, require partial repair. The exterior of the Pentagons throughout require painting. A great number of sashes and window-frames are become rotten, and must be replaced.

The tower of Pentagon 1, mentioned in former Reports, continues gradually to settle down; it may, however, be yet many years before this defect will require more serious notice.

The alterations and additions effected during the past year, have been extensive; but not disproportionate to the exigencies of the establishment. An unfinished building in the centre yard of the small Pentagon, has been completed and converted into a spacious laundry, and the rooms constituting the old laundry, have been fitted up as store rooms, for the use of the manufacturer, and for the Dépôt of Materials for the employment of prisoners during the voyage to the Penal Colonies.

Alterations and Additions to the Building.

The dwarf walls in the chapel-yard which impeded the free circulation of air, and made the yard and the walls of the adjacent buildings very damp, have been removed, also two old store rooms which abutted on them, and which were in a ruinous state. The chapel-yard has been surface-drained and gravelled. The windows of the covered ways from the pentagons to the chapel have been framed and glazed.



New workshops have been erected in the interior of the Prison, contiguous to Pentagon 2, and the old work-shops in the garden have been converted into an "Inquest-room" and "Dead-house."

**Discipline.**

The discipline already described in the Inspectors' late Reports continues to be enforced. In consequence, however, of the reduction of the number of the subordinate officers mentioned in the last Report, the extra duties which have from time to time devolved on the warders, have, in carrying out the system, become so onerous, as not only materially to impair the efficient discharge of their ordinary duties, but also visibly to affect their health; and the Inspectors are of opinion that an addition to the present number of the staff is necessary.

**Conduct of the Officers.**

The Inspectors have again the satisfaction of acknowledging the valuable services of the superior officers. The zeal and active exertions manifested by the Governor in the maintenance of the prison discipline have continued unabated.

They have also to record the indefatigable labours of the Chaplains in the performance of their important duties.

The medical Superintendent has continued to merit their warmest confidence, by the attention which he has continued to give to the medical department.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has, with some exceptions, been satisfactory.

Under the sixth Rule of the prison, the Inspectors have power to fine any officer or servant for neglect or violation of duty, any sum not exceeding three months' salary. A scale of fines to be enforced by the Governor on officers having the charge of prisoners, for irregularities, omissions or neglect of duties, &c. is annexed to the Rules. Up to the 31st March, 1845, officers' fines were always credited to the salary account, the total cost charged in the general annual account, being reduced by the amount of fines, as appears by the books of the prison. Since the 31st March, 1845, the officers' fines have been paid into a fund for the relief of officers and their widows.

**Conduct of Prisoners.**

The conduct of the prisoners taken as a body, has been orderly and submissive. Instances of insubordination have not been frequent; and only one attempt at escape has been made in 1845, in which three lads of the Juvenile Ward were implicated.

The punishments inflicted for breaches of Prison Discipline have increased during the last twelve months, in consequence of the high average of both adult and juvenile prisoners. The Returns, in Appendix B, show the number and description of these punishments. It has been necessary in some instances to inflict corporal punishment on adult as well as juvenile male prisoners. Full particulars of each case are given in Appendix B. From which it appears, that corporal punishment has only been resorted to for violent and refractory conduct, or for a long continued course of mis-conduct, and after the ordinary modes of punishment had been resorted to in vain.

Nearly all the prison punishments are of a very lenient character; more than four-fifths consisting of stoppage of diet for one meal, or for one or two days.

**Religious Instruction.**

The religious instruction is conducted by a Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain, by whom there are ordinarily performed on Sundays five full services, with a sermon after each. When the number of prisoners is such as to enable the juvenile class to attend chapel with the other male transports, these services are reduced to four; but this is seldom the case. Of the five services, three are performed in chapel at the hours of 10½ A.M., 2½ P.M., and 6½ P.M. respectively, the males and females attending alternately in the morning and afternoon, the females always in the evening. Two services are performed in the juvenile ward; the one at 10½ A.M., and the second at 2½ P.M.

Such of the male and female prisoners as, after due examination by one of the chaplains, appear in a fit state of mind, are admitted to partake of the Holy Communion.

Besides the Sunday duty, three services of half an hour's length are performed daily to the males at 8½ A.M., to the juvenile class (in the large hall allotted to them) at the same hour, and to the females at 9½ A.M. These services consist of a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, one or more of the

psalms appointed for the day, a hymn, and a short practical exposition of a portion of Scripture, taken in alternate weeks from the Old and New Testaments.

The sick in each infirmary are individually visited day by day; and as many general ministrations as the number of occupied wards require are regularly performed.

The chaplains are engaged during the rest of each day in visiting prisoners, inspecting the schools, looking over prisoners' letters, attending to correspondence, and other general duties.

The plan of general instruction is carried on under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplains. One schoolmaster is attached during the day to each of the five pentagons for the instruction of the adult prisoners, and the five masters are engaged every evening in the Juvenile Ward. Each master delivers to the Chaplains a daily report of the lessons which have been delivered. The Chaplains, in exercising a general superintendence over the classes, point out any defect which may be apparent, and suggest any improvement that may be advisable in the mode of tuition. Once in the course of every fortnight the prisoners in the juvenile ward receive a gallery lesson on some useful subject, illustrated by specimens and diagrams. The Chaplains attend these lessons, and at their close suggest to the boys considerations of a religious nature upon the subjects on which they have been addressed. Four of the masters are engaged every Sunday evening in the juvenile ward, in affording religious instruction under the immediate direction of the Chaplains. Two schoolmistresses are occupied daily in the general instruction of the female convicts.

General Instruction.

The state of the Prison in regard to health during the year has been highly satisfactory. No disease of a serious nature has prevailed to any great extent amongst the prisoners. And both the mortality and the amount of sickness have been less than in either of the two preceding years.

State of Health.

A few cases of small-pox occurred during the early months of the year, when this disease prevailed in the neighbouring parts of Westminster, but no case proved fatal. Erysipelas attacked several of the prisoners in the course of the spring; and fever showed itself several times during the spring and summer, but did not at any time prevail extensively. Chest affections were frequent during the early part of the summer, and bowel complaints in the autumn. The last mentioned complaints were, however, less extensively prevalent and of a much less severe character than they had been for several previous years.

The total Number of Deaths has been 15; and as the average daily number of prisoners has been 990·879, the proportional mortality has been only 1·513 per cent. (Appendix C., table I.) In the years 1844 and 1843 the proportional mortality was respectively 1·874 and 1·890 per cent.

The decrease in the mortality is not owing to a larger number of prisoners having been discharged from the Prison by pardon in a bad state of health, for only one prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds during the past year, while in 1844 seven, and in 1843 as many as seventeen prisoners were so pardoned.

The nature of the diseases to which the deaths of the prisoners were due during the past year is shown in Table II. In the same table it will be seen that out of the 13 prisoners who died of disease, 4 were affected with the maladies which proved fatal to them, at the time of their reception into the Millbank Prison.

The number of prisoners admitted to the Infirmary during the year has been 565. In 1844 the number was 639. The average number of sick constantly in the infirmary has been 34·819 or 3·514 per 100 prisoners, (see Table V.) while in 1844, the number was 4·01, and in 1843, 3·86 per 100 prisoners. There has, therefore, it is evident, been a considerable diminution in the number of sick requiring treatment in the infirmary. But in neither of the last two years can the amount of sickness be regarded otherwise than as very small, when it is borne in mind that nearly half the sick prisoners were affected with the complaints for which they were admitted into the infirmary, at the time of their reception into the prison (see Table VII.). There is one fact shown in Table VII., to which it seems desirable here to direct especial attention. It is that amongst the sick treated in the infirmary there are included no less than 64 who were affected with itch when received into this Prison, although certificates of their being free from infectious disorders had been signed by the surgeons of the gaols from which they were brought. All prisoners affected with itch may be refused

admission into the Millbank Prison. But it has hitherto been the practice to reject those only in whom the disease has existed in a very obvious degree, and in the case of those affected in a less degree, merely to intimate to the governors of the gaols from which they were brought, that for the future a more careful examination of the prisoners should be made by the surgeon before signing the medical certificate. The caution thus given has, in many instances, been wholly disregarded; almost every week, prisoners affected with itch are brought to this Prison. It will, therefore, be necessary henceforth to exert, with less reserve, the power of rejecting such prisoners, since the reception of them is necessarily attended with the risk of infecting the clothing and furniture of this establishment.

The cases of sickness treated in the wards of the Prison, like those requiring treatment in the infirmary, have been less numerous than in either of the two preceding years. The total number of distinct cases of this class in the past year has been 5663. The average number of such cases under treatment daily has been 2·98 per 100 prisoners (see table VI.). In 1844 the average daily number under treatment was 3·64, and in 1843, 3·83 per 100 prisoners.

The juvenile convicts of the Millbank Prison class, though confined for longer periods, have enjoyed as good health as the rest of the prisoners. Only two have died out of an average number of 203·172, so that the proportional mortality has been only ·984 per cent. The number of these juvenile prisoners confined by sickness to the infirmary has on the average been only 2·284 per cent; and the number under treatment for more trifling ailments, not requiring their removal to the infirmary, only 2·768 per cent. The experience of the past year has, therefore, tended to confirm the hope expressed in the last Report of the Inspectors, that the many precautions taken to maintain the health of the prisoners of this class would not fail in their intended object.

The number of convicts removed to the invalid hulk on account of their being unfit for immediate transportation, has been greater during the past year than it was in 1844. This has been owing principally to the circumstance that during the early part of 1844, prisoners, labouring under chronic diseases and various physical disabilities, disqualifying them for transportation, were not received into Millbank Prison, while during the whole of 1845, such cases have been received without restriction; and partly also to the operation of a recent order of the Secretary of State which directs that such prisoners, as are not perfectly fit to perform convict labour in the penal settlements, though they might be quite able to undergo the voyage, shall not be transported but shall be sent to the Invalid Hulk. On referring to Table VIII. it will be seen that in all, except seven, of the convicts removed to the Invalid Hulk the causes of unfitness for transportation existed at the time of their reception into Millbank Prison.

Four prisoners were sent to Bethlem Hospital during the year. Three of them were insane when received. In the case of one (J. G.), the plea of insanity was urged in his defence at his trial, and a strong body of medical evidence was brought to show that he was really insane. His unsoundness of mind manifested itself in a most unequivocal manner immediately after his reception into this Prison and he was removed to Bethlem Hospital at the end of 16 days. Another of these prisoners (A. McC.) was three several times refused admittance into Millbank Prison, and sent back to Newgate on account of her apparently insane conduct in the Reception Lodge, and of the doubtful terms in which the medical certificates, relative to the state of her mind, were worded. At length it having been distinctly certified by the Surgeon of Newgate, that she was free from insanity, and had not been insane while in that gaol, she was received. She was carefully watched during six weeks, and the result was, that all doubt as to the reality of her madness was removed. A third prisoner (M. A. M.) had very recently left a lunatic asylum, and was received into this Prison, in obedience to a special order of the Secretary of State, who directed that particular attention should be paid to the state of her mind, and that in the event of her being found insane, she should be sent to Bethlem Hospital. The fourth prisoner removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, (B. R.) was of sound mind when received, but had only been forty days in the prison, when she manifested symptoms of insanity. It could not be ascertained that she had ever been insane previously, nor could any other cause for the attack be discovered, than the workings of a heavily burdened conscience.

There is not the slightest reason to believe that either of the two convicts who committed suicide, recorded in Table 2, was insane prior to the moment of

his committing the act. One of them left on his slate a declaration that he was innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted. Nothing transpired which could throw light on the feelings predominant in the mind of the other.

The experience of another year has strengthened the conviction of the Inspectors, that the alterations made in the dietary of the prison were judicious, and have been highly beneficial in their effects.

The office of manufacturer having, during the last year, been abolished, the manufacturing department has been under the immediate control of the Governor; and during the whole year there has been a marked improvement in the industry of the prisoners generally. Manufacturing Department.

During the year 1844, upon a daily average of 874 prisoners

	£.	s.	d.
The earnings amounted to . . . .	3748	6	6½
The expense of the manufactory . . . .	1002	2	1½
Net profit by prisoners' earnings . .	2746	4	5½

Showing the annual earnings per head to have been 3*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*

During the year 1845, upon a daily average of 954 prisoners,

	£.	s.	d.
The earnings amounted to . . . .	5191	15	11½
The expenses of the manufactory . . . .	925	17	11
Net profit by prisoners' earnings . .	4265	18	0½

Showing the annual earnings per head to have been 4*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*

Whilst, however, it is highly satisfactory to acknowledge the zeal and ability displayed by the Governor in conducting this department during the time it has been under his immediate control, it must also be stated that other causes have been in operation which have greatly contributed to augment the earnings of the prisoners during the past year. By the establishment of the juvenile ward, which has been in full operation the whole year, more than 200 prisoners work together, by which means considerable facilities are afforded for instructing them in trades and for superintending the work carried on. These prisoners remaining a considerable time in the prison are enabled to acquire greater skill as workmen, to perform better work, and a greater amount of it, and as a necessary consequence, to produce larger earnings. There has also been a considerable increase in the average number of prisoners employed on the more productive branches of manufacture, as is shown below.

	1844. Average Daily Earnings. d.	1845. Average Daily Earnings. d.
Shoemakers . . . . 39	9½	73
Tailors . . . . 305	3½	478
Weavers . . . . 22	4½	59
		4

Whilst there has been a considerable decrease in the numbers engaged in the least productive employment, viz., coir and oakum picking.

	1844. Average Daily Earnings. d.	1845. Average Daily Earnings. d.
Coir and oakum pickers . 248	½	119
		5

It is, however, but due to the Governor and officers employed under him in the manufacturing department, to state that they have exhibited much energy and attention in carrying on their respective duties, to which much of the improvement may be fairly attributed.

The particulars of the manufactory account will be seen on reference to Appendix D, annexed to this Report.

We insert in the Appendix (E) a statement of the Expenditure of the Prison Expenditure.  
for the year 1845.

The expense of the Government of the Prison, the diet, clothing of the prisoners, and the repairs of the prison buildings amounted to 35,230*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*

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## THIRD REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

The sum received from the net earnings of the prisoners, exclusive of the salaries and expenses of the manufacturing department

	£.	s.	d.
Amounted to . . . . .	4265	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Subsistence money for soldiers . . . . .	4	3	6
Total . . . . .	4270	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Net expenses . . . . .	£30,960	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

It will be seen, on referring to the amount of expenses in Appendix E, that the sum of 4792*l.* 14*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* has been expended in the removal of convicts to other prisons, their embarkation on board convict ships, and their clothing, books, &c., for use during the voyage.

*Inspectors of Millbank Prison,* { WM. CRAWFORD,  
WHITWORTH RUSSELL,  
JOHN GEORGE PERRY.

## APPENDIX A.

TABLE NO. I.

CONVICT PRISONERS received under the General Penitentiary Acts, before the passing of the Millbank Prison Act.

	Males.	Females.
On the 31st December, 1844, there remained . .	.. 6	.. 6
Removed :—		
By pardon . . . . .	2	.. 6
By time expired . . . . .	2	.. ..
	— 4	—
Remaining in the prison on the 31st December, 1845	.. 2	..

TABLE NO. II.

CONVICTS for TRANSPORTATION, received under the Millbank Prison Act.

	Males.	Females.
On the 31st December, 1844, there remained . . .	906	176
Received in the year 1845 . . . . .	3,100	423
	— 4,006	— 599
Removed :—		
By pardon . . . . .	9	8
By death . . . . .	14	1
To Bethlem Hospital . . . . .	1	3
To Parkhurst Prison . . . . .	203	..
To Pentonville Prison . . . . .	283	..
To other prisons . . . . .	8	2
To Justitia, invalid hulk . . . . .	148	..
To convict ships for transportation . . . . .	2,958	340
	— 3,624	— 354
Remaining the 31st December, 1845 . . . . .	382	245

TABLE NO. III.

## SUMMARY.

	Remained Dec. 31, 1844.	Received Dec. 31, 1845.	Total.	Removed in 1845.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1845.
Penitentiary prisoners :—					
Males . . . . .	6	..	6	4	2
Females . . . . .	6	..	6	6	..
Convicts for transportation :—					
Males . . . . .	906	3,100	4,006	3,624	382
Females . . . . .	176	423	599	354	245
Total . . . . .	1,094	3,523	4,617	3,988	629

The greatest Number of Convicts in the Prison at any one time :—

Males . . . . . 1,131  
Females . . . . . 256

1,387

The Daily Average Number of Convicts throughout the year :—

Males . . . . . 823  
Females . . . . . 161

984

TABLE No. IV.—NUMBER of TRANSPORT SHIPS despatched to the Colonies, and of Prisoners embarked on board each, during the year 1845.

Date.	Name of Ship	Males.	Females.	Destination.
January . . .	Warrior hulk . . . . .	200	..	Gibraltar.
„ „ . . .	Mount Stuart Elphinstone . . . . .	231	..	Van Diemen's Land.
March . . .	China . . . . .	200	..	Bermuda.
„ „ . . .	Tory . . . . .	..	170	Van Diemen's Land.
„ „ . . .	Theresa . . . . .	220	..	„ „
May . . .	David Malcolm . . . . .	214	..	Norfolk Island.
„ „ . . .	Marion . . . . .	273	..	Van Diemen's Land.
June . . .	Equestrian . . . . .	300	..	„ „
July . . .	Lloyds . . . . .	..	170	„ „
„ „ . . .	Stratheden . . . . .	55	..	„ „
August . . .	Mayda . . . . .	195	..	Norfolk Island.
September . . .	Pestonjee Bomanjee . . . . .	272	..	Van Diemen's Land.
October . . .	Cumberland . . . . .	4	..	Western Australia.
November . . .	Asia . . . . .	150	..	Gibraltar.
December . . .	Barretto Junior . . . . .	200	..	Bermuda.
„ „ . . .	Joseph Somes . . . . .	245	..	Van Diemen's Land.
„ „ . . .	China . . . . .	199	..	Norfolk Island.
	Total . . . . .	2,958	340	
	Grand Total . . . . .	3,298		

APPENDIX B.

TABLE No. I.—PUNISHMENTS of MALE PRISONERS for the Year 1845.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	ADULTS.												Total.	
	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	14 Days.	One Meal.	Cat.	Birch.	Admonished				
Handcuffs . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Dark Cells, with Rations . . . . .	2	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
„ „ on Punishment Diet . . . . .	5	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Refractory Cells, with Rations . . . . .	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
„ „ on Punishment Diet . . . . .	7	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	890	470	180	..	..	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	2030	
Admonitions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	97	
Whippings . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	
To pick Oakum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	
														2209
	PRISONERS OF THE JUVENILE WARD.													
Dark Cells, with Rations . . . . .	7	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
„ „ on Punishment Diet . . . . .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Refractory Cells, with Rations . . . . .	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
„ „ on Punishment Diet . . . . .	8	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	620	280	137	..	9	2	280	..	..	..	..	..	1328	
Admonitions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	101	
Whippings . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	21	
Sent to Separation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	35	
To pick Oakum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
Sent from the Kitchen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	
Expelled the Juvenile Ward . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	
														1551
	OTHER JUVENILE PRISONERS.													
Handcuffs . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Dark Cells, with Rations . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
„ „ on Punishment Diet . . . . .	3	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Refractory Cells, with Rations . . . . .	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
„ „ on Punishment Diet . . . . .	6	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	543	287	140	..	21	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	1182	
Admonitions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	51	
Whippings . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	
To pick Oakum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
														1280
	TOTAL PUNISHMENTS OF THE THREE CLASSES.													
Handcuffs . . . . .	7													
Dark Cells, with Rations . . . . .	1 Day 3													
„ „ . . . . .	2 Days 2													
„ „ . . . . .	3 Days 7													
„ „ . . . . .	7 Days 1													
„ „ on Punishment Diet . . . . .	1 Day 15													
„ „ . . . . .	2 Days 19													
„ „ . . . . .	3 Days 21													
Refractory Cells, with Rations . . . . .	1 Day 9													
„ „ . . . . .	2 Days 9													
„ „ . . . . .	3 Days 4													
Refractory Cells, on Punishment Diet . . . . .	1 Day 21													
„ „ . . . . .	2 Days 17													
„ „ . . . . .	3 Days 16													
„ „ . . . . .	6 Days 2													
„ „ . . . . .	7 Days 3													
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	1 Meal 962													
„ „ . . . . .	1 Day 2052													
„ „ . . . . .	2 Days 1037													
„ „ . . . . .	3 Days 457													
„ „ . . . . .	7 Days 30													
„ „ . . . . .	14 Days 2													
Admonitions . . . . .														249
Whippings, with the Cat . . . . .														9
„ „ with the Birch . . . . .														33
Sent into Separation . . . . .														35
„ to pick Oakum . . . . .														13
„ from the Kitchen . . . . .														7
Expelled the Juvenile Ward . . . . .														8
														5040

## 13

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	ADULTS.															
	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	14 Days.	One Meal.	Deprived of Porter.					Total.	
Handcuffs . . . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Dark Cells, on Punishment Diet . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Refractory Cells, on Punishment Diet . . . . .	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	97	35	7	..	..	..	..	..	162	18	..	..	..	..	319	
Admonitions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	49	
Sent from the Laundry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	
Separate Cells . . . . .	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
															420	
	<b>JUVENILES.</b>															
Dark Cells, with Rations . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
" " on Punishment Diet . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	35	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	71	
Admonitions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	
Separate Cells . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
															86	

Handcuffs . . . . .	4	Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	3 Days . . . . .	44	
Dark Cells, with Rations . . . . .	1 Day . . . . .	2	“ “ . . . . .	3 Days . . . . .	7
“ “ on Punishment Diet . . . . .	1 Day . . . . .	2	Admonitions . . . . .		57
Refractory Cells, on Punishment Diet . . . . .	1 Day . . . . .	18	Sent from the Laundry . . . . .		8
“ “ “ “ . . . . .	2 Days . . . . .	18	Sent into Separation . . . . .		11
“ “ “ “ . . . . .	3 Days . . . . .	1			
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	One meal . . . . .	297	Total . . . . .		506
“ “ . . . . .	1 Day . . . . .	132			

ADULT PRISONERS.						
When Ordered.	Number of Lashes Ordered.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.	How Inflicted.	When Inflicted.	In Minutes or Orders of Inspectors, and Folio.	Offence.
1845. Jan. 10	36	36	With Cat.	1845. Jan. 11	Folio 121, Order Book.	Refusing to work and to perform the usual duties, and for the continuance of this conduct after being admonished. This prisoner had been nine times previously reported.
March 18	36	26	Cat.	March 19	171 "	For creating a most disgraceful disturbance, and for conduct subversive of all order and discipline. This prisoner had been twice previously reported.
June 51	36	26	Cat.	June 21	231 "	For using threatening language towards the deputy-governor and one of the principal warders. This prisoner had been twice previously reported.
July 24	36	36	Cat.	July 24	256 "	For having been guilty of repeated offences against the discipline of the prison. Five times previously reported.
Sept. 19	36	36	Cat.	Sept. 19	292 "	For peremptorily refusing to obey the warder's orders, and for striking him when in the execution of his duty. This prisoner had been five times previously reported.
Nov. 1	36	28	Cat.	Nov. 1	320 "	For insolence to the governor, and for most insubordinate conduct, having been previously frequently reported for violent and abusive language, having been seven times previously reported.

Jan. 11	24	24	Birch.	Jan. 11	56, Minute Book	For insolence to the assistant chaplain, having been seven times previously reported.
Feb. 12	24	24	Birch.	Feb. 13	144, Order Book	For wilfully striking another prisoner when paraded for school, having been six times previously reported.
" 22	36	36	Birch	Feb. 22	69, Minute Book	For disobedience, insolence, and endeavouring to implicate other prisoners. Sixteen previous reports against this prisoner.
Jan. 25	36	36	Birch	Jan. 25	61 "	For stealing and general bad conduct, having been five times previously reported.
May 2	24	24	Birch	May 2	196, Order Book	For creating a disturbance in the ward, and for perseverance therein and laughing at the officers. This prisoner has been eight times previously reported.
"	36	24	Birch	"	196 "	For fighting a pitched battle with prisoner P. H. in the water-closet. Ten previous reports against this prisoner.
"	24	24	Birch	"	196 "	For mocking and ridiculing the warder. Fifteen previous reports against this prisoner.
"	36	36	Birch	"	196 "	For refusing, when in a refractory cell, to give up his dinner-tin; and, when the tin was full of water, for throwing the contents at the officer, and for trying to prevent the officer leaving his cell, and then accusing him of pushing him. This prisoner had been 15 times previously reported.
July, 4	24	24	Birch	July 5	242 "	For impertinence to the schoolmaster, and on being expostulated with for speaking to him in a threatening manner, and for general bad conduct during his confinement. This prisoner had been seven times previously reported.



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TABLE No. III—continued.

PRISONERS OF THE JUVENILE WARD—continued.												
Name.	Age.	When Ordered.	Number of Lashes Ordered.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.	How Inflicted.	When Inflicted.	In Minutes or Orders of Inspectors, and Folio.	Offence.				
P. H.	17	1845 July 4	24	24	With Birch	1845 July 5	242, Order Book	For disturbing the chaplain while at prayers, and for gross insubordination to his warder. This prisoner had been 17 times previously reported.				
J. B.	15	August 7	24	24	Birch	August 7	264 "	For making a noise and creating disorder in the ward, and for insolence to the warders. This prisoner had been 17 times previously reported.				
W. B.	15	" 7	24	24	Birch	" 7	264 "	For making a noise and creating disorder in the ward, and for insolence to the warders. This prisoner had been 13 times previously reported.				
T. A.	19	" 27	24	24	Cat	" 27	264 "	For mutinous and insubordinate conduct towards the supervisor of the ward, having been 12 times previously reported.				
T. D.	17	" 27	24	24	Birch	" 27	277 "	For besmearing another prisoner's person and bed-clothes with cobbler's wax. Four previous reports against this prisoner.				
W. W.	16	" 28	36	36	Birch	" 28	278 "	For stealing the supper of the night guard on duty, having been reported previously 22 times.				
W. J.	18	Sept. 19	24	24	Birch	Sept. 19	293 "	For disobeying the orders of the warder, and throwing a shoemaker's last at another prisoner. This prisoner had been reported previously 20 times.				
W. K.	16	Nov. 28	36	36	Birch	Nov. 29	333 "	For fighting with another prisoner, E. B. Nineteen previous reports against this prisoner.				
E. B.	15	" 28	24	24	Birch	" 29	333 "	For fighting with another prisoner, W. K. Six previous reports against this prisoner.				
J. S.	17	Dec. 8	36	36	Birch	Dec. 8	341 "	For refusing to clean his cell, for using bad language to the warder, and for having repeatedly refused to perform his work. Five previous reports against this prisoner.				
W. B.	18	" 8	36	36	Cat	" 8	342 "	For mutinous conduct in the juvenile ward, and for repeated acts of disobedience and defiance to the officers. This prisoner had been previously reported 12 times.				
J. W.	18	" 12	36	24	Cat	" 12	346 "	For refusing, when under punishment and in solitary confinement, to work, notwithstanding he had been repeatedly directed to do so, and warned by the governor as to the consequences of his refusal, having been eight times previously reported.				

OTHER JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.												
J. B.	10	Oct. 3	24	11	Birch	Oct. 3	299, Order Book	For wilfully making water over the bed of a cell where he had been placed temporarily, whilst his own cell was being cleaned; having been 15 times previously reported.				
C. McC.	9	" 21	24	18	Birch	" 24	312 "	For getting up from his seat in chapel without leave, and changing it; having been reported no less than 15 times previously for bad conduct.				
W. P.	12	" 23	24	16	Birch	" 24	314 "	For breaking a pane of glass, and taking it entirely out, to enable him the better to see and talk out of the window, a practice for which he had been before punished. Had been reported previously 13 times.				
W. C.	12	Nov. 15	24	24	Birch	" 17	109, Minute Book	For general misconduct, disobedience of orders, and for swearing when at school. This prisoner had been previously reported 12 times.				
W. C.	14	Dec. 8	36	30	Birch	" 9	341, Order Book	For disobedience and insolent language to the schoolmaster, and for resistance to the officer when in the act of removing him to solitary confinement. This prisoner had been previously reported seven times.				

APPENDIX C.

TABLE No. I.—Showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS of the Different Classes in the Prison during the Year 1845, with the NUMBER of DEATHS, and PARDONS by Medical Recommendation, and of REMOVALS to a LUNATIC ASYLUM and the INVALID HULK, amongst each Class.

Classes of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners received during the Year.			Average daily Number of Prisoners.			Number of Deaths.			Number of Pardons by Medical Recommendation.		
	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.
Juvenile class . . .	195	..	195	203·172	..	203·172	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other convicts . . .	2905	423	3328	624·874	162·832	787·707	12	1	13	..	1	1
All convicts. . . .	3100	423	3523	828·046	162·832	990·879	14	1	15	..	1	1

Classes of Prisoners.	Number of Deaths per 100 Prisoners.			Number of Pardons per 100 Prisoners.			Number of Prisoners sent to a Lunatic Asylum.			Removals to the Invalid Hulk.	
	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	
Juvenile class . . .	·984	..	·984	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Other convicts . . .	1·920	·614	2·534	..	·614	·127	1	3	4	141	
All convicts . . .	1·690	·614	1·513	..	·614	·101	1	3	4	148	

## THE MILLBANK PRISON.

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TABLE No. II.—DEATHS during the Year 1845.

Names.	Age when Received.	Date of Reception.	Disease or cause of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Death.	How long in this Prison before Death.	State of Health when received.
JUVENILES.							
J. B. . . .	16	Nov. 10, 1844	Tubercular disease of Peritoneum and Intestines.	March, 1845. .	Oct. 30, 1845	11 Months .	Feeble, and affected with Por-rigo capitis.
J. D. . . .	16	July 25, 1845	Consumption . . .	Feb. 19, 1845. .	Nov. 12, 1845	12 „ .	Delicate.
P. W. . . .	11		Fever . . . . .	July 18, 1845. .	Aug. 7, 1845	3 Weeks .	Affected with fever.
MALE CONVICTS NOT OF THE JUVENILE CLASS.							
H. N. . . .	20	Oct. 9, 1844	Dysentery . . . .	Dec. 30, 1844. .	Jan. 7, 1845	3 Months .	Thin and feeble.
C. S. . . .	23	Jan. 10, 1845	Suicide by hanging .	„ . . . .	Jan. 14, 1845	4 Days . .	Good.
E. K. . . .	58	Nov. 5, 1844	Chronic Dysentery .	Jan. 1, 1845. .	Feb. 1, 1845	3 Months .	Feeble.
W. W. . . .	24	Dec. 24, 1844	Fever . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1845. .	March 2, 1845	3 „ . .	Good.
R. H. . . .	40	Jan. 10, 1845	Chronic Dysentery .	Dec. 27, 1844. .	March 3, 1845	2 „ . .	Feeble, thin, and suffering from dysentery.
W. B. . . .	30	Dec. 14, 1844	Consumption and Tu-bercular Arachnitis.	Feb. 23, 1845. .	Mar. 13, 1845	3 „ . .	Consumptive.
J. B. . . .	28	Jan. 17, 1845	Fever and Erysipelas .	Mar. 9, 1845. .	Apr. 16, 1845	4 „ . .	Good.
H. B. . . .	43	Apr. 29, 1845	Pleurisy and Pneumonia	Pleurisy before ad-mission. Pneumonia, May 25, 1845.	June 1, 1845	1 „ . .	Suffering from pleurisy.
C. P. . . .	30	Oct. 1, 1845	Apoplexy . . . .	Oct. 21, 1844. .	Oct. 21, 1845	3 „ . .	Feeble; complaining of he-morrhoids.
T. P. . . .	25	Aug. 25, 1845	Suicide by hanging .	„ . . . .	Oct. 29, 1845	2 Months .	Good.
J. B. . . .	22	Aug. 12, 1845	Fever . . . . .	Nov. 17, 1845. .	Dec. 4, 1845	5 „ . .	Good.
FEMALE CONVICT.							
A. M. . . .	44	May 12, 1845	Pleurisy with Phlebitis	July 11, 1845. .	July 2, 1845	2 Months .	Good, but weak-minded.

TABLE No. III.—PARDONS by MEDICAL RECOMMENDATION during the Year 1845.

Names.	Age when Received.	Date of Reception.	Disease forming the Ground of Pardon.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Discharge by Pardon.	How long in the Prison before Pardoned.	State of Health when Received.
I. M., or S. .	44	Dec. 14, 1843	Severe Epilepsy . .	Before reception .	April 30, 1845	Yrs. Ma. Dya. 1 4 17	Subject to Epilepsy.

TABLE No. IV.—INSANE PRISONERS during the Year 1845.

Name.	Age when Received.	Date of Reception.	Whether Insane when Received.	Whether Insane previously.	Character of the Insanity.	When first Symptoms appeared.	How long in this Prison before the Attack.	Date of Removal or Recovery.	Whither Removed.
J. G.	33	Jan. 11, 1845	Yes.	„ .	Delusions. .	„ .	M. Dya.	Jan. 27, 1845	Bethlem.
A. McC.	23	Dec. 18, 1844	Yes.	„ .	Mania . . .	„ .	„	Feb. 4, 1845	Bethlem.
B. R.	22	Jan. 11, 1845	No.	No.	Mania . . .	Feb. 27, 1845	1 10	Mar. 18, 1845	Bethlem.
M. A. } McK. }	20	May 19, 1845	Yes.	„ .	Idiotcy . . .	„ .	„	July 17, 1845	Bethlem.

TABLE No. V.—INFIRMARY Sick during the Year 1845.

## General Summary.

	Average Daily Num-ber of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted to the Infirmary. (87 Itch Cases included.)			Average Daily Num-ber of Infirmary Sick. (Itch Cases not included.)	Average Daily Num-ber of Infirmary Sick, per 100 Prisoners.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time. (28th Jan.)	Greatest Number of Infirmary Sick at any one time. (Itch Cases not included.) 12th Nov.	Average Number of Days that each Sick Prisoner remained in the Infirmary. (Itch Cases not included.)	Average Number of days passed in the Infirmary, out of the Average Daily Num-ber of Prisoners. (Itch Cases not included.)
		For Complaints existing when they were received.	For Complaints arising in Millbank Prison.	Total.						
Juvenile . . . .	203·172	8	81	89	4·641	2·284	210	3	21·175	8·377
Other male convicts .	624·874	193	141	334	20·293	3·247	880	33	26·453	11·853
Female convicts . .	162·832	54	88	142	9·885	6·070	217	12	26·145	22·157
All convicts . . .	990·879	255	310	565	34·819	3·514	1,307	48	25·520	12·825

TABLE No. VI.—CASUAL SICK during the Year 1845.

	Average daily Number of Prisoners	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Average daily Number of Cases.			Daily Number of Cases per 100 Prisoners.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.
Juveniles . . . . .	203·172	1102	966	2068	3·019	2·646	5·665	1·486	1·302	2·788
Other male convicts . . . . .	624·874	2992	2381	5376	8·197	6·523	14·728	1·311	1·044	2·355
Female convicts . . . . .	162·832	1569	1773	3354	4·304	4·857	9·189	2·641	2·981	5·622
All convicts . . . . .	990·879	5663	5120	10,798	15·520	14·027	29·583	1·566	1·415	2·981

TABLE No. VII.

Showing the NUMBER of COMPLAINTS existing at the time of the Prisoners' reception into the Millbank Prison, for which they were treated in this Infirmary.

	Juveniles.	Other Convicts.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
Fever . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Debility after fever . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Ague (quartan) . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	1	9	..	10
Paralysis . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Insanity . . . . .	..	2	..	2
Weak Mind . . . . .	..	2	..	2
Hysteria . . . . .	..	..	5	5
Headach . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis . . . . .	..	3	..	3
"    (chronic) . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Pleurisy . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Consumption . . . . .	..	6	..	6
Diseased Heart . . . . .	..	3	..	3
Jaundice . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Chronic Dysentery . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Diarrhœa . . . . .	..	3	..	3
Dropsy . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Strangulated Hernia . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Veneral Complaints (primary) . . . . .	..	22	15	37
"    "    (secondary) . . . . .	..	1	3	4
Phimosia . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Paraphimosia . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Stricture . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Pregnancy . . . . .	..	..	11	11
Chlorosis . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Leucorrhœa . . . . .	..	..	2	2
Diabetes . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Itch . . . . .	6	54	4	64
Vermia . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Toenia . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Injuries of the scalp . . . . .	..	6	..	6
Eruptions . . . . .	..	5	..	5
Boils . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Ophthalmia (acute) . . . . .	..	1	..	1
"    (chronic) . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Cataract . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Fistula lachrymalis . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Diseased bone . . . . .	..	4	..	4
Diseased joints . . . . .	..	5	..	5
Ulcers of the legs . . . . .	..	26	8	34
Acute abscess from diseased bone . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Chronic abscess and sinuses . . . . .	..	3	1	4
Swelling of the leg . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Injuries . . . . .	..	2	..	2
Scrofula . . . . .	1	5	..	6
Gout . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Chronic rheumatism . . . . .	..	2	..	2
Debility . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Senile debility . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Feigned complaints . . . . .	..	6	1	7
	8	193	54	255

TABLE No. VIII.

CAUSES of UNFITNESS for immediate TRANSPORTATION of the 148 Convicts removed to the Invalid Hulks during the year 1845.

	Diseases and Disabilities observed at the time of reception into Millbank Prison.	Diseases observed after reception into Millbank Prison.	Total.
Age and infirmities . . . . .	24	..	24
Debility . . . . .	1	..	1
Mental imbecility . . . . .	5	..	5
Arms disabled from disease or accidents . .	12	..	12
Loss of arm . . . . .	3	..	3
Disabled lower limbs . . . . .	10	..	10
Loss of legs . . . . .	8	..	8
Club foot . . . . .	2	..	2
Both arms and legs disabled . . . . .	1	..	1
Distorted spine . . . . .	6	..	6
Deformed chest and debility . . . . .	1	..	1
Paralysis . . . . .	5	..	5
Defective sight . . . . .	6	..	6
Cataract . . . . .	1	..	1
Severe epilepsy . . . . .	4	..	4
Diseased brain and weak mind . . . . .	1	..	1
Asthma . . . . .	5	..	5
Asthma, angular curvature of the spine and } deformed chest . . . . . }	2	..	2
Consumption . . . . .	8	4	12
Diseased heart . . . . .	3	..	3
Hæmorrhage from the Stomach . . . . .	1	..	1
Dropsy . . . . .	1	..	1
Diabetes . . . . .	1	..	1
Debility and diuresis . . . . .	..	1	1
Incontinence of urine . . . . .	1	..	11
Scrofula . . . . .	12	..	2
Chronic abscess . . . . .	4	1	5
Sinuses . . . . .	1	..	1
Fistula . . . . .	..	1	1
Fistula and chronic gout . . . . .	1	..	1
Stricture . . . . .	1	..	1
Purulent discharge from the ear . . . . .	1	..	1
Ulcer of the leg . . . . .	4	..	4
Diseased joints . . . . .	3	..	3
Diseased bones . . . . .	1	..	1
Chronic disease of the leg . . . . .	1	..	1
	141	7	148

Seven out of the 148 convicts removed to the Invalid Hulk were of the Juvenile Class. Of these seven, five laboured under consumption, one under scrofula, and one under purulent discharge from the ear.

## APPENDIX D.

## MANUFACTORY ACCOUNT from 1st January to 31st December, 1845.

Trade or Occupation of Prisoners.	Average Number of Prisoners employed daily.	Average Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Painters and Glaziers . . . . .	3	1 6	75 7 1½	
Smiths . . . . .	1	1 6	15 2 3	
Carpenters . . . . .	8	1 3	152 13 5½	
Masons . . . . .	1	1 3	20 9 4½	
Bricklayers . . . . .	2	1 3	39 8 9	
Plasterers . . . . .	1	1 3	14 7 6	
Labourers . . . . .	5	1 0	83 14 9	
Shoemakers . . . . .	73	0 11½	1,094 15 0½	
Brushmakers . . . . .	3	1 10½	93 9 5	
Matmakers . . . . .	2	0 3½	11 10 4	
Weavers . . . . .	25	0 6½	205 1 2½	
Jobbers . . . . .	59	0 4	305 19 8	
Tailors . . . . .	478	0 3½	2,147 18 3½	
Bookbinders . . . . .	3	0 6½	20 12 6½	
Bakers . . . . .	5	0 6	42 12 0	
Cooks . . . . .	12	0 6	96 0 0	
Coir and Oakum Pickers . . . . .	119	0 0½	100 2 3½	
Knitters . . . . .	2	0 1½	3 19 6½	
				4,523 6
<i>Females.</i>	802			
Laundry Women . . . . . 28	..	0 6	219 15 0	
Needlewomen . . . . . 119	..	0 2½	431 14 1½	
Jobbers . . . . . 5	..	0 2½	17 3 4	
	152			668 12 ¼
	954			5,191 15 11½
Deduct Expenses of the Manufactory, viz.—				
Salaries to Manufacturer and Clerks, and Wages to Cutters and Porters . . . . .			345 0 7	
Charges, Coals, Cartage, Tools, and Materials . . . . .			583 17 4	
				925 17 1
Net Profit by Prisoners' Earnings . . . . .				4,265 18 0½

## APPENDIX E.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENSES of MILLBANK PRISON, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1845; the greatest Number of Convicts in the Prison at one time being of Males 1,090, and Females 217; together 1,307. The average daily Number throughout the Year has been of Male Convicts 828, and of Female 163; together 991.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Furniture for superior offices, &c. . . . .	50 1 10	
„ for the prison generally . . . . .	118 5 3	
„ for the kitchens, cooking, &c. . . . .	64 6 2	
		232 13 3
Brooms, brushes, and mops . . . . .		321 3 3½
Beds and bedding for officers . . . . .	1 15 9	
„ „ for prisoners . . . . .	219 19 9½	
		221 15 6½
Clothing for male prisoners, 828, at 2l. 12s. 6d. each . . . . .	2,172 17 2	
„ female prisoners, 163, at 2l. 3s. 4½d. each . . . . .	354 9 0	
		2,527 6 2
„ for discharged prisoners, 27, viz.:—		
Pardoned male prisoners . . . . . 11		
Expiration of their time . . . . . 2		
	13	
Of whom were fully clothed 11, and partially 2 . . . . .	13 12 3½	
for pardoned females:—14 of whom were fully clothed, and 14 partially . . . . .	11 12 5	
		25 4 8½
Amount carried forward . . . . .		£3,328 2 11½

# THE MILLBANK PRISON.

19

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward . . . . .				3,328	2	11½
Provisions and victualling, viz. :—						
For 828 male prisoners, at 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> each . . . . .	6,124	1	11½			
For 163 female prisoners, at 6 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> each . . . . .	1,123	10	3½			
				7,247	12	3½
The garden, for labour and manure, exceeding produce . . . . .				18	18	2½
Extra diet for sick prisoners . . . . .				130	10	10½
Lighting of the prison, gas, oil, candles, &c. . . . .				1,151	8	4
Washing for prisoners . . . . .				779	16	3½
The infirmary, medical, and surgical department . . . . .				268	18	7½
Scouring and cleaning articles . . . . .				79	13	6½
Combs and necessaries for prisoners' use . . . . .				80	15	7
Books for chapel and prisoners' use . . . . .				90	0	4
The chapel services . . . . .				67	14	6
Salaries to officers . . . . .				9,770	15	4
Pensions to retired officers, viz. :—						
Captain B. Chapman, ex Governor . . . . .	200	0	0			
Robert Auld, ex Secretary . . . . .	190	0	0			
Jordisan White, ex Manufacturer . . . . .	140	0	0			
James Wade, ex Surgeon . . . . .	125	0	0			
Robert Aulph, ex Warder . . . . .	26	0	0			
William Simonds, ditto . . . . .	30	0	0			
John Billen, ditto . . . . .	16	0	0			
Thomas Hicks, ditto . . . . .	18	0	0			
James Young, ditto . . . . .	18	0	0			
Benjamin Hall, ex Porter . . . . .	19	6	6			
Charlotte Bryant, ex Matron . . . . .	40	0	0			
Elizabeth Lodge, a widow . . . . .	40	0	0			
Monimia Bolingbroke, ex Warder . . . . .	34	0	0			
Susannah Brockhurst, ditto . . . . .	28	0	0			
Nancy Cowsey, ex Nurse . . . . .	30	0	0			
Mary Dyett, ex Cook . . . . .	21	0	0			
				975	6	6
Heating of the prison, for coals, coke, firewood, &c. . . . .				1,248	15	6½
Uniform clothing for officers, proportion allowed them . . . . .				96	19	3
The new workshops . . . . .				292	16	0
The new laundry . . . . .				634	16	2
Incidental and miscellaneous expenses, general service . . . . .				134	18	9
Allowance to prisoners on their discharge . . . . .				31	10	7
Wages, general service of the prison . . . . .				410	14	10
The building, for repairs and additions . . . . .				2,680	9	9½
Funeral and baptismal expenses . . . . .				29	2	2
Rations to officers . . . . .				888	6	11½
Expenses of transports on board ships, viz. :—						
For clothing males . . . . .	3,837	12	6½			
„ females . . . . .	42	19	0½			
	3,880	11	7½			
For books . . . . .	228	10	10			
For miscellaneous expenses, attending their removal to convict ships, the invalid hulk, other prisons, and the supply of work for the employment of males and females during their voyage . . . . .	688	11	11½			
				4,792	14	4½
Gross expense . . . . .				£35,230	13	10½
Cr. By the following sums in abatement thereof:—						
By the manufactory, for net amount of profit by the prisoners' earnings . . . . .	4,265	18	0½			
By subsistence money for soldiers . . . . .	4	3	6			
				4,270	1	6½
Net expense . . . . .				£30,960	12	3½

Millbank Prison, 31st July, 1846.

RD. CROSBIE DAWSON,  
Secretary and Accountant.

**MILBANK PRISON.**

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**THIRD REPORT**

**OF THE**

**INSPECTORS,**

**Made in pursuance of the Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 36, s. 11.**

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command  
of Her Majesty.*

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London: Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,  
for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

## MILBANK PRISON.

MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS taken before the INSPECTORS of the MILBANK PRISON, at their Board-room therein, on an Inquiry into the Allegations contained in a Petition of *Edward Baker*, late Warder of the Milbank Prison, presented to The House of Commons, complaining of certain Proceedings on the part of the Governor of the said Prison.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 24 July 1846.*

---

TO THE HON. H. MANNERS SUTTON,  
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Milbank Prison, 30 June 1846.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, transmitting to us, by direction of Secretary Sir James Graham, a copy of a petition to the House of Commons from Edward Baker, late a warder in Milbank Prison, complaining of certain proceedings on the part of the governor of that prison; and desiring that we would as soon as possible transmit to Sir James Graham a full report on the several allegations contained in the petition.

In return, we beg to state that we have examined the principal officers of the prison upon the several allegations contained in the petition; and we request that you will lay before Sir James Graham the enclosed Report explanatory thereof.

We are, &c.

(signed) *W<sup>m</sup> Crawford,*  
*Whitworth Russell,* } Inspectors.  
*John G. Perry,*

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## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

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Tuesday, 23 June 1846.

Minutes  
of Proceedings.  
—  
23 June 1846.

A LETTER from the Home Office, and the petition therein referred to, were read, as follows:—

(Immediate.)

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 16 June 1846.

I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a petition to the House of Commons from Edward Baker, late a warder in the Milbank Prison, complaining of certain proceedings on the part of the governor of that prison; and I am to request that you will, as soon as possible, transmit to Sir James Graham a full report upon the several allegations contained in the petition.

The Inspectors of Milbank Prison.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *H. Manners Sutton.*

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## MILBANK PRISON.

### PETITION of *Edward Baker*.

The humble Petition of Edward Baker, of No. 2, Catherine-place, of St. Margaret's, in the City of Westminster;

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner was employed as a warder in the Milbank Prison from the 20th of December 1842 to the 14th day of April 1846.

521.

A

That



Minutes  
of Proceedings.

23 June 1846.

That he resigned his situation in consequence of the oppressive and tyrannical conduct on the part of Captain Groves, the governor of that prison, towards prisoners and officers.

That your petitioner considers it an imperative duty to submit to your Honourable House the following cases, which he humbly prays you to investigate.

1. That on the 12th April 1846, George Chinnery had a fit in the airing yard; the governor entering at the time, inquired what was the matter. Your petitioner replied, "A prisoner in a fit." The governor then advanced to where the prisoner (who was now on his feet) had been lying, and said, "This man is not in a fit now." Your petitioner replied, "He is now reviving." When the governor quitted the airing yard, he said to your petitioner, "If this man has any more of these tricks, report him to me." On Monday the 13th of April 1846, Supervisor Hudson was ordered to inquire of your petitioner the reason he did not report the aforesaid prisoner; when your petitioner replied, because he did not consider the prisoner was feigning a fit. On the 14th April 1846, the same prisoner was brought before the governor, and sentenced by him to be put on bread-and-water allowance for three days; namely, one pound of bread and two pints of water per diem, and likewise to be debarred from writing to his friends for one month.

This sentence was passed without calling the attention of the medical officer to the same.

*Note.*—This prisoner had been previously confined in the General Penitentiary for upwards of two years, and was placed in a cell next to the warder's room, because he was subject to fits, which he frequently had during his term of imprisonment.

2. On the 15th February 1846, the prisoners were assembled in chapel, three of whom opened their Bibles. The governor censured them in the chapel for this act, considering it irreverent, and afterwards sentenced them to an allowance of bread-and-water diet for seven days. The governor, by his rules, is not allowed to sentence more than three days' bread-and-water diet; however, what he thinks fit to order always obtains the sanction of the three inspectors, who have the entire management of the prison. In cases where the governor does not deem it necessary to report to the inspectors, his mode of punishment is this: a prisoner may be brought before him who is on bread-and-water diet; he will order that the prisoner do receive full rations for one day, and that the bread and water be resumed.

3. On the 10th February 1846, Frederick Bunyan was sentenced to receive 100 lashes with a cat, for cutting a warder on the arm with a pair of scissors. This punishment was inflicted the following morning, the governor and doctor present. The prisoner was taken down after having received 70 lashes. It was then ordered that he should receive no instruction, either religious or moral; neither did he do so from that day to the day your petitioner quitted the prison. He was placed in a cell, and only taken out one hour per day for exercise.

4. On the 29th May 1845, Henry Bourne was removed to the infirmary, where he died, on the 1st June. This prisoner made several applications to see the doctor, from the 16th to the 29th May; but the surgeon would not remove him to the infirmary, allowing him to remain in his cell, under the regular prison discipline, until the officer in charge saw him in a dying state. He, the officer, then sent a special report; but even then the surgeon did not think fit to attend to the notice given him until going his daily rounds of visiting the sick, which did not take place for several hours afterwards. The surgeon then ordered the prisoner's removal to the infirmary, where he died, two days after his reception. The governor was aware of this; and, as a public officer, why were the officers in the immediate charge of the prisoner previous to his removal to the infirmary not summoned to give their evidence at the inquest held upon the body, instead of which this case of cruelty was settled without.

5. On the 10th October 1844, Harris Nash was drafted from the Pentonville Prison. He remained under the usual discipline until removed to the infirmary. The removal was on the 1st day of January 1845, and he died on the 7th of the same month: the body was what may be termed a skeleton. This prisoner's punishment, the supervisor's books of Pentagons 5 and 6 will inform your Honourable House.

6. On the 28th November 1845, James Richmond, a boy 10 years old, was received from Edinburgh, and remained under the regular discipline of the prison until removed to the infirmary. The removal was on the 5th day of May 1846, and he died on the 22d of the same month. The Establishment Male Defaulter Book will inform your Honourable House the number of days this boy was confined in a dungeon, on one pound of bread and two pints of water per diem. There was no bed allowed him during this punishment, having only boards to lay on during the night, with one rug and one blanket to cover him; and also the number of days this boy was sentenced to bread-and-water diet while under punishment in his cell.

7. On the 19th December 1844, William Pearson, on the 14th January 1845, Charles Shipworth, and on the 25th of October of the same year, Thomas Perry, were discovered dead in their cells, having committed suicide by hanging. It is most respectfully submitted to the consideration of your Honourable House whether the witnessing of the severe punishment inflicted on others was the cause of these men terminating their existence so prematurely, or otherwise.

8. On

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8. On the 15th April 1845, Warder James Shields went on guard at 45 minutes past eight o'clock, p.m., and was found in a dying state on the morning of the 16th, at three quarters past six, in the guard-room, by the warder, whose duty it was to clean it. The surgeon visited him at a quarter after seven, and ordered his removal to a place called Pentagon Two Tower, where he expired at five o'clock, p.m.; he was buried inside the prison on the 21st, without a coroner's inquest being held on the body.

9. Several times a false alarm of fire has been raised by the governor at half past 10 o'clock at night, when he has turned out of bed 100 prisoners, to what he calls fire practice; at this late hour the whole prison has been disturbed, and there being only one half of the officers therein to protect it, the others being out on leave of absence. On one occasion a prisoner named John Pill was thrown over the water machine, and his head injured thereby, so as to render it necessary for him to be immediately conveyed to the infirmary, which was done. This occurred at 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th May 1845.

10. That principal warder Gray (nearly eight years employed) was charged by the governor on the 5th April 1846 for exhibiting a want of zeal, intelligence, and activity; this was in consequence of the gross neglect of a junior warder, who left a knife in a prisoner's cell. During the night this prisoner effected his escape from his cell to the roof of the juvenile ward, by using the knife as an implement. That principal warder, John Gray (accused of want of zeal, activity, and intelligence), at the risk of his life captured the prisoner, with the knife in his possession. This case being misrepresented by the governor to the inspectors, principal warder Gray was ordered to be fined 5*l.* 13*s.*, while the person really to blame, and who left the knife in the cell, was not even mentioned by him.

11. That patrol Hutchinson (the governor's old servant) was brought before the inspectors on the 5th May 1846 for gross neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner to make his escape over the boundary wall of the prison, this being his beat, and fined 2*l.* 2*s.*

12. That on the 31st October 1845, warder Haiston, three years' service, was suspended by the governor, and immediately restored without any inquiry before the prison inspectors, for giving two keys to the master baker at five o'clock, a.m. to unlock four prisoners under his immediate charge in the bakery. This had been practised every morning (Sunday excepted) for upwards of one year, no order having been given to the contrary. Notwithstanding this, the governor reported this warder to the inspectors on a charge of breach of duty, and he was ordered to be fined 2*l.* 6*s.*

13. That the chaplain's clerk (six years employed) was suspended for upwards of one month by the misrepresentation of the governor to the inspectors: that he sent a memorial to the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, when the Right Honourable gentleman caused him to immediately resume his duty, and he was paid for the time of his suspension.

14. That the chief clerk in the manufacturer's department (17 years employed) was suspended by the governor; he has not yet resumed his duty, although seven weeks has elapsed since his suspension.

15. That Captain Groves, the governor, represented to the inspectors several old warders as being inefficient, and had them dismissed, after having been considered efficient for years, and had an advance of pay for the same.

16. That the establishment books will show the number of old servants that have resigned their situations rather than be subject to such tyrannical conduct on the part of Captain Groves, the governor; also his system of misrepresenting the several cases before the inspectors, and concealing the faults of others.

And your petitioner for your Honourable House will ever pray.

(signed) *Edward Baker.*

The inspectors have to state, that at the time this letter was received the governor was absent on leave in France: that a communication was made to the governor, who instantly returned to meet the charge preferred against him: that on the 20th of June the following minute was made by the inspectors.

"A letter having been received from the Home Office, enclosing a copy of a petition from Edward Baker, late a warder in Milbank Prison, to the House of Commons, complaining of certain proceedings on the part of the governor of the prison, and requesting the inspectors as soon as possible to transmit to Sir James Graham a full report upon the several allegations contained in the petition, Ordered, that the same be referred to the governor, and that he be requested to furnish the Board with his remarks thereon."

That on the 23d a special Board was summoned, to meet at 11 o'clock, to receive the governor's statement in reply to the several allegations in late warder Edward Baker's petition to the House of Commons.

Present, the Rev. Whitworth Russell and Mr. Perry.

The governor presented the following letter, marked (A).

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" Gentlemen,

" The secretary has placed in my hands the documents referred to in your minute of the 20th instant.

" I have now the honour to forward the remarks you have called for, on the subject of Edward Baker's petition to the House of Commons.

" The late warder Baker's petition specifies 16 distinct charges, indicating tyranny and oppression on my part, as governor of Milbank Prison, towards officers and prisoners. I take these charges in their order, and I append to each my reply.

" I return herewith the documents forwarded to me.

" I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

" J. R. Groves, Governor."

" The Inspectors of Milbank Prison."

The governor also presented the following statement (marked B.), referred to in the preceding letter, which was read.

#### *First Charge.*

THAT on the 12th April 1846, George Chinnery had a fit in the airing yard. The governor entering at the time, inquired what was the matter. Your petitioner replied "A prisoner in a fit." The governor then advanced to where the prisoner (who was now on his feet) had been lying, and said, "This man is not in a fit now." Your petitioner replied, "He is now reviving." When the governor quitted the airing yard, he said to your petitioner, "If this man has any more of these tricks, report him to me."

On Monday the 13th April 1846, Supervisor Hudson was ordered to inquire of your petitioner the reason he did not report the aforesaid prisoner, when petitioner replied, because he did not consider the prisoner was feigning a fit.

On the 14th April 1846, the same prisoner was brought before the governor, and sentenced by him to be put on bread and water allowance for three days, viz. one pound of bread and two pints of water per diem, and likewise to be debarred from writing to his friends for one month. This sentence was passed without calling the attention of the medical officer to the same.

*Note.*—This prisoner had been previously confined in the General Penitentiary for upwards of two years, and was placed in a cell next to the warder's room, because he was subject to fits, which he frequently had during his term of imprisonment.

Register, which has just been put into my hands by one of my clerks, referring to the time when George Chinnery was previously confined in the General Penitentiary.

" October 29th 1837.—George Chinnery reported for most reprehensible conduct, in counterfeiting a fit in chapel.

" Sentence.—Confined in a dark cell; no time specified.

" Liberated from confinement on the promise of good behaviour.

" The Rev. D. Nihill, Governor and Chaplain."

#### *Second Charge.*

On the 15th February 1846, the prisoners were assembled in chapel, three of whom opened their Bibles; the governor censured them in chapel for this act, considering it irreverent; and afterwards sentenced them to an allowance of bread and water diet for seven days.

The governor, by his rules, is not allowed to sentence more than three days' bread and water diet; however, what he thinks fit to order

#### *Governor's Reply.*

On going into one of the airing yards of Pentagon 6, on Sunday the 12th April last, I saw two prisoners on the ground struggling, and the warder, Baker, (whose ward was in the yard exercising) looking on.

I perceived clearly that neither prisoner was in a fit, as they both sprung to their feet on hearing my voice, Chinnery commencing to square at the other prisoner. They fell into their regular places when I ordered them to do so, although Chinnery continued to spar and square at the other prisoner as they proceeded thither.

The whole proceeding was a barefaced attempt at imposition; and I reprimanded the warder Baker sharply for permitting it, ordering him to bring Chinnery to my office the next day, which he neglected to do, alleging for excuse, that he did not like to report a prisoner without cause.

Having no doubt whatever on my own mind, I punished Chinnery as described, viz. bread and water for three days, first however consulting with the medical superintendent, Dr. Baly, as to whether it were probable that a man, under the circumstances stated, could be in a fit.

I have no control over the diet of prisoners under punishment, which is in accordance with the rules of the prison, certified by the Secretary of State, as proper to be adopted.

The forfeiture of the privilege of writing is an old established rule of the prison, in case of misconduct.

I subjoin an extract from the Penitentiary Register, which has just been put into my hands by one of my clerks, referring to the time when George Chinnery was previously confined in the General Penitentiary.

" October 29th 1837.—George Chinnery reported for most reprehensible conduct, in counterfeiting a fit in chapel.

" Sentence.—Confined in a dark cell; no time specified.

" Liberated from confinement on the promise of good behaviour.

" The Rev. D. Nihill, Governor and Chaplain."

#### *Governor's Reply.*

On the 15th February last (Sunday) there was much inattention and impropriety of conduct on the part of many prisoners during Divine Service: so much so, that after the chaplain had left the pulpit, I addressed the body of prisoners on the subject.

In the case of the three prisoners in question, I observed that they were amusing themselves reading their Bibles, instead of attending to the chaplain's sermon; in fact, from

*Second Charge—continued.*

order always obtains the sanction of the three inspectors, who have the entire management of the prison.

In cases where the governor does not deem it necessary to report to the inspectors, his mode of punishment is this :

A prisoner may be brought before him, who is on bread and water diet ; he will order that the prisoner do receive full rations for one day, and that the bread and water be resumed.

*Governor's Reply.*

from the commencement of the discourse until its close.

They were reading out of the beginning of the book ; Genesis or Exodus ; whereas the text was from Timothy, and there were no references made by the chaplain throughout the discourse.

I felt it due to the chaplain to visit this offence with severity, especially having reference to the tendency to impropriety which I have alluded to above.

I subjoin the chaplain's remarks on this occurrence.

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*Chaplain's Remarks (No. 1, dated June 10, 1846).*

" On the 15th February last, being Sunday, the governor, soon after the conclusion of the morning service, requested me to come with him to the juvenile ward, as he was about to address the lads on the subject of their misbehaviour in chapel.

" During a greater part of the sermon he had noticed some of them reading their Bibles, not in the way of reference to the discourse, but continuously, and with the purpose evidently of getting through the time.

" I accordingly accompanied him to the ward, where having identified some of these individuals, he reprimanded them sharply for their inattention, and for the contempt shown to the service, and ordered them the punishment of bread and water.

(signed) " J. Penny, Chaplain."

I do not clearly understand whether in the latter part of this charge, it is intended to be inferred that in order to prolong a prisoner's punishment and evade the prison regulations, I am in the habit of allowing a delinquent to receive full rations for one day, and then resume the punishment of bread and water.

In this sense the charge is totally false ; had it been true, a case in point might easily be found by referring to the report books of the supervisors, and to the Male Misconduct Book.

It but rarely happens that a prisoner is again reported for misconduct during the course of punishment for a previous offence, because I discountenance officers heaping complaints upon prisoners under punishment, when they are naturally prone to irritability ; when, however, a case does occur, a day's full rations always intervenes ; and I have reference in adjudicating on the report to the offender's previous deprivation.

*Third Charge.*

On the 10th February 1846, Frederick Bunyan was sentenced to receive 100 lashes with a " cat," for cutting a warder on the arm with a pair of scissors.

This punishment was inflicted the following morning. The governor and doctor present. The prisoner was taken down after having received 70 lashes. It was then ordered that he should receive no instruction, either religious or moral ; neither did he do so, from that date to the day your petitioner quitted the prison. He was placed in a cell, and only taken out one hour per day for exercise.

*Governor's Reply.*

The prisoner, Frederick Bunyan, was tried before the Board of Inspectors on the 10th February last, " for wilfully stabbing Warder Quinn in the arm with a pair of scissors."

Bunyan avowed before the Board, that " he had intended to stab Quinn to the heart," being the same words he had used when he committed the offence.

A heavy stone in a sling was also found on him, which he confessed he intended to use against another warder who had offended him.

The Board found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him, according to the following minute ; viz.

" That prisoner Frederick Bunyan, No. 8,011 do receive 100 lashes with the cat ; that he be kept separate from the other prisoners, in a refractory cell, during the remainder of his imprisonment, with his rations, and daily exercise ; but that he be kept away from chapel and school."

Thirty lashes of the sentence were remitted, the inspectors allowing me a discretionary power on these occasions.

He had the regular prison exercise daily.

The chaplain states as follows (*vide* No. 2, dated 19th June 1846) :

" After Frederick Bunyan's return to the ward from the infirmary, I was in the frequent practice of visiting him, taking care that he should be

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*Governor's Reply to Third Charge—continued.*

be supplied with suitable books; not only religious books, but those of general instruction also, though in consequence of his violent behaviour, he was not allowed to come out to school, or to attend the chapel service.

"It is not true that he was destitute of the means of moral and religious instruction, however these means were narrowed through his own vindictive and ungovernable temper.

(signed) "J. Penny, Chaplain."

I subjoin certificate of resident surgeon as to wound inflicted on Warder Quinn by the prisoner. (Marked No. 2.)

"Milbank Prison, 20 June 1846.

"I certify that on the 10th day of February 1846, I was requested to attend Warder Quinn of this prison, who had been stabbed with a pair of scissors by a prisoner. I examined the wound; it was on the deltoid muscle of the right shoulder, and was from three-fourths of an inch to an inch in depth. Considerable force must have been used in inflicting it.

(signed) "Morris F. Davey,  
"Resident Surgeon."

*Fourth Charge.*

On the 29th May 1845, Henry Bourne was removed to the infirmary, where he died on the 1st June.

This prisoner made several applications to see the doctor from the 16th to the 29th May; but the surgeon would not remove him to the infirmary, allowing him to remain in his cell, under the regular prison discipline, until the officer in charge saw him in a dying state.

He, the officer, then sent a special report; but even then the surgeon did not think fit to attend to the notice given him, until going his daily rounds of visiting the sick, which did not take place for several hours afterwards.

The surgeon then ordered the prisoner's removal to the infirmary, where he died two days after his reception.

The governor was aware of this, and as a public officer, why were the officers in the immediate charge of the prisoner, previous to his removal to the infirmary, not summoned to give their evidence at the inquest held upon his body, instead of which this case of cruelty was settled without.

*Governor's Reply.*

In regard to this prisoner, the facts, as far as I am concerned, are totally opposed to the petitioner's statement.

The supervisor of the prisoner's pentagon (Hopper) made a report to me involving a charge of neglect against the resident surgeon.

I brought the report immediately to the notice of the visiting inspector, Mr. Crawford, and I noticed it in my journal. I also apprised both the medical superintendent and the resident surgeon, that I felt myself bound to mention it at the inquest.

After being sworn at the inquest, I informed the coroner and jury of the report, and stated to them that I had directed the supervisor, Hopper, to be in attendance in case the court required his evidence.

The court did not think fit to examine Mr. Hopper.

I subjoin extracts from my journal, and also a statement of the chaplain.

*Extract from Governor's Journal.*

"5th June 1845.

"The jury assembled on the inquest on the body of 6,082, Henry Bourne, returned

a verdict of *natural death*, from effusion and inflammation of the lungs.

"With reference to the illness and decease of H. Bourne, I had occasion to make known to the visiting inspector a report brought under my notice by Supervisor Hopper, to the effect that this man had been neglected during his illness."

"19 June 1846."

*Chaplain's Statement.*

(Vide No. 4, dated 19th June 1846.)

"I am in the regular practice of attending coroner's inquests in the prison, and was present at that holden on the body of prisoner H. Bourne.

"I remember that on that occasion the governor, after being sworn, mentioning to the court the existence of a report that there had been some neglect in this man's case.

"The jury having heard the evidence of the medical officers, expressed themselves quite satisfied, and gave their verdict accordingly.

(signed) "J. Penny, Chaplain."

*Fifth*

*Fifth Charge.*

On the 10th October 1844, Harris Nash was drafted from the Pentonville Prison. He remained under the usual discipline until removed to the infirmary.

The removal was on the 1st day of January 1845, and he died on the 7th of the same month.

The body was what may be termed a skeleton.

This prisoner's punishment, the supervisor's books of pentagons 5 and 6, will inform your Honourable House.

*Governor's Reply.*

Harris Nash was removed from the Pentonville hither as "incorrigible," on the 10th October 1844.

He was reported 13 times in this prison for misconduct; once for "striking a warder." The sum of the whole of his punishments amounts to eight days' bread and water, and once dinner stopped.

The evidence of the medical officer, Dr. Baly, at the inquest, states, that the prisoner's disease was of an "acute, inflammatory character."

I subjoin extracts from the Misconduct Book, showing all the punishments inflicted on this prisoner.

## REPORTS:

23 November 1843.—"Disobedience of orders." Bread and water one day.

25 November 1843.—"Striking Warder Warner." Three days refractory cell, with bedding and rations, of which one day bread and water.

27 November 1843.—"Disturbing the pentagons by violent knocking." Already in punishment; nothing done.

29 November 1843.—"Idleness." Bread and water one day.

6 December 1843.—"Idleness." Refractory cell, with bedding and rations.

12 December 1843.—"His Bedding badly folded." Deprived of dinner.

14 December 1843.—"Idleness." Bread and water three days.

14 December 1843.—"Irreverent conduct in chapel." Severely reprimanded by visiting inspector, Mr. Russell.

16 December 1843.—"Refusing to work." Nothing done.

21 December 1843.—"Making down his bed before time." Admonished.

Omitted, two reports for refusing to work; viz. on the 10th and 11th October; one day's bread and water for each.

*Sixth Charge.*

On the 28th November 1845, James Richmond, a boy 10 years old, was received from Edinburgh, and remained under the regular discipline of the prison until removed to the infirmary.

The removal was on the 5th May 1846, and he died on the 22d of the same month.

The Establishment Male Defaulter's Book will inform your Honourable House the number of days this boy was confined in a dungeon on one pound of bread and two pints of water per diem.

There was no bed allowed him during this punishment, having only boards to lay on during the night, with one rug and one blanket to cover him; and also the number of days this boy was sentenced bread and water diet whilst under punishment in his cell.

*Governor's Reply.*

The prisoner, Richmond, was never confined in a dark cell, or a refractory cell, but once; viz., on the 26th March 1846, when he had bread and water for three days.

I was obliged to have recourse to this measure, all other punishments having been unavailing.

He had been reported and punished 12 times previously for various offences, complaints being likewise constantly made against him by the chaplain, schoolmasters, and, in short, by all the officers who had anything to do with him, and for which he was repeatedly admonished.

The punishments inflicted were light, he having only once had bread and water for so long a period as three days, prior to his being placed in a dark cell.

Five weeks and upwards elapsed after his last punishment before he was taken ill.

He was never deprived of his bed and bedding, except the three days he was in the dark cell, which I need scarcely say is well-ventilated and warm.

He was 11 years old when received, and looked older.

I put in the chaplain's statement relative to this prisoner, (marked No. 5).

"Milbank Prison, 19 June 1846.

"James Richmond was an exceedingly bad boy, both in respect of conduct and disposition; that such a boy should frequently incur punishment cannot be a matter of surprise. The following is a passage extracted from my journal of 22d May:—'The boy, James Richmond, Rr 7,773, died in the infirmary this afternoon; the unhappy boy retained the same obduracy of temper under sickness as he had habitually evinced

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*Governor's Reply to Sixth Charge—continued.*

since his coming into the prison. It was most painful to observe the repugnance with which he turned away from hearing whatever might be addressed to the hopes or fears of a dying sinner.'

(signed) "J. Penny, Chaplain."

I subjoin extracts from the Misconduct Book, showing all the punishments inflicted on this prisoner.

REPORTS.

1 December 1845.—"For marking his dinner tin, and having urine in his cell pint."

2 December 1845.—Bread and water two days.

20 December 1845.—"For only picking 1 lb. of coir in three days."

23 December 1845.—Bread and water two days.

24 December 1845.—"By schoolmaster Cooper, for impertinence at school."

26 December 1845.—Bread and water one day.

25 December 1845.—"For having a very dirty cell, and making water on his coir."

27 December 1845.—Bread and water two days.

12 January 1846.—"For throwing water from his cell window, and having his cell dirty."

13 January 1846.—Bread and water one day.

26 January 1846.—"By the deputy-governor, for having his cell and pewter dirty, after repeated cautions."

27 January 1846.—Bread and water two days.

29 January 1846.—"For breaking the handle of his cell pint, and denying it."

30 January 1846.—Bread and water two days.

5 February 1846.—"For having his cell very dirty, also for wantonly breaking his signal."

6 February 1846.—Bread and water three days.

10 March 1846.—"For breaking his signal stick, and concealing it in his bed."

11 March 1846.—Bread and water two days.

13 March 1846.—"By assistant schoolmaster Palmer, for disorderly conduct during school."

14 March 1846.—Bread and water two days.

24 March 1846.—"For having his cell and pewter very dirty."

25 March 1846.—Bread and water two days.

26 March 1846.—"For rubbing the whitewash off his cell wall, and when spoken to by his officer, said, 'You are a big b——r.'"

27 March 1846.—Dark cell, on bread and water three days.

*Seventh Charge.*

On the 19th December 1844, William Pearson, on the 14th January 1845, Charles Shipworth, and on the 25th October in the same year, Thomas Perry, were discovered dead in their cells, having committed suicide by hanging.

It is most respectfully submitted to the consideration of Your Honourable House, whether the witnessing of the severe punishment inflicted on others was the cause of these men terminating their existence so prematurely, or otherwise.

*Governor's Reply.*

Of these three prisoners, William Pearson was the only one who was ever punished in this prison. He was reported for

"Violent and mutinous conduct, refusing to work, and for violent and offensive language to the supervisor of the pentagon."

Punishment.—"Three days dark cell on bread and water."

The following remarks were appended to his "Return" when received from Spalding Gaol:—

"The chairman, in passing sentence, observed, that the threats which the prisoner had expressed in court towards the witnesses

examined against him, conveyed his firm determination to commit "murder," and that the court would be responsible for the consequences if they allowed so hardened an offender to remain in this country."

He committed suicide on the 19th December 1843, and not 19th December 1844, as stated in the petition, and was never present at any punishment of another prisoner; neither were the other two men, of whom Charles Shipworth was only four days in the prison, and Thomas Perry two months.

I apprehend that three cases of suicide, or even four cases, which is the actual number of suicides that have occurred out of 11,000 prisoners who

*Governor's Reply to Seventh Charge—continued.*Minutes  
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who have passed through the Milbank prison in less than three years, comprising the whole convict population of Great Britain sentenced to "transportation" (and who may be therefore considered as having a direct motive for self-destruction), will scarcely admit of the inference which the petitioner seeks to establish.

On this charge, however, it may be worth while to notice, once for all, the accusation preferred against me, of "oppressive" and "tyrannical" conduct towards prisoners, by subjoining an extract from the Second Report of the Prison Inspectors.

## EXTRACT.

" (Page 4).

" Milbank Prison. Second Report.

"THE conduct of the prisoners, notwithstanding that their larger numbers and desperate character have rendered necessary the utmost vigilance and energy in the suppression of occasional disorder, has not called for any increase of punishments; and it will be further seen, that those which it has been necessary to inflict, have been, in an unusually large ratio, of a lenient character.

"This good conduct is the more satisfactory, when it is considered that few of them have any direct motive for good behaviour, in the hope of any consequent mitigation of their sentences."

*Eighth Charge.**Governor's Reply.*

On the 15th April 1845, Warder James Shields went on guard at 45 minutes past eight o'clock p. m., and was found in a dying state on the morning of the 16th at three quarters past six, in the guard-room, by the warder whose duty it was to clean it.

The surgeon visited him at a quarter after seven, and ordered his removal to a place called Pentagon 2 Tower, where he expired at five o'clock p. m.

He was buried inside the prison on the 21st, without a coroner's inquest being held on the body.

This officer when on duty during the night of the 15th April, ruptured a large vessel internally, whilst at the privy, and died of hæmorrhage on the following day.

The guard (having no idea of the man's real state), when they quitted the guard-room in the morning, left him laying on the guard-bed, and for which I censured the officer in charge (Jameson), as soon as it came to my knowledge; who, however, assured me that Shields requested him to be allowed to remain a short time, saying he should soon be better.

The following communication, extracted from the Letter Book, was made by me to the coroner :

" Sir,

" Milbank Prison, 17 April 1845.

" ONE of our warders, by name Shields, died yesterday in this prison, after a very few hours illness.

" The cause of death, hæmorrhage from the bowels.

" I should think it unnecessary to hold an inquest on the body, as there is no doubt, I believe, about the poor fellow's case; I give you notice, however, that you may act as you think proper.

" In the event of your considering it necessary to hold an inquest, will you have the kindness to let me know whether a post-mortem examination may be made forthwith, as Dr. Baly is anxious it should be done immediately.

" I am, &amp;c.

" — Higgs, Esq.,

(signed)

" J. R. Groves, Governor."

" Deputy Coroner, Westminster."

The coroner declined to hold an inquest on the body.

The deceased was carefully attended to during the few hours he survived, in a room appropriated to officers; and he was buried within the walls, as many other warders have been, to save expense to his family, by desire of his wife, who followed his remains to the grave, with a large party of his brother officers.

*Ninth Charge.**Governor's Reply.*

Several times a false alarm of "fire" has been raised by the governor at half-past 10 o'clock at night, when he has turned out of bed 100 prisoners to what he calls "fire-practice."

At this late hour the whole of the prison has been disturbed, and there being only one-half

Two fires having taken place in the prison previous to my appointment as governor, one of which occasioned serious damage to a large extent of building, my attention was early attracted to the necessity of having some organised force to act expeditiously and effectively in case of need.

B

Fire



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*Ninth Charge—continued.*

half of the officers therein to protect it, the others being out on leave of absence.

On one occasion a prisoner named John Pill was thrown over the water-machine, and his head injured thereby, so as to render it necessary for him to be immediately conveyed to the infirmary, which was done.

This occurred at 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th May 1845.

*Governor's Reply—continued.*

Fire mains were laid down in various parts of the prison in 1843, and a vast body of water can be directed to any given point by prisoners working the ordinary service pumps.

On this service the lads of the juvenile ward, about 200 in number, are alone employed. They are in tolerable discipline; and two or three times in the course of a twelvemonth, I exercise them as described, with the assistance of their own officers and the night guard.

There is no "confusion" or "disturbance" whatever; and by their agency, a fire last year was successfully subdued, which had broken out in the steward's apartments at 12 o'clock at night, and without any assistance from out of doors.

The accident alluded to was trivial, and sometimes occurs when working the pumps under ordinary circumstances, to supply the prison with water.

I append the remarks of the chaplain on the occasion referred to.

"Milbank Prison, 19 June 1846.

"On the occasion of a fire having broken out (the flames having burst through the laundry flue, and caught the ceiling of one of the apartments occupied by the steward, whereby the whole hexagon would have been in danger, had not means for extinguishing the fire been promptly resorted to,) the prisoners of the juvenile ward, on the alarm being given, turned out with a readiness, and set about working the fire-engine and pumps with a coolness and order which could not have been called into play without previous exercise; 200 of these lads being thus engaged at midnight under their respective officers, without any confusion or irregularity."

*Tenth Charge.*

That Principal-warden Gray (nearly eight years employed) was charged by the governor on the 5th April 1846, for exhibiting a want of zeal, intelligence, and activity.

This was in consequence of the gross neglect of a junior warden, who left a knife in a prisoner's cell during the night.

This prisoner effected his escape from his cell to the roof of the juvenile ward, by using the knife as an implement.

That Principal-warder John Gray (accused of want of zeal, activity, and intelligence), at the risk of his life, captured the prisoner with the knife in his possession.

This case being misrepresented by the governor to the inspectors, Principal-warder Gray was ordered to be fined 5*l.* 13*s.*, while the person really to blame, and who left the knife in the cell, was not even mentioned by him.

*Governor's Reply.*

The true state of the case as regards Principal-warder Gray may be gathered from the following entry in my journal under date the 6th April, and the subsequent proceedings of the Board of Inspectors.

Extract from Governor's Journal.

(Entry.)

"On the question of this escape I would observe first, that the knocking which this prisoner made was heard some hours before he got through the brickwork; and it appears that the attention of several of the officers on night-duty was drawn to the noise, and that they endeavoured without success to discover when the noise proceeded.

"I have heard the statement of each officer, and I am of opinion, first, that considerable blame attaches to the orderly officer Mr. Gray, who it appears went to bed about 11 o'clock, and although he heard the alarm-bell

rung in the juvenile ward, and was aware that it was in consequence of a knocking in Pentagon 5, contented himself with receiving reports from the officers at two several times afterwards, without taking the trouble to rise and satisfy himself.

"It is upwards of 18 months since I felt the necessity of having a superior officer on duty during the day and night, who should be responsible for the police of the establishment; and although this officer (whom I designate as the orderly officer) is permitted to go to bed after certain duties at night, he is to hold himself in readiness to turn out upon all extraordinary occasions. Furthermore, he has particular orders to rouse the deputy governor and me, whenever any occurrence of moment takes place during the night.

"Principal-warder Gray neglected both these orders."

On this report the Board of Inspectors caused a thorough investigation of the affair; and the result appears by their minute, dated 13th April 1846, as follows:

"Resolved, That Principal-warder Gray be fined one month's pay; and

*Governor's Reply to Tenth Charge—continued.*

and that the governor be directed to convey to the supervisors and principal warders that the inspectors consider Mr. Gray is guilty of very grave misconduct, exhibiting a want of that activity, zeal, and intelligence, which are indispensable to officers holding posts of such responsibility."

The Board was strongly inclined to dismiss Principal-warder Gray from his post altogether, and he was fined at my intercession.

The usual fine was inflicted on the officer who left the dinner knife in the prisoner's cell.

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*Eleventh Charge.*

That Patrole Hutchison (the governor's old servant) was brought before the inspectors, on the 5th May 1846, for gross neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner to make his escape over the boundary wall of the prison, this being his beat; and fined 2*l.* 2*s.*

*Governor's Reply.*

The gravamen of this charge I presume to be the parenthesis.

Patrole Hutchison, a discharged soldier from one of the regiments of Guards (being at the time on the list of candidates for an appointment in this prison, and a perfect stranger to me), was employed by me during the absence of my man servant, for about three weeks.

He was appointed a "night-guard" or "patrole" by the Secretary of State, in due course; and on the occasion alluded to, the inspectors inflicted the fine, and not I.

*Twelfth Charge.*

That on the 31st October 1845, Warder Harston (three years' service) was suspended by the governor, and immediately restored, without any inquiry before the prison inspectors, for giving two keys to the master-baker, at five o'clock a.m., to unlock four prisoners under his immediate charge, in the Bakery.

This had been practised every morning (Sunday excepted) for upwards of one year, no order having been given to the contrary. Notwithstanding this, the governor reported this warder to the inspectors on a charge of breach of duty, and he was ordered to be fined 2*l.* 6*s.*

*Governor's Reply.*

This charge is not very intelligible; the latter part of it is contradictory of the first part.

Warder Harston's case was adjudicated on by the inspectors, in his presence.

The charge preferred against him was at the instance of the deputy-governor; and the following extract from the Governor's General Order Book will explain the circumstances:

"G. O., 31 October 1845.

"Warder Harston\* is suspended for 'having been guilty of a gross breach of duty when in charge of the night-guard on the morning of the 31st instant, in giving up the keys wherewith he was entrusted, to a servant

of the prison, and permitting him to have access to the interior of Pentagons 4 and 5, with shot and cell-gate keys in his possession; all of which is in direct opposition to the governor's orders on this head.'

"The governor is unwilling to believe what has been indirectly reported to him, viz. that this is not the only instance of the kind which has occurred of late; but he nevertheless takes this opportunity of publicly reminding officers who are entrusted with shot-keys, that it is an unwarrantable breach of faith and honour to transfer such keys to any other person."

EXTRACT from Visiting Inspectors' Order Book, dated 31 October 1845.

"Present, the Rev. Whitworth Russell.

"Warder Harston having been reported by the governor for having been guilty, while on duty, of giving up his keys to Meaton, the baker, contrary to strict orders to the contrary, was severely reprimanded, and in consequence of the governor's intercession for him, on account of his previous character and long service, in lieu of suspending him and recommending him for dismissal,

"Ordered, That Warder Harston be fined to the extent of two weeks' pay."

*Thirteenth*

\* The officer in charge of the night-guard is unavoidably entrusted with all the shot-keys (that is the master-key of the prison), except those of the lodge gates.

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*Thirteenth Charge.*

That the chaplain's clerk (six years employed) was suspended for upwards of one month, by the misrepresentation of the governor to the inspectors.

That he sent a memorial to the Right honourable Sir James Graham, when the Right honourable gentleman caused him to immediately resume his duty, and he was paid for the time of his suspension.

*Governor's Reply.*

The proceedings against Mr. Higgs arose from the following entry in my journal of the 4th August 1845:

## EXTRACT from Governor's Journal.

"I had occasion a few days back to notice a practice which has been prevalent for some time past, of the schoolmaster's allowing prisoners to write letters for one another, when at school in the wards, under cover of which every sort of irregularity may be practised; and, in fact, I detected one prisoner myself,

in having a letter written for him by another prisoner, when the former was the better scribe of the two.

"This practice being directly at variance with the Board's minute of the 13th December 1844, appointing the chaplain's clerk, and which minute directs that the said clerk shall alone write letters for prisoners, I accordingly ordered the minute to be strictly adhered to.

"The result is a complaint from Mr. Higgs, that if he have to attend to this duty, his other duties must be neglected; and a list of these duties, made out by Mr. Higgs himself, having been handed to me by the assistant-chaplain, I beg to lay the same before the Board. The marginal remarks are those of Mr. Kingsford, the assistant-chaplain (the chaplain was absent on leave), who, I believe, is of opinion that there is nothing in the nature of Mr. Higgs's duties to prevent him carrying out the Board's minute. I think the paper itself requires no comment from me; and I will therefore only observe, that Mr. Higgs's hours of attendance are six hours per diem, and that of the other clerks eight hours; and that it appears from Mr. Kingsford's marginal remarks, that the petitions written by the clerk average one every two days, and the official correspondence one letter a day.

"The number of sheets of paper which he has to issue to prisoners and head with their name, can be easily procured from the Pentagon Books."

(No. 2.)—EXTRACT from Board's Proceedings, 9 August 1845.

"Resolved, That Mr. Higgs be informed that the inspectors are satisfied that the duties he is called upon to perform are within the compass of an ordinary day, and that they require him strictly to perform them; or if he feels himself inadequate to them, he will resign his office; and in the event of the duties being neglected, the Board will be under the necessity of recommending his dismissal."

On the 13th September 1845, during my absence on leave, the following minute was issued by the Board:

"Ordered, That Mr. Higgs, the chaplain's clerk, be suspended."

The reason of suspension is contained in the following memorandum by the chaplain (*vide* No. 7):

"Milbank Prison, 19 June 1846.

"Mr. Higgs was suspended from the performance of the duties of chaplain's clerk on the 13th September 1845, by order of the visitor, in consequence of a complaint made by myself, of Mr. Higgs refusing compliance with certain directions which I had issued in accordance with the inspector's minute of the 9th August 1845.

"(signed) J. Penny, Chaplain."

Mr. Higgs remained under suspension until the 14th October 1845, when he resumed his duties, in accordance with the Board's minute of that date, as follows:

"Resolved, That Mr. Higgs resume his duties as chaplain's clerk; and he is hereby directed to attend at the prison, on week days, from half-past eight in the morning to half-past four p.m., with the exception of half an hour's interval for refreshment. He will remain an additional half hour daily, until the arrears of his duties are cleared off; and he will also give, from time to time, such additional attendance as the chaplain, under any occasional pressure of business, may think necessary, and direct. Mr. Higgs will strictly obey directions he may receive from the chaplain for the due performance of his duties. The chaplain is requested to report to the Board forthwith any neglect of these orders."

I have no official knowledge of any memorial written by Mr. Higgs to the Secretary of State. I was told he memorialized; but I always considered his restoration to office as the result of his submission to the inspectors;

*Governor's Reply to Thirteenth Charge—continued.*

inspectors; and this inference is borne out by the above minute, and the fact that Mr. Higgs has for some months been performing the duties and conforming to the hours which he before refused to do.

In like manner I am in ignorance with regard to his having received his pay due during the term of his suspension, as I have nothing to do with the payments.

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*Fourteenth Charge.*

That the chief clerk in the manufacturer's department (17 years employed) was suspended by the governor; he has not yet resumed his duty, although seven weeks has elapsed since his suspension.

*Governor's Reply.*

On the 1st January 1845 the office of manufacturer was discontinued, and by a minute of the Board of Inspectors, under date the 3d January 1845, the whole management and control of the manufacturing department was entrusted to the governor.

On the 1st April 1846, Mr. Day, manufacturer's clerk, was suspended by me on the following charges:

First—For having given in to the secretary, on or about the 25th March 1846, a document purporting to be a correct quarterly pay bill, on account of salaries of officers and servants belonging to the manufacturing department of the prison, without obtaining the governor's signature to that document, notwithstanding the governor had repeatedly told Mr. Day to submit all documents for his signature.

Second—For having inserted in the said document an item of 13*l.* 13*s.* to his own credit, for 13 weeks' overtime, at one guinea per week, he not having obtained the governor's sanction to make such a charge, or apprised him of his intention to do so.

The Board of Inspectors entered into a full investigation of these charges, and Mr. Day remains still under suspension.

As I understand the decision of the Secretary of State has not yet been promulgated, I refrain, for obvious reasons, entering into a full explanation of the circumstances of this case.

I confidently, however, refer to the minutes of the proceedings, and to the various letters and documents by which the charges were supported, as exonerating me from the imputation of injustice towards Mr. Day, and as a proof that no personal feeling influenced me on this occasion, but a due regard for the interests of the public service alone.

*Fifteenth Charge.*

That Captain Groves, the governor, represented to the inspectors several old warders as being inefficient, and had them dismissed, after having been considered efficient for years, and had an advance of pay for the same.

*Governor's Reply.*

This charge merely represents a fact, that several old warders having been considered efficient for years, subsequently became inefficient. Those who had any claims whatever were pensioned.

*Sixteenth Charge.*

That the establishment books will show the number of old servants that have resigned their situations rather than be subject to such tyrannical conduct on the part of Captain Groves, the governor; also his system of misrepresenting the several cases before the inspectors, and concealing the faults of others.

*Governor's Reply.*

On this, and the subsequent charge, I transmit a document containing the names of the old penitentiary officers of the establishment who have resigned, or who have been discharged since the reorganization of the prison in 1843.

(signed) J. R. Groves, Governor.

The following Returns, marked (C.), referred to in the preceding document, were read:

PENITENTIARY MALE OFFICERS Invalided, Discharged, or Dismissed for Misconduct, from August 1843 to 22 June 1846.

Principal Warder, J. B.	-	-	Superannuated and pensioned 19 August 1844.
Ditto - - - W. S.	-	-	Superannuated and pensioned 31 December 1843.
Ditto - - - T. H.	-	-	Superannuated and pensioned 19 August 1844.
Ditto - - - J. S.	-	-	Died, after having been recommended as above, 27 December 1843.

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Warder	- - -	J. Y.	-	-	Superannuated and pensioned 30 December 1843.
Ditto	- - -	W. W.	-	-	Resigned through extreme ill health 19 December 1843.
Ditto	- - -	C. C.	-	-	Dismissed 23 October 1843.
Ditto	- - -	J. G.	-	-	Dismissed 19 December 1843.
Ditto	- - -	J. F.	-	-	Dismissed, as inefficient, 4 April 1845.
Ditto	- - -	E. D.	-	-	Resigned 31 December 1844.
Ditto	- - -	W. B.	-	-	Dismissed 4 April 1846.
Ditto	- - -	J. O.	-	-	Resigned 24 June 1844.
Ditto	- - -	G. P.	-	-	Resigned 25 May 1846.
Ditto	- - -	E. B.	-	-	Resigned 14 April 1846.
Ditto	- - -	C. W.	-	-	Resigned to take a situation at Newcastle, on governor's recommendation, 6 June 1845.

*J. R. Groves, Governor.*

PENITENTIARY SERVANTS, being Porters, Infirmary Assistants, and Cooks, Invalided, Discharged, or Dismissed for Misconduct, from 1843 to 1846.

Porter	- - -	B. H.	-	-	Superannuated and pensioned 27 October 1843.
Porter	- - -	C. M'.	-	-	Left through illness 31 December 1844.
Baker	- - -	J. W.	-	-	Discharged on reduction 13 January 1845.
Cook	- - -	R. M.	-	-	Superannuated, and received a gratuity of 45 <i>l.</i> , 2 June 1846.
Cook	- - -	J. S.	-	-	Promoted in Parkhurst 5 March 1846.
Infirmary assistant,	J. B.	-	-	-	21 March 1844.
Ditto	- - -	W. P.	-	-	Transferred to Parkhurst 21 January 1844.
Baker	- - -	W. W.	-	-	Discharged on reduction 5 November 1843; re-employed as porter, and resigned.
Messenger	- - -	J. P.	-	-	Promoted at Parkhurst 3 March 1844.
Steward's porter,	G. O'	-	-	-	Dismissed 31 December 1843.
Cook	- - -	J. M.	-	-	Discharged on reduction 16 November 1843.
Infirmary assistant,	J. F.	-	-	-	Resigned 10 September 1843.

(signed) *J. R. Groves, Governor.*

Captain Groves:—Having thus replied to the 16 specific charges contained in the petition, I place myself entirely in the hands of the Board, to call for such evidence as they may think fit.

The Inspectors then proceeded to take the following evidence, in order to verify or disprove the governor's statement with reference to the several charges contained in Edward Baker's petition, in the order in which they stand.

*First Charge.*

CASE OF GEORGE CHINNERY.

Captain Groves, Governor of the Milbank Prison, Examined.

In your statement respecting the case of George Chinnery, you say that late Warder Baker was looking on; was any other officer of the prison present at that time?—I think not.

Will you produce the book in which the punishment awarded to Chinnery is recorded, and the supervisor's book in which the original report appears?—I will.

The witness produced the "Male Misconduct Book," from which the following entry was read: "George Chinnery, age 27, registered number 8,496; Pentagon No. 6; reported April 13th, for disorderly conduct in the airing-yard on Sunday morning, at the time the prisoners were at exercise. Decision, bread and water three days."

The witness also produced the supervisor's Report Book, in which a similar entry appeared.

Did you consult Dr. Baly, the medical superintendent of the prison, on this case before awarding the punishment?—Before awarding the punishment.

You quote from the Register of the General Penitentiary, dated 29th October 1837; will you produce that book and read the entry?—

The witness produced the Governor's Male Character Book, General Penitentiary, and referred to Register No. 1998, George Chinnery.

This prisoner appears to have been reported seven times; two of the reports were for counterfeiting fits. The following are the entries: "1837, October 29th, reported for most reprehensible conduct during Divine service this afternoon, by counterfeiting to be seized with a fit; confined in a dark cell on the 30th, and liberated from confinement on the same day,

day, on his promise of good behaviour." "1838, February 15th, reported for attempting to throw himself into fits, by tying his handkerchief tight round his neck. His handkerchiefs were taken from him, and he was not allowed to attend chapel until further orders."

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Dr. William Baly, called in; and Examined.

You are the Medical Superintendent of the Milbank Prison?—I am.

Do you remember, in the month of April in the present year, the governor speaking to you with reference to a prisoner named George Chinnery, reported for feigning fits in the airing-yard?—I told the governor two days since, when he was speaking to me on the subject of that prisoner, and without his asking me the question, that I had some recollection of the circumstance of that prisoner having or pretending to have a fit, and his squaring at another prisoner being mentioned to me; but I could not remember distinctly whether the governor mentioned it to me, or whether any other person did; but I have a recollection of the circumstance being mentioned to me, and I am quite sure that when it was mentioned to me, I said that it was not probable that a person, when in a fit, would be squaring at another person, as if fighting. I have no doubt that it was from the governor that I heard it, but I cannot distinctly recollect that it was.

Have you since at all refreshed your memory, and are you able to add anything now to what you then stated to the governor?—No, I am not; nothing has come to my mind that makes me at all doubt that I heard that.

Have you any recollection of making any inquiry at the time relative to the case of this prisoner, George Chinnery?—No, I have not.

If any doubt had remained on your mind at the time the communication was made to you on that subject, would you not have made inquiry into the case?—Yes, certainly, if I had had any doubt as to the nature of the case.

If any doubt had existed in your mind at the time the representation was made to you, as to its being a feigned fit, would you have made inquiries into the case?—In that case I certainly should have made inquiries.

This man has been on a former occasion, as it is proved from the books, punished for counterfeiting fits, when he was in prison here in 1837 and 1838; would you not consider that circumstance as an additional evidence that his fit on this occasion was feigned?—Certainly I should.

[The Witness withdrew.]

### Second Charge.

#### CASE OF THREE BOYS FOR MISCONDUCT AT CHAPEL.

##### Captain Groves further Examined.

Is it of frequent occurrence that you have occasion to address prisoners in chapel after service?—No, very unfrequent; it is of very rare occurrence.

Unless there had been some considerable irregularity, would you have so addressed them in this case?—Certainly not. I only remember one occasion of that sort before, and that was to communicate to them a wish of the chaplain.

Can you state any of the principal officers who were present when you say you addressed the prisoners on this particular occasion?—Yes, the Deputy-governor, Supervisor Finnie, and several other inferior officers.

Was the chaplain present when you addressed the prisoners of the juvenile ward?—No, he was not.

##### The Rev. John Penny Examined.

You are the Chaplain of the Milbank Prison?—I am.

Do you recollect an occasion of the governor speaking to the prisoners in chapel, with reference to their misconduct during service?—The occasion I remember, but not the date.

Here is a statement referring to this occasion (*producing the same, marked No. 1*). Is that statement yours?—It is. I was not at chapel when the governor addressed the boys; the governor came to me after the morning service, saying that he was shocked at the inattention of the boys during the service, and requested me to accompany him to the juvenile ward; he had previously, as I understood, addressed them in the chapel after I had left; but we went together to the juvenile ward, where they were assembled in order, and the boys who had misconducted themselves in respect of one particular fault were singled out by the governor; he recognized certain boys whom he had observed during the sermon reading from their bibles, not (as I say in my written statement) in the way of reference, but to pass the time, and not attending to the sermon in the slightest degree. One of the boys made some excuse; I forget what the excuse was, but there seemed to be a colour for it, and he was thrown out of the list; he was not punished. I forget what it was; but I suggested to the governor, "There may be something in this;" and he was not punished. I know the boy's countenance well, but the name I forget.

Have you any recollection of observing, yourself, during the service, that there was any irregularity or misbehaviour on the part of the boys?—I have not.

In that particular respect?—No, nor in any other. I did not notice any inattention, being absorbed in my own particular duties in which I was engaged.

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Did you consider the punishment awarded at all disproportioned to the irregularities which were described?—I considered it a sharp punishment, but not disproportioned to the offence in reference to its consequences.

Are you not in the habit of seeing prisoners when under punishment?—I am.

Are you aware that the governor has no power to confine prisoners on bread and water for more than three days?—I am perfectly aware that there is no power in the governor to confine the prisoners more than three days; but in reference to the bread and water, I am not aware. Those prisoners were not confined in the dark or refractory cell.

My question does not refer to them, but to the general practice; are you aware that the power of the governor is limited as to the duration of the confinement?—Yes, undoubtedly.

Are you able to judge whether the governor is in the habit, when he desires to punish prisoners for a single offence more than the three days allowed, of liberating them on the fourth day, and putting them in again on the fifth for three days more; have you ever known such an instance?—Such an instance has never occurred to my observation; and may I say further? I believe, on my honour, that it has never happened.

If such a case had occurred, would it not have come under your knowledge, supposing that you were here in the exercise of your duties?—I can hardly imagine such a case to take place without attracting my attention, or without my knowledge.

Do you recollect the man Chinnery feigning a fit in the chapel?—Yes, distinctly. I remember, in the afternoon service, to the best of my recollection, that he was taken out of chapel; and Mr. Wade, the then resident surgeon, reported it to be a sham.

Taken out of chapel for what?—For going into a fit.

And Mr. Wade, the resident surgeon, reported it to be a sham?—Yes. The man is subject to fits; but he also, as I believe, simulates fits; that I believe to be the plain fact of the matter.

That the man is subject to fits, but he also simulates fits?—Yes.

You entertain no doubt about it?—I entertain no doubt that Chinnery is both subject to fits, and that, whenever it is convenient for him to assume a fit, he will do so.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Mr. James V. Lawrance called in, and Examined.

You are the Deputy-governor of this prison?—I am.

Have you the means of knowing the governor's practice of awarding punishments for offences committed in the prison?—I have.

Is it the governor's practice, after a prisoner has received three days' punishment in the dark cell on bread and water for misconduct, to continue that punishment for a further time for the same offence, leaving only an interval of one day between the punishments?—Certainly not; I do not recollect an instance.

You do not recollect one instance?—No, not without a fresh offence; never. I can take upon myself to say that.

When prisoners misconduct themselves under punishment, does the governor countenance, or discountenance, those offences being made the subject of fresh reports?—They are very seldom made the subject of secondary punishment.

Even when reported?—Even when reported.

Does the governor countenance, or discountenance, those matters being brought forward as calling for fresh and additional punishment?—I should say he discountenances them.

Have you known instances of prisoners being reported for misconduct whilst under punishment, when the governor has visited such with additional punishment?—Very rarely. I do not remember one instance.

Of their being followed by punishment?—No, not one instance, of such reports being followed by punishment.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Mr. Stephen Hudson, called in; and Examined.

You are a Supervisor of this prison?—Yes.

How long have you been an officer in the prison?—Ten years come February next.

Have you the means of knowing, to any extent, the governor's practice in awarding punishments for offences within the prison?—I can only judge so far as my experience has gone in matters relating to the pentagons to which I belong.

Is it the governor's practice to award additional punishment after the original punishment has been undergone for either the same offence, or a fresh offence committed whilst under punishment?—I cannot charge my memory with a single case of that sort, though I believe some time since that there were a number of prisoners in Pentagon No. 4, that were reported several times for being idle; I cannot say who they were, but there was a number of them in one ward that picked far below their proper quantity of oakum. I know they were reported several times, and put on bread and water.

For what time?—For one day. It was the governor's usual practice to tell me to bring up to him the next morning an account of the quantity of coir or oakum picked by those prisoners, and if they had picked their proper quantity, or anything near their proper quantity, the governor would immediately write on the memorandum I brought at the time, "Restored;" if it was considerably below the proper quantity he would give them another day, and I reported the following day.

With

With regard to prisoners committed to the dark cell for an offence, is it the governor's general practice to continue the punishment under any pretence or semblance beyond that time?—I have never, to the best of my recollection, had a prisoner in the dark cells for more than three days; I cannot recollect a single case; and all the dark cells in the prison are attached to my pentagon, and are under my care.

I will read to you a statement, and I will ask you whether, from your experience, that statement is correct or incorrect: "In cases where the governor does not deem it necessary to report to the inspectors, his mode of punishment is this. A prisoner may be brought before him who is on bread and water diet; he will order that the prisoner do receive full rations for one day, and that the bread and water be resumed." Is that correct?—I never knew an instance of the kind in my life.

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Supervisor *Samuel Finnie*, Examined.

You are a supervisor of this prison?—I am.

How long have you been an officer of this establishment?—Since the 8th of September 1843.

I will read to you a passage from this petition. "In cases where the governor does not deem it necessary to report to the inspectors, his mode of punishment is this. A prisoner may be brought before him who is on bread and water diet; he will order that the prisoner do receive full rations for one day, and that the bread and water be resumed." Do you know that to be the governor's practice?—I have taken prisoners before the governor when they have been on bread and water for three days, and I think I have reminded the governor of such being the case.

I ask you, what is the governor's practice in such a case? It is stated here, that it is his practice to order a prisoner back again for punishment; that where he is on bread and water diet for misconduct it is his practice to order that the prisoner receive full rations for one day, and then be put on bread and water again. The governor has the power of putting the prisoner into confinement for three days, and no more, without applying to the inspectors. Have you ever known instances where the governor, after the three days have expired, has taken a prisoner out for one day and has then put him in for three days again?—Not on the same report to my recollection. I have invariably reminded the governor that the prisoner has been previously on bread and water for three days, and I have no recollection of the governor ever punishing a prisoner when I have said so on the same report.

Supervisor *Thomas Hopper*, Examined.

How long have you been an officer of the prison?—One year and nine months.

In cases where a prisoner is under punishment who has been on bread and water diet for three days, is it the governor's practice, when a prisoner comes out of the punishment for three days, to order him his full rations for one day, and then back again upon bread and water, upon the same report?—Not upon the same report.

Have you ever known an instance of it for the same offence?—No, never one.

When I speak of the practice, I mean is it of frequent occurrence; is it his practice when a man has been in the dark cell for three days, even upon a fresh report for misconduct, to order him his rations for one day, and then back again upon a bread and water diet?—I never knew of one case of it.

Not even for a fresh offence?—No.

[The witness withdrew.

Principal Warder *Michael Elliott*, called in, and Examined.

How long have you been an officer in this establishment?—Upwards of eight years.

How long have you been a principal warder?—Since about May 1842, I think.

In cases where prisoners have been under punishment on bread and water for three days, is it the governor's practice to order the prisoner to receive his full rations for one day at the expiration of the three days' punishment, and then to order him in again for punishment for the same offence? Is it the governor's practice, or have you ever known a case of the kind for the same offence, at the expiration of the punishment, to order him his rations for one day, and then back again upon bread and water?—No.

You mean to say that you never knew of a case of that kind?—Not upon one report; I have never known a prisoner to receive more than three days' bread and water upon any one report. I have known a prisoner, during the time that he has been under punishment, to commit himself, and again to be brought up, and a further punishment ordered for that.

Is that of frequent occurrence?—No, it is not. I know that the plan of the governor, if anything of that sort took place, is, that the prisoner may be placed on full rations for one day.

Is that of frequent occurrence?—No; it may not happen for three months. It applies more to the boys. I had some boys that were very troublesome, that were frequently reported; but it very seldom happens with the men.

[The witness withdrew.



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Principal Warder *James Colquhoun*, called in, and Examined.

How long have you been an officer of this establishment?—About five years and seven months.

How long have you been a principal warder?—Since the 1st of January 1844.

Is it the governor's practice, or have you ever known a case of a prisoner, at the expiration of his three days' punishment upon bread and water, to be ordered to receive his full rations for one day, and then to be put back again upon bread and water for the same offence?—No.

Is it the governor's practice or habit to order a man to receive his full rations for one day, and to be put back upon bread and water, even for a fresh offence, committed whilst he was under punishment for the former offence?—No, not under me.

Have you ever known a case of that kind?—No.

[The witness withdrew.]

Principal Warder *John Gray*, called in, and Examined.

ARE you the principal warder of pentagon No. 5?—Yes.

During the time you have been principal warder have you ever known the case of the governor ordering a man, who has come out of punishment for three days, to receive his full rations for one day, and then to be put back again upon bread and water for the same offence?—No.

You know of no instance of that kind?—No, I know of no instance of that sort.

Have you known of any instance, where a fresh offence has been committed at the time that a prisoner has been under the former punishment, and at the expiration of that punishment he has received punishment for that fresh offence, allowing an interval of one day?—Yes.

Frequently or rarely?—I cannot say frequently; but it has come under my observation that prisoners have committed themselves while under punishment, and I have taken them before the governor, and have told the governor of their bread and water, knowing that he is not allowed to exceed three days, when I have been told to allow them one day's full rations, and as the sentence for the crime committed, they were to go on again.

To commence at the expiration of that one day?—Yes.

Is that of frequent or of rare occurrence?—It is of rare occurrence.

Captain *Groves*.] Have you ever known a case of three days' bread and water, and one day's rations, and then three days' more bread and water?—I cannot say that; but I have known a case where I have brought a prisoner, knowing that the two sentences would exceed three days' bread and water; when I have mentioned it to the governor, and been told to give one day's rations, and the latter sentence to go on.

In those cases, what has been the length of each sentence?—I cannot speak from recollection of that; the Report Book will tell it.

Could you turn to the Report Book and point that out?—Not here; I could by perusing it in the Tower.

The witness took his book, and retired to another room to peruse it.

After some time, the witness returned and produced his Report Book, by which it appeared that on two occasions prisoners had been ordered a second punishment; in one instance three days, and one day's bread and water; and in the other two days, and two days' bread and water; but for distinct offences, and with an interval of one day on full rations.

Are there any other cases?—There are other cases of a similar nature in my Report Book. Are they many or are they few?—I think they are of rare occurrence.

Mr. *Charles Forster*, called in, and Examined.

WHAT is your office in this establishment?—I am the governor's chief clerk.

Is it your duty to enter in the Governor's Misconduct Book the reports that appear in the several Misconduct Books of the different pentagons?—It is my duty to see it done; it is done between me and Mr. Hunt, the assistant clerk.

From your knowledge of that book, have you a recollection of any case in which the governor has awarded more than three days' bread and water for any one offence?—No, I do not recollect anything of that kind from my memory; I cannot by taxing my memory.

Can you recollect any case where the governor has awarded for any one offence three days' bread and water; and then at the expiration of that, full rations for one day, and then to resume the bread and water for that same offence?—No, I do not recollect any case.

Do not you think that such an occurrence would have struck you as remarkable, and that you would have recollected it?—Yes, it would have struck me as most remarkable. I am to understand you to ask whether for one offence the governor has awarded bread and water, and then given the prisoner full rations for one day, in order to resume the punishment of that offence?

Yes?—It has never occurred within my knowledge.

Is it of rare or of frequent occurrence that for a separate offence, committed whilst under punishment,

punishment, after the expiration of one day's full rations, the man has received a further punishment for that second offence?—It has occurred for a second offence.

Is that of frequent or of rare occurrence?—Of rare occurrence.

Were you a warder before you were clerk?—I was.

Do you know whether it is the governor's habit to countenance or discountenance the heaping reports upon a man already under punishment?—I have heard the governor openly discountenance anything of the kind. He has given orders; I do not know whether they have appeared in writing, but verbal orders for the officers to be careful not to add anything of a superfluous nature to the reports, much less to heap them upon the prisoners.

Has it come under your observation that the governor has erased written statements of warders making reports, when upon an investigation it appeared that those statements had been either exaggerated or unfounded?—It has appeared so. I have noticed such erasures both when warder and since I have been clerk.

[The witness withdrew.]

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### Third Allegation.

#### CASE OF FREDERICK BUNYAN.

THE minutes of proceedings were read, from which it appeared that the case of this prisoner was investigated by the inspectors, and evidence taken by them upon oath; that the prisoner Bunyan had made a murderous attack upon the officer in charge of him, and had made preparations for a similar attack upon another officer; that the prisoner acknowledged that such were his intentions, and expressed his regret that they had not been carried into effect; that the inspectors awarded him to receive 100 lashes, and that in carrying the sentence into effect the governor stopped the punishment when 70 only were inflicted.

Norris Davey, Esq. called in, and Examined.

ARE you the Resident Surgeon of this prison?—I am.

Is this your statement (*showing a statement to the Witness relative to a wound inflicted on warder Quinn by the prisoner Bunyan, and which statement appears in the governor's defence*)?

—Yes, that is my writing.

[The witness withdrew.]

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Eleven o'clock.]

Second Day, 24th June 1846.

### Fourth Charge.

Captain Groves, Examined.

WHAT was the nature of the report made to you, and by whom, to which you allude in your statement respecting this charge?—The report to which I allude in my statement was a report made to me by the supervisor of the pentagon, Mr. Hopper. Mr. Hopper reported to me that he was of opinion that there had been neglect on the part of the resident surgeon.

The then resident surgeon?—The then resident surgeon, who has since left the prison, in allowing a prisoner to remain in the pentagon instead of removing him to the infirmary, although he was exceedingly ill. That was the report that Mr. Hopper made to me, as far as I can recollect, after a year and a half has elapsed.

What did you do upon it?—Upon that report my first step was to report to Mr. Crawford, the visiting inspector.

That you state in your reply to the charge?—Yes. I then brought it to the notice of Dr. Baly; I mentioned it to Dr. Baly and the resident surgeon, and I told them that I thought it was my imperative duty to draw the attention of the coroner and jury to that report at the inquest, and I did draw their attention to it; and furthermore I noticed it in my report to the inspectors in my journal afterwards.

You had better put in your journal to verify the different documents.—

The witness produced the extract from his journal above referred to, dated 5th June 1846, which was examined and verified.

Dr. William Baly, Examined.

Do you recollect the case of prisoner Henry Bourne?—I do; I recollect his being removed to the infirmary on the 29th May 1845.

Did you see him before his removal to the infirmary; were you in attendance upon him?—I was in attendance upon him before his removal to the infirmary.

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Had you any conversation with, or did the governor make any communication to you respecting the case, or draw your attention to the case of Henry Bourne?—The governor stated to me that a charge had been brought before him by a supervisor of the prison against the then resident surgeon, to the effect that the resident surgeon had neglected to remove the prisoner to the infirmary, although he was so ill that in the opinion of the officer he ought not to have been left in the cell. The governor stated that he thought it his duty to mention the circumstance of this charge having been made against the resident surgeon to the coroner and jury at the inquest, and I concurred with him in the propriety of his doing so. I was present at the inquest, and before I gave my evidence the governor did state to the coroner and jury that such a charge had been made against the resident surgeon. After hearing my evidence and that of the resident surgeon, the jury expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied, and they declined to hear any further evidence.

They returned a verdict of natural death?—Yes.

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*Fifth Charge.*

Dr. William Baly, further Examined.

Do you recollect the prisoner Harris Nash?—Yes, I recollect him; I recollect his being admitted to the infirmary on the 2d January 1845.

Had he been long in the prison when he came into the infirmary?—No, he was imprisoned in October 1844.

How do you know that?—I saw him at the time.

And he was not removed into the infirmary until when?—The 2d of January 1845

Did you examine him on his admission to the infirmary?—I did.

What was his state at that time?—He was then labouring under a very severe attack of dysentery, the symptoms of which disease had commenced on the previous day.

It appears that he died six days after his admission to the infirmary?—On the 7th of January.

Is it at all an unusual circumstance for persons to die from dysentery, or from an acute disease of any description affecting the bowels, in that time?—Not when the disease is of so severe a character as it was in that case.

The extracts from the Defaulters' Book were read relative to the punishments inflicted on the prisoner Nash.

Having heard the punishments to which he was subjected read, do you think it possible that the discipline and punishments to which he was subjected in the prison might have occasioned this attack of dysentery of which he died?—I think it quite impossible.

It is stated in the charge that the body was what might be termed a skeleton; do you attribute this to the punishment and discipline to which he was subjected here?—No, I do not; he was a thin man when he was received; he was always a thin man; and the disease of which he died was of a nature to reduce him further very rapidly.

The Supervisor's Book of pentagons Nos. 5 & 6, referred to in the charge, were examined, and tallied with the number of punishments, as set forth in the governor's defence.

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*Sixth Charge.*

JAMES RICHMOND.

Dr. William Baly, further Examined.

Do you recollect James Richmond being brought to the infirmary?—Yes, I do; I recollect his being brought into the infirmary on the 5th May 1846.

Did you examine him then, and what was his state?—I examined him, and found him labouring under inflammation of the lungs.

Of what duration?—Of probably the duration of five days.

Had he been under your care in the infirmary previously to that time?—No, he had not.

He had not been previously ill, nor under treatment in the infirmary?—No.

And that disease for which he was admitted was not of more than five days' duration?—No.

An extract from the Misconduct Book was read, detailing the punishments to which this prisoner had been subjected.

Having heard that the punishments to which he was subjected were light, and that in only one case he was put into a dark cell for three days on bread and water, and that a period of five weeks elapsed from his last punishment to the time of his being taken ill, are you of opinion that the punishment to which he was subjected could have occasioned the attack of disease for which he was received into the infirmary?—I am certainly of opinion that his punishment could have had nothing to do with the production of the attack of inflammation of the lungs, for which he was in the infirmary; and I may add, that in my opinion the punishments were incapable of producing any other disease found in his body after his death.

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Are you of opinion that his age, being stated at 10 years, was correctly stated in the register, or that he was really more than 10 years of age?—Judging from his appearance and manner, I should say that his age was 13 or 14. I may be allowed to state as to his manner, that I never met with a boy of so bad a temper and disposition in my life, or who showed so little gratitude; in fact, when he was ill, and was assisted by other prisoners in the same room with him, he returned their kindness by blows more than once, or attempted to do so.

Were the prisoners kind to him?—The prisoners were very kind to him.

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*Eighth Charge.*

Dr. William Baly, further Examined.

Did you see Warder James Shields after his attack, before his death?—I saw him twice on the day of his death, in the warder's room, in the tower of Pentagon No. 2.

What was his condition at that time?—He was then in an exceedingly weak state, his strength being exhausted by great hæmorrhage from the bowels, which he had suffered. On an examination of the body being made after death, the cause of this hæmorrhage was discovered to be a schirrous ulcer of the stomach, which had laid open a large blood vessel.

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*Ninth Charge.*

Mr. Lawrence, Deputy Governor, called.

How often does the fire practice referred to in the charge occur?—I have been deputy-governor nearly two years, during which, to the best of my recollection and belief, the prisoners have not been called to fire practice more than three or four times.

What prisoners are called on such occasions?—Only the prisoners of the Juvenile Ward; neither prisoners or officers belonging to Pentagons 3, 4, and 5, are disturbed at all, as there are no pumps in these pentagons. The pumps in Pentagons 1, 2, and 6, are worked by the prisoners of the Juvenile Ward, and not a single officer or prisoner belonging to those pentagons is called.

How long does the practice last?—About half an hour.

What officers are called?—The only officers called are those on the reserved night guard, and two or three belonging to the Juvenile Ward, who sleep within the prison.

Mr. Samuel Finnie, Supervisor of the Juvenile Ward, called.

On the occasion of fire practice, what prisoners are called?—The prisoners of the Juvenile Ward alone; I never knew any other.

How many times have there been fire practice?—In the course of the last two years, during which the Juvenile Ward has been established, I have been called twice, and I have received reports of there having been fire practice on three or four other occasions. The practice lasts from 20 minutes to half an hour.

The inspectors are able to depose to the efficiency of the governor's arrangements for extinguishing fires, as one of them was sent for by the governor on the occasion of a fire, and he found on attending immediately to the summons, that the fire, although of a dangerous extent in the first instance, had been entirely extinguished, and the prisoners returned to their rest, before he could reach the prison.

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*Tenth Charge.*

An extract, dated the 13th of April 1846, from the Visiting Inspectors' Order Book, referred to in the governor's defence, was read and verified.

J. V. Lawrence, Esq., Deputy Governor, further examined.

Do you recollect the case of the escape of Timothy Tobin, the case in which Principal-warder Gray was concerned; were you present at the time the man was captured?—He had been captured about two minutes before I reached the guard room.

Was Hall, the officer who left the knife in the cell with which Tobin made his escape, fined?—He was fined the usual fine for leaving a knife in a cell.

The Officers Defaulters' Book was produced, verifying the fact of the infliction of this fine.

When an officer leaves a knife in a cell, is it necessary to bring him before the inspectors for him to be fined?—No.

He is fined the usual fine by the governor, without a reference to the inspectors?—Yes.

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*Twelfth Charge.*

An extract from the Visiting Inspectors' Order Book, referred to in the governor's reply, relative to this charge, was read and verified.

*J. V. Lawrence, Esq.* further examined.

Do you remember the case of Warder Harston being fined for giving up his keys to the master baker?—Perfectly.

Is it contrary to orders for the warders to give up their keys to the master baker, or to any other person?—Yes, to anybody.

Do you believe it to have been the practice to do so every day, Sundays excepted, for upwards of one year?—I think it is unlikely; if it was, it was wrong.

Do you think that such a practice could have existed for a twelvemonth without its being known to you or to the governor?—I think it is unlikely.

You do not take upon yourself to say that it could not have existed?—I do not take upon myself to say that it did not; but I think it is unlikely.

Can you point to any order of the governor forbidding that practice?—I can; one four days previously to this occurrence.

What was the date of the occurrence?—The 31st of October.

The witness produced the Governor's General Order Book, in which there was an entry dated October 27th, confirming his statement.

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*Thirteenth Charge.*

The following extracts given in the governor's defence, were referred to and verified:—

An entry in the Governor's Journal, dated the 4th of August 1845.

An extract from the proceedings of the Board, dated the 9th of August 1845.

A minute of the Board, dated the 13th of September 1845.

A letter from the Reverend John Penny, the chaplain, marked No. 7, dated 19th June 1846.

A minute of the Board, dated the 14th of October 1845.

Letters numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7, dated the 19th of June 1846, sent to the governor by the Reverend John Penny, were verified by him.

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*Fourteenth Charge.*

A minute of the Board of the 1st of January 1845, quoted in the governor's defence, was referred to and verified.

A minute of the Board, of the 3d of January 1845, quoted in the governor's defence, was referred to and verified.

The charges were verified, by reference to a minute in the Visiting Inspectors' Order Book, dated the 9th April 1846.

The inspectors have to add, that they fully investigated the charges preferred by the governor against Mr. Day, the manufacturing clerk; and after very mature consideration of all the circumstances of the case, they decided that the charges of the governor were proved, and that they had no other alternative than to communicate the case to Secretary Sir James Graham, with the grounds on which they recommended Mr. Day's dismissal. The Secretary of State did not concur in the view taken by the inspectors, and Mr. Day has accordingly been restored to his office.

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*Fifteenth Charge.*

(To Captain Groves.) Did you represent to the inspectors that several old penitentiary warders were inefficient?—I did, at different periods.

The inspectors have to state, that it appears from the Officers Defaulters' Book that there were frequent reports against officers for neglect of duty. It further appears that some of the officers were inefficient from age and physical causes.

The inspectors, therefore, made the following minute, dated the 4th June 1844:

"Resolved, that the governor be requested to report upon the efficiency of the subordinate officers in general, in order to the removal of such as are not effective."

In consequence of this order, there is the following entry in the Governor's Journal, dated 6th June: "In conformity with the instructions of the Board, I transmit a list of those officers whom I do not consider efficient, or likely to prove so."

The names of two of the principal warders and five warders are appended to this entry.

Against one of the principal warders so reported, there appear, in the Officers Defaulters' Book,

Book, 16 reports between the 20th October 1843 and the 10th May 1844. (It must be remembered that these reports are not made by the governor, but are made to him by other officers.)

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Also against the other principal warder there appear 16 reports to the governor, for neglect of duty, between the 9th of October 1843 and the 5th of April 1844.

Against the first of the warders so dismissed, there appear 22 reports between the 24th October 1843 and the 18th July 1844.

Against the second warder there appear nine reports for misconduct, between the 26th March and the 21st June 1844 (less than three months).

Against the third warder there appear 10 reports, between the 26th April and the 4th July 1844.

Against the fourth warder there appear nine reports, between the 22d April and the 2d July 1844.

Against the fifth warder there appear four reports, between the 20th May and the 18th June 1844.

The cases of these officers were investigated by the inspectors, and they were found to be inefficient; they were recommended, in cases where they were old servants, for pensions, and in other instances for discharge.

It appears by the return marked (C.) annexed to this report, that 15 old Penitentiary officers have resigned, been invalided, or dismissed for misconduct, during the time that Captain Groves has been governor, from the 1st August 1843 to the present day; of whom, five have resigned (one on promotion, on the governor's recommendation), four have been superannuated and pensioned, one died before the recommendation for a superannuation allowance took effect, one was superseded through extreme ill health, and four were dismissed (three for misconduct, and one as inefficient).

Of the old Penitentiary servants, 12 have resigned, been invalided, or discharged during the same period; of whom, three were discharged on reduction, their offices being done away with, two superannuated, of whom one was pensioned and one received a gratuity of 45*l.*, two left through illness, three on promotion to Parkhurst prison, one resigned, and one dismissed.

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MILBANK PRISON.

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REPORT of the INSPECTORS of MILBANK PRISON  
on the Allegations contained in the Petition of  
*Edward Baker*, complaining of certain Proceedings  
on the part of the Governor of the said Prison.

[*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*]

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
24 July 1846.*

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## MILBANK PRISON.

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### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT from the INSPECTORS of MILBANK PRISON, with Evidence, relative to the Complaint of *Edward Baker*.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 5 August 1846.*

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### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

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Sir,

Milbank Prison, 3 August 1846.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 25th ultimo, transmitting, by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, a report contained in "The Times" Newspaper, of the speech of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, \* \* \* \* and requesting that we will furnish Sir George Grey with a full report upon these allegations.

Supplementary  
Report.

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In return, we beg to state that we have instituted a full and searching inquiry into Mr. Duncombe's allegations, and we herewith transmit our Report on the statements to which Sir George Grey has directed our attention.

In reference to that part of our Report which relates to the corporal punishment of two prisoners with cats, different from those approved by the inspectors, we enclose two lashes taken from one of those approved by the inspectors, and also two from one of the cats with which those prisoners were punished. A comparison of these lashes will show that there is no material difference between them. The evidence of the deputy-governor proves that no order was given by the governor for any change to be made from the usual pattern of the cat; for although the deputy-governor states that he was directed to procure new cats (which the governor himself does not recollect), he expressly adds that he was not ordered to vary them in any manner from the original model, but on the contrary, that the governor desired that preparation should be made for the punishment in the usual manner, in the case of Bunyan, whereas, in that of the other prisoner, the governor was absent on leave.

There has, however, been manifest irregularity in the course adopted, from time to time, in renewing the cats when worn out, and due care has not been taken to provide that the cats, whenever renewed, should be submitted to the inspectors for approval.

In this, as in all other cases, we look to the governor, in the first instance, to take care that the rules of the prison are strictly observed. It appears, however, by the evidence, that the governor did not interpret the rule in question as requiring him to submit each cat, when renewed, for the approval of the inspectors, but only that he should take care that the new cats were in accordance with the pattern sealed by the inspectors. In the case of Frederick Bunyan, the governor is proved to have given the usual directions to the deputy-governor for carrying the sentence into effect, and he had a right to expect that the officer specially appointed to see his orders correctly executed, would in this instance have performed that duty; but we regret that the governor did not, by his own inspection from time to time, consistently with his interpretation of the rule, ascertain that the cats in use were in strict accordance with the sealed pattern.

We are of opinion that the deputy-governor is highly blameable for having omitted to observe proper precautions in providing new cats for Bunyan's punishment, the responsibility of which is not diminished by the accidental fact, proved in evidence, that no injury resulted to the prisoner from the omission. Finding the renewal of the cat necessary, he should, as on former occasions, have applied to the steward of the establishment for new cord; or, if it was necessary



Supplementary  
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to send out an officer to purchase the cord, he should have provided him with a pattern, and should not have allowed him to depend upon his memory to guide him in the selection. When the new cats were made also, he should have examined them, for the purpose of ascertaining that they were in accordance with the pattern; by which examination he would have discovered that they had been lapped with thread waxed with cobblers' wax, instead of bees' wax, as heretofore.

It is but justice to the deputy-governor to state that he appears not to have considered this to be a part of his duty, but we do not admit the validity of this defence; as, however, we have reason to believe that the deputy-governor is a good and efficient officer, that he had no intention to do an act of injustice to the prisoner, or to increase the severity of the instrument with which he was to be punished, and that, in point of fact, there is no material difference between the cat with which the convict was punished and that approved by the inspectors, we submit whether the justice of the case will not be met by the deputy-governor receiving a severe reprimand.

The minutes of evidence accompanying this letter contain the report of such inquiries, with the view of ascertaining the foundation of Mr. Duncombe's allegations, as we have been enabled to make in our character of Visiting Justices; but after having made the fullest examination in our power of those persons (being officers of the prison) whose attendance we have the power to require, and of the prison records, we feel anxious to avail ourselves of every other source within our reach. We therefore directed the following letter to be addressed to Mr. Edward Baker:

" Sir,

" Milbank Prison, 1 August 1846.

" The inspectors of this prison being engaged, by direction of the Secretary of State, in the investigation of the allegations contained in your petition to the House of Commons, relating to the treatment of officers and prisoners in Milbank Prison, have directed me to inform you that they are desirous of receiving any information which may assist them in their inquiry; they will therefore be glad if you can attend at the prison on Monday next, the 3d instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when they will be prepared to hear any statements you may have to make, and to examine in your presence any witnesses you may wish to call in support of your allegations.

" I am, Sir,

" To Mr. Edward Baker,  
" 2, Catherine-place, Pimlico."

" Your obedient servant,  
" *Richard Crosbie Dawson*,  
" Secretary."

To this letter the Secretary received the following answer:

Sir,

Catherine-place, Pimlico, 1 August 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting my attendance at Milbank Prison on Monday next, in reference to the charges contained in my petition to the House of Commons, presented by Mr. Duncombe on the 15th June last.

Had the information the inspectors now require been sought for previous to their making their Report (eventually printed by order of the House of Commons), I should have felt it to be my duty to have complied with their request; but such Report having been made, I think it due to myself and the public to again petition the House of Commons for a full inquiry by a Committee of that Honourable House, into the charges there made, and if such Committee is granted, I will undertake to prove the Report above alluded to is generally false, and to substantiate other charges made by Mr. Duncombe in his speech.

My second petition is in Mr. Duncombe's hands for presentation.

I remain, &c.  
(signed) *E. Baker*.

To Mr. Rd. Crosbie Dawson.

Having no means of requiring the attendance of Mr. Baker, we are unable to carry the investigation further.

Upon a review of the whole charges preferred, in the first instance, by the late

late Warder Baker, and subsequently in Mr. Duncombe's speech, it is but justice to the governor to state, that with the exception of the examination of the cats, he has, in our opinion, given a satisfactory answer to the several allegations, and that the examination of the officers of the prison, and of the prison documents, has fully corroborated the correctness of his statements. In support of this remark we beg to refer to the enclosed letter from the chaplain of this day's date.

We venture confidently to anticipate that the result of this investigation will also be deemed satisfactory by Sir George Grey. If, however, he should be of opinion that there remains any point unanswered, or any allegation requiring further investigation, we beg to submit our request, that under the provisions of the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, s. 10, he will be pleased to appoint a commission to investigate the subjects brought under the attention of the House of Commons, and also the state and general management of the prison.

We are, &c.  
(signed) *Wm. Crawford,*  
*Whitworth Russell,* } Inspectors.  
*John G. Perry,*

Milbank Prison, 3 August 1846.

As the object of several of the allegations contained in Warder Baker's petition is to make out a general charge of tyranny and oppression, on the part of Captain Groves, towards the prisoners, justice impels me to invite attention to a plain undeniable fact which, whilst it shows the groundlessness of such an imputation, affords clear evidence of the very reverse.

The Prisoners' Misconduct Book is sent by the governor to the chaplain's office daily, in order that the assistant-chaplain and myself may be made acquainted with the reports, together with their adjudications; and it is now, after being conversant with prison duties upwards of nine years, that I can testify to the punishments habitually awarded by Captain Groves being remarkable for their lenity and moderation.

The punishment of either the Dark or Refractory Cell is comparatively rare. The ordinary punishment awarded in many cases of insubordination being simply that of bread and water for a single day.

The punishment of the Refractory Cell involves deprivation of bedding, exercise, books, and employment (this last, in itself, a relief from the monotony of imprisonment). Under the punishment above named, as awarded by Captain Groves, the delinquent is left in possession of all these alleviations and resources.

When Captain Groves was appointed governor the number of refractory cells in each pentagon was four. Since the period of his entering on his duties in this prison, the number of refractory cells in each pentagon, at his recommendation, has been reduced to one only. Stronger proof of the willingness of Captain Groves to temper the severity of prison punishments need not be demanded.

(signed) *John Penny*, Chaplain.

**MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS** taken at MILBANK PRISON before a Board of Inquiry into the further Allegations contained in a Speech of *Thomas Slingsby Duncombe*, Esq. M.P., relative to certain Proceedings on the part of the Governor of the said Prison.

Monday, 27th July 1846.

Present, William Crawford, Esq., Rev. Whitworth Russell, John G. Perry, Esq.

THE inspectors called in the governor, that he might be present during the investigation. The following letter from the Home Office was read:—

“ (Immediate.)

“ Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 25 July 1846.

“ I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the enclosed report, contained in The Times newspaper of this day, of Mr. Thomas Duncombe's speech on \* \* \*

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“ Some

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"Some allegations as to the conduct of the governor are contained in that speech, in addition to the charges which were brought forward in the petition; and I am to request that you will, with the least possible delay, furnish Sir George Grey with a full report upon these allegations.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"The Inspectors of Milbank Prison."

"Wm. M. Somerville."

The inspectors then proceeded to investigate the several allegations contained in Mr. Duncombe's speech, in the following order:—

#### FIRST ALLEGATION.

That Frederick Bunyan was sentenced to receive 100 lashes with a cat, was taken down after receiving 70 lashes, and it was then ordered that he should receive no instruction, religious or moral, after that date. That in this case, as also in that of another prisoner, the governor, the night before the punishment was to be inflicted, desired one of the officers of the prison to get much heavier lashes for the cat, lashes double the size of those that were put on the handle; and, not satisfied with this double weight, he ordered the ends of these lashes to be lapped with waxed cord.

The following are the circumstances which led to the corporal punishment of Frederick Bunyan in the case referred to:—

On the 9th of February, Frederick Bunyan was reported by Warder Quinn for refusing to work at tailoring, and whistling in his cell, and saying, "I have had no dinner, so I will not work." On the following morning, when Warder Quinn was conducting the prisoner down to the governor's office, for the case to be heard, the prisoner, Bunyan, stabbed Warder Quinn in the right arm with a pair of scissors, which he had concealed about his person, saying at the time, "I am sorry it was not in his heart; but never mind, there is time enough yet." It further appeared, that on taking the prisoner to the Refractory Cell, there to await the investigation of the above charge by the inspectors, Supervisor Hopper, who was in charge of the prisoner, suspected, from his insubordinate manner, that he intended to do some one further injury; and on arriving at the Refractory Cell the prisoner was searched, and a fragment of a Yorkshire paving stone, of about two pounds weight, was found upon him, suspended in a sling of about two feet and a half long, made of the hammock strings, and forming a most formidable weapon, which, the prisoner said, pointing to another officer standing by, was "intended for that fellow; I would knock his brains out with it." The charge was investigated by the whole Board, in the presence of the prisoner; the witnesses were examined upon oath; the charge was clearly proved, and the prisoner admitted that he intended to use the stone against Warder Prentice: and with reference to stabbing Warder Quinn, he said, "Mind, I meant to do it, and I will do it yet."

The prisoner, Bunyan, was in Milbank-street Prison, awaiting removal to Norfolk Island, having been found guilty, at the Central Criminal Court, on the 17th of January 1846, of burglary, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation. He had been previously convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; and once before charged, but found not guilty. In order to protect the lives of the officers from the murderous assaults of such a character, there being large numbers of the most desperate convicts congregated together in this prison, and for the maintenance of the discipline of the prison, the inspectors felt it their duty to make a severe example of this prisoner.

The inspectors also felt that the prisoner, Bunyan, being already under a long sentence of transportation, any addition to this sentence, to take effect at so remote a period, would have produced little or no effect upon the prisoner himself, nor any exemplary effect upon the great body of the prisoners, and they therefore directed that he should receive 100 lashes, to be inflicted with the cat-o'-nine-tails, in the presence of the governor and surgeon, in the usual manner.

From the dangerous and mutinous character of this prisoner, and from his having threatened to make further attacks upon the officers, he was ordered to be kept from school and chapel to prevent his association with large bodies of desperate prisoners, but he was not thereby deprived of religious and moral instruction, as both the chaplain and assistant chaplain constantly visited him in his cell, and supplied him with books. He was treated in nowise differently from the other prisoners, except that he did not go out to chapel or to school, where prisoners are congregated in large bodies. He was embarked in the convict ship "John Calvin," for Norfolk Island, on the 5th of May following.

With reference to the charge that the governor had desired one of the officers of the prison to get much heavier lashes for the cat, lashes double the size of those put on the handle, and that he had ordered the ends of those lashes to be lapped with waxed cord, the governor being called upon, made the following statement: "The charge preferred against me by Mr. Duncombe imputes to me vindictive motives in regard to the punishment of this prisoner. He states that the night before the punishment was to be inflicted I desired one of the officers of the prison to get much heavier lashes for the cat-lashes, double the size of those that were put on the handle; and not satisfied with this double weight, that I ordered the ends of those lashes to be lapped with waxed cord. This statement is not true. On my return from the Board-room, where the investigation had been conducted, I gave orders to the

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the deputy-governor for the punishment of this man, to see that everything was ready for his punishment at 10 o'clock the following morning, in the presence of the prisoners of the pentagon to which he belonged. I did not communicate the slightest order or give the least direction to him with regard to the cats. I considered that he would be punished in due course by one of the cats that had been approved of by the inspectors. I had no vindictive feeling towards him; and it may, perhaps, be necessary for me to state, as a proof of this, that on the investigation I suggested to the Board of Inspectors that this man's case was rather a case for the Central Criminal Court than one to be punished summarily in the prison. I do not mean to make this statement as inferring that I questioned the inspector's mode of adjudicating on the case; because, on the contrary, I thought that, in furtherance of the interests and the discipline of the prison, it was decidedly the best course. I merely mention it to show that I had no feeling against the prisoner at all. I took him down after he had received 70 lashes, on my own responsibility, and without any suggestion from the medical officer to that effect."

1. Have you ascertained whether the lashes of the cat had been changed before that punishment was inflicted?—I have ascertained within the last few days that the lashes of the instrument which had been sealed by the inspectors had been changed, the original lashes being worn; the cord is not of the same pattern with the whipcord originally provided and approved, but there is no doubt that it is a cord of a lighter description, and not so severe by any means. The cord originally ordered by the inspectors was provided by the steward, in consequence of my orders, and I was not aware that any other cord had ever been used.

2. Were the points lapped with wax-end?—The points of all the cats, both that sealed by the Board and the one with which Bunyan appears to have been punished, are whipped or lapped. This is necessary, otherwise the cord would fray up to the first knot, and there would thus be a knot at the end of the lash, rendering the instrument much more severe. The lashes of the cat with which the prisoner, Frederick Bunyan, was flogged, I have since ascertained on inspection, were whipped with waxed thread, which was wrong.

3. How came you, as governor, not to know before the punishment was inflicted that the lashes of the cat had been changed?—Will the court permit me to state, that I considered when they sealed pattern cats, some two years and a half since, that the pattern was to be implicitly adhered to, and not that it would be necessary whenever the lashes were renewed to have them re-inspected and sealed. The steward, Mr. Rickford, provided the whipcord in the first instance, and once afterwards he has provided fresh cord. I consider, therefore, that if fresh cord had been required it would have been provided in the usual manner. I gave the order for the punishment, as I before stated, and I never gave the subject another moment's consideration until the punishment took place.

4. Did you give any instruction or authority for the ends of the lashes to be whipped with waxed thread, or for heavier cord to be used?—None whatever.

5. Either in this or in any other case?—Neither in this nor in any other case have I given such orders.

*Mr. James Vandyke Lawrence, Deputy Governor; Examined.*

6. In the case of the corporal punishment of Frederick Bunyan, the governor states that he directed you to see that everything was ready for the punishment of this prisoner on the following morning?—Yes.

7. What did you proceed to do in consequence?—I went to Warder Tickell, the officer who inflicts the punishment, and told him that the prisoner was to be punished the next morning, and that he was to procure new cats. He told me that it was not his night out. I then said, "The punishment takes place to-morrow morning, and you must go and get them," and I gave him a pass for that purpose. I asked him whether he knew the description of cord used, and to the best of my recollection his answer was, "Yes, perfectly; I can carry it in my eye;" to the best of my belief he said so. He purchased the cord, and when the cats were made, the following morning the prisoner was flogged with them.

8. Had you received any orders from the governor that heavier lashes should be procured for the cats, or that the points should be lapped with wax-end?—No.

9. Either upon this or upon any other occasion?—Never; he only ordered me to have new cats, but made no remark whatever beyond that.

10. In giving your instructions to Warder Tickell, did you direct him, or did you say anything that could lead him to believe, that heavier lashes were to be provided, or that the points were to be lapped with waxed thread?—No, nothing.

11. To the best of your belief and recollection, did you direct that the cats should be renewed according to the pattern?—Yes, I did, distinctly. I am speaking to the best of my recollection, when I say I think the officer said, "Yes, I can carry them in my eye."

12. After the cats had been renewed were they brought to you for your inspection?—No, they were not.

13. Were the original cats lapped with waxed thread?—I think not; I am not in the habit of looking at the cats, but I think they are lapped with thread at the end, but not waxed thread.

14. How came you not to ascertain that a different course had been pursued in this particular case?—I did not think it my duty to examine the cats.

15. Not to ascertain that they were the same as the pattern?—No, I did not consider it my duty to inspect the cats.

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16. What has been the former practice in renewing the cats; who has provided for the renewal of the cats; Mr. Rickford the steward, or any particular officer, or have you sent out a warder?—I think Mr. Rickford has always found the cords before; but he had some difficulty in getting the proper description of cord.

17. As he had provided it before, how came he not to provide it in this particular case?—So much delay took place on a former occasion; he had to send to two or three places before it could be found. In this case there was not sufficient time for Mr. Rickford to procure it, so that the cats might be ready for the following day's punishment. At this time I think it was between four and five o'clock.

18. Had the cats been examined before they had been used, on any former occasion?—I think not.

19. You say you did not consider it your duty to inspect the cats before they were used; did you consider it the duty of any other officer?—I did not consider it mine; the governor was present.

20. Having been directed by the governor that everything should be ready for the punishment in the usual manner, did you not consider it your duty to see that everything was provided in the usual order?—The cats were never examined before, therefore I did not think of examining them this time.

21. Directions having been given by you that they should be provided in the ordinary manner, do you not think it was your duty to see that your orders had been properly executed?—I did not inspect them, neither did I think that the order would be deviated from; if I had had the least doubt of it I should have certainly inspected them.

22. Was it the first time that the cats had been changed?—They had been previously changed.

23. Did the governor instruct you to get more severe cats?—Certainly not.

24. If the former cats had been worn out, would you not have given an order for their renewal in the ordinary course?—Having had the governor's orders to get the things requisite, I dare say I should.

25. Having on this occasion received the governor's order to provide things for inflicting the punishment in the ordinary course, had you found the cats to be worn out would you not have given directions for their renewal?—Certainly.

26. Who has charge of the cats?—They are kept in a cupboard in the governor's outer office.

27. In order to prevent delay, you sent out an officer specially on this occasion?—Yes; I sent the officer that inflicts corporal punishment because I knew that he would know the kind of cord that was used.

28. *By the Governor.*] Are you quite positive that when I gave you directions upon the subject of the punishment, I ordered you to get new cats?—Yes, to the best of my belief, for the reason I stated; that as the governor was in charge of the prison, I should not have taken upon myself to have given the order without having the governor's sanction.

29. Previously to this time, has not the cord for the renewal of the cats always been obtained from Mr. Rickford, the steward?—I only remember that one case when it was not, and for the reason I have stated.

30. *By the Board.*] When did you ascertain that the cords were lapped with wax?—To the best of my belief, about six weeks since; I was told by Warder Jamieson. I was in the Reception Ward on business, locating some prisoners; and in going through, Jamieson said to me, "Are you aware, sir, that the cats that the two last prisoners were flogged with were pointed?" I said "No, certainly not." He said, "They were, sir." I said, "Very well, I will make it my business to inquire." I went then, I do not know whether it was in the afternoon or the following morning exactly, to Warder Tickell, and in the presence of Mr. Finnie, the supervisor, I told him that I had been informed that the cats that he had punished the prisoner with were lapped with waxed thread. He said they were. I asked him why they were done so? he made answer, "Sir, Toulton\* has lapped them before." I said, "No, he never has." He said "Yes, I supplied him with the wax-end." I said, "Fetch me the cats;" the cats were brought and I showed them to Tickell. I said, "Those are the cats you flogged the men with; they are very different to what I ever saw before, I never saw them pointed in this way before." I said, "If ever the prisoners are flogged with an instrument of this kind again, I will assuredly bring it before the governor."

31. What month was that in?—To the best of my belief, about six weeks ago.

32. Has any one been flogged since?—Nobody.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Warder Tickell, Examined.

33. Do you remember the case of the corporal punishment of Frederick Bunyan?—Yes.

34. Did you receive any instructions from the deputy-governor on the day previously to that punishment, in reference to that punishment?—My instructions were to change my night, to go out to buy the cord.

35. For what?—To make cats to inflict the corporal punishment with next morning, at 10 o'clock.

36. What

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\* Toulton, here referred to, was the officer who formerly inflicted corporal punishment in the prison. He has left the service of the prison, and has been succeeded by Warder Tickell.

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36. What were the instructions given to you?—That there was a man to receive corporal punishment, 100 lashes; and I was to go and buy new whipcord to make the cats, to inflict the punishment next morning at 10 o'clock.

37. Were you directed to procure heavier whipcord, or of the same quality as that previously used?—I was not told heavier nor lighter, nor what sort of cord it was to be. I got the cord as near the size as I could; as my judgment would enable me.

38. You got the cord as near to the size of what?—Of the old cats.

39. As near as your judgment would allow you?—Yes.

40. Was the cord you gave to the deputy-governor some of that which you purchased on this particular occasion?—It was.

41. Look at that cord (*handing a piece of cord to the Witness*), and tell me whether it is similar to that?—It is very much like the same piece.

42. Have you any doubt about it?—No doubt in the world.

43. You made new cats of some of that description of cord, which were used on that occasion?—I did.

44. Look at that cat (*a cat being handed to the Witness*); is that one of those that you made on that occasion?—It is.

45. Is that another (*another being handed to the Witness*)?—It is.

46. What did you do with the lashes that you took out of the handles when you put these new lashes on?—I kept them by me.

47. Are those the lashes (*some lashes being handed to the Witness*)?—Those are the lashes that I took off when I renewed the cats.

48. Do you observe the manner in which the old lashes are pointed?—Yes.

49. How are the lashes of the new cats pointed?—With small yellow flax and a small portion of wax.

50. How are the old lashes pointed?—They are pointed with white flax and beeswax.

51. How come you to make any difference in the pointing of the cats?—It was the shortness of time.

52. It would have taken no more time to have pointed with white thread and beeswax than it would with yellow thread and black wax?—I had only one hour to make the pair in; the man was to receive punishment at 10 o'clock. I attended to my ward in the morning, and I had leave from Mr. Supervisor Finnie to leave the ward an hour sooner to make those cats. As I was making those cats the deputy-governor came at the time, and asked me whether I had done it. I said I had made one, and was making the other. He came up stairs where I was, and took up one and looked at it, and struck it on the table, and said, "That will do." I proceeded and went on with the other.

53. Have you been accustomed to inflict corporal punishment?—Not with points like that.

54. Have you been accustomed to inflict corporal punishment?—Yes, in Exeter.

55. From your experience, which is the most severe point, the old pattern or the new one (*the two cats being shown to the Witness*)?—When the old one was new, I think it would strike equally as hard as the other.

56. You would consider one equally as severe as the other?—Yes.

57. Had you received any instructions of any kind, either from the governor or the deputy-governor, to make the cats heavier on this occasion, or more severe than the pattern cats?—No.

58. In making the new cats, did you endeavour to make them as like the pattern cats as in your power?—I did.

59. How often have you been out to purchase cord?—Never but once.

60. Never but on this occasion?—No.

61. You did not take with you any pattern?—No.

62. How were you to judge of the pattern?—As I had seen it several times before, I bought it as near to my judgment as I could.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Mr. Thomas Rickford, Steward of the Prison; Examined.

63. Have you at any time been directed to procure whipcord for making the cats with which the prisoners are punished?—I think about in January or February 1844 I did so.

64. Will you state, having received those directions, what kind of whipcord you procured?—I sent to Mr. Fitzgerald's, in Milbank-street, and he sent up some, which I sent to the governor's office; and as it was not approved of, it was too small, I returned it, and they sent others which the governor, or some one, approved of.

65. Which was approved of?—Yes.

66. To the best of your recollection is that the kind of cord (*the Witness being shown a lash of the sealed pattern, which had been washed*)?—I think this appears to be stouter than what I got at that time.

67. Is that of the kind procured by you?—Yes, but it appears to be rather stouter.

68. May the apparent increase of size be accounted for by its having been washed?—I should say it would.

69. Have you been applied to from time to time for this cord to make the cats, as they required renewal?—I think only once since that time.

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70. Once you have been applied to?—Yes, last January 12 months.  
 71. Did you furnish the cord?—Yes, I furnished some then.  
 72. Was any delay occasioned in procuring the cord?—I do not recollect at present.  
 73. Did you ever see the pattern cats?—I did not.  
 74. What was your pattern, what had you to go by when you sent out to purchase cord?—I had nothing to go by. I sent for cord, and sent it over to the office for approval.  
 75. Are you a judge of cord?—Not particularly a judge.  
 76. Look at that (*an old lash being handed to the Witness*); is that whipcord?—This is whipcord.  
 77. Examine that (*a piece of the cord of which the new cats had been made being handed to the Witness*)?—This is what they term laid cord.  
 78. Which is the severer cord of the two?—I should say the whipcord, it is harder twisted, and would punish more. I have not the least doubt of it.  
 79. If the points were not whipped, what would be the result when the cats were used?—The whole of the ends would ravel up to the knot, and it would then inflict a more severe punishment, in consequence of the knot being at the end.  
 80. You have been in the Navy?—Four years.  
 81. Are the cats in the Navy lapped at the ends?—Yes.  
 82. To prevent their ravelling up?—Yes.  
 83. From your experience, is that a severe cat, or otherwise (*the cat with which Bunyan was flogged being shown to the Witness*)?—I should say not a severe one.

[The Witness withdrew.]

84. Have you any statement to make upon this allegation?—I feel it incumbent upon me to state that I have been in ignorance of this affair of the cat until within the last few days, although known for many weeks throughout the prison. It appears by the evidence just adduced, that through the neglect, or at least through the want of common precaution on the part of a subordinate officer, the cord forming the cat with which the prisoner Bunyan was punished, was not of the same pattern with the sealed pattern cat, although, according to the evidence of a cord merchant, there was no material difference between the two articles, either in quality, or size, or weight. It appears, also, that the governor was not in any way privy to, or cognizant of, the change of lapping at the end of each lash (which is necessary to prevent the cord ravelling up to the knot, and thereby making the punishment more severe). It appears, likewise, that the lapping had been performed with thread, waxed with cobbler's wax, instead of thread waxed with white wax, as in the pattern. I am not aware that this description of wax would be more severe than the other, and the circumstance appears to me easily accounted for, by the fact of Warder Tickell, who made the cat, being a shoemaker, employed in the instruction of the prisoners; and probably having the cobblers' wax at hand, he used it without giving it a moment's thought. I further submit that, having originally taken steps to ensure the proper supply of cord, as occasion required, to correspond with the sealed pattern, through the ordinary channel, namely, through the steward or storekeeper of the prison, it was impossible for me to foresee that the deputy-governor, who himself must have been as well aware as the governor of all the rules of the prison, to whom I had given the necessary orders upon the subject, should have taken upon himself to deviate from the ordinary course, and that he should neither have taken the precaution to send out a pattern of the cord, nor have applied to me in the event of a difficulty. I feel a reluctance in alluding to this want of caution on the part of an officer so zealous and able in the performance of his duty as Mr. Lawrence.

With reference to Mr. Duncombe's statement, that this prisoner was deprived of all moral and religious instruction after the punishment was inflicted, the inspectors submit the following statement by the chaplain:—"Milbank Prison, 19th June 1846. After Frederick Bunyan's return to the ward from the infirmary, I was in the frequent practice of visiting him, and taking care that he should be supplied with suitable books; not only religious books, but those of general instruction also; though, in consequence of his violent behaviour, he was not allowed to come out to school, or to attend the chapel service. It is not true that he was destitute of means of moral and religious instruction, however those means were narrowed through his own vindictive and ungoverned temper. (signed) *John Penny*, Chaplain."

#### SECOND ALLEGATION.

It was also alleged by the petitioner, that prisoners were punished by the governor for reading their Bibles during the sermon in chapel; that they were punished by being sentenced to a bread and water allowance for seven days, though, by the rules of the prison, the governor had the power of imposing only three days' bread and water diet. Now if it could be proved that this man had sentenced any party to seven days' bread and water diet, he held that an illegal and oppressive act had been committed. The governor being interrogated, stated: "I have already alluded to the case of those three boys, in my reply to Edward Baker's petition; and I have only to add that I have never, in any one instance, sentenced any prisoner to more than three days' bread and water. In cases where I have deemed it



it necessary that a greater amount of punishment should be inflicted than I am empowered to award, I bring the case to the notice of the inspectors or visiting-inspector, that he may consider the propriety of extending the punishing, and upon whose order alone the punishment is extended; and I observed this course of proceeding in the case of those three boys."

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*Samuel Finney, Supervisor, Examined.*

85. HAVE you charge of the Juvenile Ward?—Yes, and have had for upwards of two years.

86. What is the greatest length of bread and water diet that you have known to have been ordered by the governor in the case of any prisoner?—Seven days. I have heard the governor sentence a prisoner to seven days' bread and water. I entered that report in my book, and laid it before the governor the following morning. He told me to leave my book, and he would report the circumstance to the inspectors.

87. When the punishment is for three days or under, does he report it to the inspectors?—No, not that I am aware of. He has never called for my book for that purpose.

88. (*By the Governor.*) Are you aware of my object in telling you to leave your book with me?—Yes.

89. What is it?—You have told me that you would enter such cases in your journal.

90. (*By the Board.*) What do you mean when you say that the governor sentences to seven days' bread and water: do you mean to say that he sentences to seven days in the same manner as he does to three days?—No.

91. What do you mean?—That he would bring that before the Board.

92. In all cases that have come under your notice of seven days, has that been so?—I think so.

93. Does the governor enter his sentences in the Report Book in his own handwriting?—Invariably.

94. Will you refer to the Report Book in the case of those three boys, and see whether the governor has entered the sentence there?—It is not entered.

95. (*By the Governor.*) When a punishment is about to be inflicted which I have not authority to inflict, is it my usual practice either to leave a space blank or to write "Inspectors" opposite?—Invariably "Inspectors" opposite.

96. If it should happen that I omit to write "Inspectors" opposite, do you supply that omission?—When you have told me that you will refer the case to the inspectors I do that, to show the clerks to get their books ready.

97. Have you ever known me upon any occasion to order seven days' bread and water, without any reference to the inspectors?—Never; besides, you tell me you will refer it to the inspectors. In this particular case I recollect clearly that you directed me to leave the book on Monday morning, and you would report the circumstance to the Board.

[The Witness withdrew.]

*John Grey, Principal Warder, Examined.*

98. WHAT pentagon do you belong to?—Pentagon 5.

99. What is the longest time for which you have known the governor to sentence a prisoner to bread and water diet of his own authority?—Three days; that is according to my report-book.

100. I am asking you of any case which you know?—I have not perused any other.

101. What is the governor's practice in cases where bread and water diet has exceeded three days?—To allow one day's full rations, and bread and water for the future punishment to go on afterwards.

102. Do you mean as you explained on a former examination?—Not for the one crime committed. The governor may sentence for three days' bread and water, and during that punishment the prisoner may commit himself again, when he would be brought before the governor, and the governor will award such punishment as he considers fit, according to the fresh crime committed. The supervisor or principal warder will appear with the prisoner, and will state to the governor that the prisoner is already on bread and water, when the governor will order that he shall receive one day's rations at the end of the third day, which is the former punishment, and then the latter punishment shall go on.

103. Will you turn to the cases in your Report Book of that nature to which you refer?—

[The Witness referred to the Book, and read the following cases:]

*Alfred Dipple.*—10 November 1845: 1 day's bread and water.

11 November 1845: 3 days' bread and water, with 1 day's interval.

*Henry Wilson.*—3 December 1845: 2 days' bread and water.

5 December 1845: 2 days' bread and water, with an interval of 1 day.

*William Page.*—18 December 1845: 2 days' bread and water.

20 December 1845: 3 days' bread and water, with an interval.

*Charles M'Carthy.*—20 December 1845: 3 days' bread and water.

21 December 1845: 1 day's bread and water, with an interval.

*James Allen.*—29 March 1846: 3 days' bread and water.

30 March 1846: 1 day's bread and water, with an interval.



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*Thomas Raby Allen.*—1 April 1846: 2 days' bread and water.

3 April 1846: 2 days' bread and water, with an interval.

[The Witness withdrew.

(Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, 28th July 1846.

28 July 1846.

Present, William Crawford, Esq., The Rev. Whitworth Russell, John George Perry, Esq.

Consideration of the first allegation resumed.

The governor present as before.

*Mr. John Richards*, Rope and Twine Maker, Examined.

104. Do you supply this prison with any articles, or are you in any way connected with it?—Indirectly, I believe I do; I do not know that I do; I think I do, indirectly; I think I supply the oilman that supplies you.

105. You, as a wholesale manufacturer, supply the retail dealer who you suppose supplies the prison?—I think so.

106. Have you had long and full experience of the trade in which you are engaged, so as to enable you to give a practical opinion as to the articles connected with it?—I believe I may say I have; I have lived on the spot almost ever since I was eight years of age, and been in the business all the time.

107. Will you examine that piece of cord (*a piece of the sealed pattern cord being handed to the Witness*), and tell us what is the nature of it; what kind of cord is it, and what is it called in the trade?—It is called what this sort of cord is used for; to tie whips, whipcord, a large whipcord.

108. Have the goodness to look at that (*another piece of cord being handed to the Witness*), and tell us what that is?—This is something of the same kind, only one is made from flax, and the other from hemp.

109. Which is made from flax?—The first.

110. In your opinion, which of these two would make the severest whip?—Whichever happens to be the hardest.

111. Of the two kinds, looking at them as they are, which would make the severest whip?—The hemp would, because hemp being of itself harder than the flax, it bears a harder lay, and the harder the lay is the firmer it is.

112. Looking at these two in their present state, which is the hardest?—The hemp.

113. Which is the strongest?—The hemp; it will bear a greater weight than the other.

114. The last in your opinion is the hardest?—Yes.

115. Materially so?—No, I should not say materially so.

116. Suppose they were washed, which would get the loosest from the washing?—The flax one, because the material is not so hard as the hemp.

[The Witness withdrew.

*Mr. James Vandyke Lawrence*, Deputy-Governor, Re-examined.

117. We understand that you wish to offer something in addition to your evidence, or to make some observations upon the evidence?—With reference to that part of *Warder Tickell's* evidence in which he states that I went to the room where he was making the cats, and having taken up one, struck it upon the table, and said it would do, I wish to state that I have no recollection of having done so. I will not say that his statement is incorrect, but I have no recollection of having done as he describes; and in proof of which I adduce that the moment I was made acquainted with the fact of the cats being pointed, as stated, I immediately went and reprimanded him for it, in the presence of *Supervisor Finney*, as stated in my evidence of yesterday.

[The Witness withdrew.

With reference to the allegation "That in the case of another prisoner, the governor, the night before the punishment, desired one of the officers of the prison to get much heavier lashes for the cats, lashes double the size of those that were put on the handle, and, not satisfied with this double weight, he ordered the ends of these lashes to be lapped or whipped with waxed cord," the inspectors state that there is no other instance in which an officer has been sent out for cords to make the cats, except the one that has been described in the case of *Bunyan*; but as only one other individual has been flogged since that time, it is presumed that the case alluded to is that of *Joseph Catherall*, who on the 15th of May was flogged with one of the cats made on the occasion referred to, and which had undergone no alteration. At the time of the punishment of this latter prisoner, the governor was absent on leave, and therefore could not have given any instruction on the subject. The following are the particulars of this case. The prisoner, *Joseph Catherall*, was reported to the inspectors for attempting to stab *Warder Nathaniel Forth* with a shoemaker's knife. *Warder Nathaniel Forth*, on going into the prisoner's cell in the morning, found him sitting with

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with a shoemaker's knife in his right hand, and a hammer in his left. He said, "By Christ, I will have your heart's blood." Springing from his seat, he rushed at the officer with the knife, made a stab at him, and the knife passed by his side, between his arm and his body. The prisoner subsequently said to Supervisor Hopper that he would be hanged for him, meaning Warder Forth. Evidence having been taken in this case on oath, in the presence of the prisoner, and the charge fully proved against him, he was ordered to receive 100 lashes with the cat, and to be kept in separate confinement, with his rations and his exercise to be taken alone, and not to be allowed to attend chapel or school. The prohibition from attending chapel and school was given in this, as in a former instance, on account of the danger apprehended by the inspectors of admitting so desperate a character into association with large bodies of prisoners. He was regularly visited by the chaplain in his cell, and supplied with books, until his embarkation for Bermuda, in the ship *Adelaide*, on the 3d of July last. This prisoner was a soldier, and was under sentence of transportation for 14 years for striking his superior officer, and using violent and threatening language.

The Deputy-Governor recalled, and Examined.

118. Was the governor absent or present when this punishment of Catherall was inflicted?—The governor being absent on leave, I was in charge.

119. State the particulars attending this punishment?—Agreeably to the sentence passed upon Catherall by the Board of Inspectors on the 14th of May last, the following day the prisoner was brought in the usual manner to the airing yard, in the presence of the prisoners of his Pentagon, to undergo his sentence in my presence and that of the medical superintendent. He received 60 lashes, when I ordered him to be taken down, without any reference to the surgeon. The punishment was inflicted by the same cats used in the case of Frederick Bunyan; and I most positively deny that I had then any knowledge of the ends being lapped with thread waxed with cobbler's wax instead of white wax, as in the case of the sealed pattern, which fact was made known to me shortly after by Warder Jamieson, when I reprimanded the officer for so doing in the presence of Supervisor Finney.

120. Are these the only two prisoners that were punished with these cats?—The only two punished with these cats.

[The Witness withdrew.]

Dr. *William Baly*, Medical Superintendent, further Examined.

121. Were you present on the occasion of corporal punishment being inflicted upon Frederick Bunyan and Joseph Catherall?—Yes, I was.

122. Will you state what came under your observation on those occasions, and the effects of the punishment produced upon the prisoners?—I observed nothing unusual in either case; neither of the prisoners seemed to suffer in any degree from faintness or depression of powers at the time of the punishment or afterwards. The local injury to the back was not unusually severe in either case, considering the number of lashes inflicted; in the one case 70, and in the other 60. Bunyan was removed to the infirmary for treatment; in seven days his back was quite well, and he was discharged from the infirmary on the eighth day. The other man, Catherall, was not removed to the infirmary, but remained in his cell, where he was treated every day by the resident surgeon; the injury to his back not appearing to require infirmary treatment. Neither of these prisoners had any constitutional disturbance in consequence of the flogging.

123. *Captain Groves.*] Have you seen most of the cases of corporal punishment that have been inflicted in this prison after the infliction?—Yes.

124. You have seen the backs of several prisoners in this prison after they had received corporal punishment?—Yes, I have.

125. Did you see any great difference in the backs of Catherall and Bunyan, as compared with the backs of other prisoners formerly punished?—I should certainly say that the injury to the back was more extensive in the case of these two prisoners than in other cases. That is why, in my former statement, I stated that the injury was not great in proportion to the number of lashes inflicted; it was a double punishment. The injury was more extensive, but it was not very severe.

126. I understand you to say, not disproportionate to the additional number of lashes inflicted?—No.

### THIRD ALLEGATION.

That the treatment pursued towards prisoners has led to suicides in the prison to a considerable extent; the names of three individuals were given who committed suicide in consequence of the cruel treatment which they had received; indeed he might say that there were four who had destroyed themselves in their cells since the present governor had gone there. But that was not all, he was prepared to prove that 12 others had made the attempt to commit suicide, and were only saved by the vigilance of the officer.

The inspectors have examined the records of the prison relating both to the suicides and the attempts at suicide, and have ascertained that of the four prisoners who have committed suicide, only one had been subjected to punishment of any kind, namely, William Pearson,

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who had been confined in a dark cell for three days on bread and water, for violent and mutinous conduct, and for disobedience of orders in refusing, with an oath, to repick oakum, and for using insolent and offensive language towards Supervisor Lawrance. There had been no case of corporal punishment during the time he was in the prison, and up to that period there had not been a single case of corporal punishment during the time that Captain Groves was governor.

With reference to this prisoner, the court before which he was tried, in passing sentence, had observed that they would be responsible for the consequences if they allowed such a hardened offender, inured in crime, ever to return to this country.

Charles Shipworth, 22 years of age, sentenced for life for arson, was received into this prison on the 10th of June 1845, and destroyed himself by hanging four days afterwards. This man during the four days that he was in prison, between his reception and the act which terminated his life, was under great depression of spirits, and strongly protested his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, having said that he was going to suffer for a crime that he had never committed. This prisoner never was subjected to punishment of any kind.

Thomas Bentley, 32 years of age, was received into the prison on the 12th of August 1844, under sentence of seven years' transportation for stealing rabbits, and destroyed himself on the following day; on the night of the 13th, or the morning of the 14th of August; he never was subjected to punishment of any kind, or cognizant of it in the case of others.

Thomas Perry, 25 years of age, convicted of burglary, and sentenced for 15 years, was received on the 25th of August 1845; he destroyed himself on the 29th of October in the same year. He was never subjected to punishment of any kind himself, or witnessed corporal punishment in others.

With reference to the prisoners, who are stated to have attempted to commit suicide, the following are all those that have occurred. As to James Bradbury, the entry in the governor's Journal, dated 3d October 1843, is to this effect: "I very much doubt his intention to commit suicide." He made the attempt 12 days after his admission into the prison; he had never been subjected to punishment of any kind, and there had been no case of corporal punishment in the prison. In this case the resident surgeon had not found it necessary to remove the prisoner to the infirmary, or to call the attention of the medical superintendent to the case.

In the case of Charles Johnson, he was admitted on the 22d of December 1843, and attempted suicide on the 13th of January 1844; he had never been punished, nor witnessed any corporal punishment when he made the attempt. The entry in the governor's Journal respecting this man, is as follows: "13th of January 1844, a man named Johnson, employed as a shoemaker, hung himself last evening with a strap to the ventilating holes of his cell; he was discovered by Warder Saunders, and cut down, being, according to the warder's report, very nearly gone. Johnson states, that it was a sudden impulse for which he cannot account, and arising from lowness of spirits; his father was insane. I have placed him in a large cell with two other prisoners." In this case the prisoner had not been removed to the infirmary, and the attention of the medical superintendent had not been called to the case.

Alexander Cooper was admitted into the prison on the 11th of November 1843, and attempted to commit suicide on the 17th of February 1844. He was reported on the 26th of November for idleness, and not punished. He was reported again on December 19, and had one day's bread and water. He was reported a third time on the 15th of February 1844, when he was deprived of dinner for two days. On the 16th he was again reported for continuing to disobey all orders, not having been to bed the whole night, and for refusing to leave his cell either for chapel or exercise; no punishment. He was reported on the 17th of February for a continuance of such conduct; for disobedience of all orders; for refusing to come out of his cell for chapel or exercise; for refusing to do any work, and for making down his bed and being in it the whole afternoon, and refusing to get up when ordered. Decision in this case suspended on medical grounds. The entry in the governor's Journal is, "February 19th 1844, a man named Cooper hung himself to one of the pegs of his cell on Saturday evening. He is in no danger; and Dr. Baly is of opinion that the depression of spirits, which the man assigns as the reason of the act, is assumed, and that his object is to get placed in a cell with other prisoners." Doctor William Baly, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, medical superintendent of the prison, produced his Journal, and read the following extract: "February 19th. On the evening of the 17th instant, at about a quarter before seven o'clock, I was summoned to the prison to see a convict named Cooper, who was said to have attempted suicide by hanging. I found that he had been removed to the infirmary, after being bled by Mr. Sumner, the resident surgeon. When I saw him he had no dangerous symptoms, and he is now quite well, although the officer who cut this man down thought him nearly dead. After inquiring into all the circumstances of the case, I cannot persuade myself that he really intended to destroy himself. On the 13th instant he was removed from F Ward, Pentagon 4, where he had been in a cell with two or three other prisoners, and had been cheerful, and had conformed to all the rules, to C Ward, Pentagon 5. There, again, he occupied a large cell in common with two other prisoners, and there, likewise, nothing remarkable was observed in his conduct by the warder; and, according

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according to the statement of the prisoners who were with him, he was quite cheerful, worked, and ate his food; but the next day, the 14th instant, being transferred to E Ward, Pentagon 6, and placed in a separate cell, he immediately became sulky, and refused to eat or work or take exercise. I saw him on the 15th, and again on the 16th. He was lying on the floor of his cell; and when I asked him why he did so, he only said, in a sulky manner, he did not care what was done with him. On the morning of the 17th he was seen by the resident surgeon, who observed nothing extraordinary in his manner. He was not ill, but was under treatment for some old sores on his neck. The same afternoon, a few hours before he was found hanging, the principal warder, Colquhoun, had some conversation with him in his cell; and he then said he should be all right if he was put back again in a cell with other prisoners. Now, coupling this remark with the fact of his having evinced no despondency nor any strangeness of behaviour till he was placed in a separate cell, I cannot help suspecting that he acted in this sulky manner and pretended to hang himself in order that he might be removed from the separate cell and be again placed in the company of other prisoners. I am confirmed in this suspicion by several other circumstances. In the first place, he made the attempt while he knew the officer was in the ward; secondly, when found hanging, both his feet rested on the floor of the cell; and thirdly, Mr. Sumner remarked, that Cooper, when apparently insensible, kept his eyelids firmly closed, so that there was great difficulty in opening them; and lastly, when I first saw him, although there was not the slightest excitement in the state of his pulse, &c., he would not speak, but stared about him in a vacant way, which at once roused my suspicions.

Andrew Rafferty was received into the prison on the 18th of December 1843, and attempted suicide on the 22d of February 1844. On the 12th of December he was reported for refusing to have his hair cut, and sentenced to bread and water diet for one day. He was reported a second time on the 22d of February, for an attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself, for which he was punished with the dark cell two days. The governor states that he was a lad; that it was a clear case of simulation, and that he considered that punishment was the better course to pursue. On the 23d he was again reported, not having been punished in the interim. This prisoner had not been removed to the infirmary, and the attention of the medical superintendent had not been called to the case.

Thomas Anson, 21 years of age, admitted on the 20th of May 1844, sentenced to 10 years' transportation for robbing his master. He was reported on the 30th of May, with several other prisoners, for talking in the airing-yard. He was deprived of dinner, along with the rest, for one day. The day following he made an attempt to commit suicide; there is no entry in the governor's journal. The following is the entry in the medical officer's journal respecting this case:—"31st of May. A male convict named Thomas Anson, having been found suspended in his cell, at one p. m., was removed to the infirmary; he was not insensible, nor injured in any way; and in all probability had not been hanging more than a very few seconds when he was cut down; he is not insane, nor does he labour under mental depression. The act seems to have been either the result of passion, excited by the governor's order that he should be deprived of his dinner, or a mere feint to alarm the officers. It may be observed, in regard to this case, that the prisoner was subsequently removed to Gibraltar, where he murdered one of the guards in a fit of passion, and was executed for the crime.

Joseph Thorpe, 26 years of age, admitted the 22d July 1844, sentenced to 14 years' transportation for stealing rabbits; he had been previously sentenced for transportation; he was first reported on the 22d July 1844, and his punishment was bread and water for two days. He was secondly reported on the 14th of August, for breaking and cutting a colt handle; punishment bread and water for one day awarded. He was reported on the 16th August, for leaving his cell in a dirty and slovenly condition; deprived of dinner one day. Again, on the 17th of August, for saying that warder M'Kay had told him that he would see him d——d first before he would give him stuff to clean his cell, and for saying that he would stick a knife into warder M'Kay's b——y heart the first time he had a chance, he having a shoemaker's knife in his hand at the time; punishment, confined in a refractory cell three days, and removed from shoemaking. On the 16th of September he was reported for having picked much short of the prescribed quantity of oakum; bread and water for one day. Again, on the same day, for fastening the fiddle, supplied him for picking oakum, to the bars of his cell window, for the purpose of hanging himself, for which he was confined in a dark cell, in Pentagon No. 6. The following entry appeared in the governor's report:—"18th of September 1844. The prisoner Thorpe, whom I had previously punished for idleness before by bread and water for one day, attempted to hang himself afterwards. Being convinced that this man's intention was feigned, I had placed him in a dark cell for 24 hours. He has since stated to Dr. Baly that he did it to spite the governor. The deputy governor informs me that, during my absence on leave, Thorpe, upon the occasion of some difference between him and his officer, threatened to stick a knife into him, he having a knife in his hand at the moment. Mr. Hatchard punished him by confinement in a refractory cell: in my opinion an inadequate punishment for the offence." The entry in the Medical Superintendent's Book is, "18th September 1844. I have this day visited a male prisoner, named Thorpe, who had been placed in a dark cell, in consequence of having made an attempt, or rather made preparations for an attempt, to hang himself; he declares that he did not intend to destroy himself, but merely made a show of doing so, from a feeling of spite against the governor, who had sentenced him to bread and water for idleness. I have

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told the governor that, in my opinion, this prisoner may with safety be kept for 24 hours in a dark cell."

*Richard E. Jennings*, 34 years of age, came into the prison on the 5th of March 1844, and went away on the 24th March 1845; he attempted suicide on the 4th of November. He was first reported on the 8th of May, for not answering when spoken to, and for refusing to go to Pentagon 5 when desired, for which he was reprimanded. Again, on the 18th of July, for concealing his bread, and saying he had none served to him, and when searched by the officer he put it into another cell; confined in the refractory cell for one day. Again, on the 26th of September, for spitting about the ward, and when spoken to made repeated attempts to cough in a most impudent manner; deprived of dinner one day. Again, on the 2d of November, for telling the officer he had better stop his mouth, and then he would not want; it was said through being told to make haste; deprived of dinner one day. Again, on the 4th of November, for disobedience of orders and silent contempt; bread and water one day. Reported by warder Stockwell, for disobedience of orders and silent contempt, in sitting at his table reading, and refusing to stand in a place where he would be seen from the inspection-hole, and when told to go, treating his officer with disrespect. There is no entry respecting this case in either the governor's or medical superintendent's journal.

*Henry Jones*, 32 years of age, received on the 15th of January 1845; made an attempt on the 1st of February 1845. Reported for attempting to strangle himself. He had not been reported or punished previously to the attempt; and for this attempt he was put on bread and water for two days. Never witnessed any punishment. In this case there was no entry in the governor's journal, and the attention of the medical superintendent had not been called to the case.

*Mr. Stephen Hudson Examined.*

127. Do you remember any particulars connected with the attempt at suicide by a prisoner named Henry Jones, in the month of February 1845?—Yes, I recollect the prisoner well; he was located at the time in D Ward, Pentagon No. 1; and after he had made the attempt to strangle himself, he was transferred to Pentagon No. 4, and placed under my charge in a cell with two other prisoners.

128. Did you learn anything as to the cause of his having attempted suicide?—Yes. I believe the cause for making the attempt at suicide was on account of the distress of mind which he was then in. I believe the prisoner was here for the murder of his wife; and he used to cry very frequently to me about the state of his children, not knowing what would become of them. I asked him if he loved his children. I recollect the man very well indeed, I visited him so frequently; he said he did love his children. I tried to persuade him, for the love he bore towards those children, not to deprive them of a father as well as a mother. The man appeared to rally during the time he was under my charge, but frequently wept when he reflected on the crime which brought him into this prison.

*William Gifford*, 22 years of age, sentenced to 10 years' transportation for larceny; came into the prison on the 30th of December 1844. He made two attempts, one on the 10th and the other on the 26th of February 1845. Reported on the 6th of February for laughing and irregularity when at school; punished by two days' bread and water. On the 10th of February, for attempting to strangle himself in his cell; punishment, bread and water one day, the only punishment up to that time. The entry in the governor's journal is as follows: "26th of February. William Gifford was reported yesterday for stealing bread from another prisoner. This man having attempted to strangle himself some time since, I placed him in a cell with two other prisoners. He is a man of ferocious character; and having threatened the prisoner Brocklehurst, whose bread he stole, I removed him into separation, whereupon he again attempted suicide last evening; I have accordingly placed handcuffs upon him." The prisoner not having been removed to the infirmary, the attention of the medical superintendent had not been called to the case.

*Robert Gibson*, a little boy 13 years of age, was admitted on the 24th April 1845; he had never been punished, nor had he witnessed any corporal punishment; attempted suicide on the 4th of May 1845. (*Vide Supervisor's Book.*) In this case there is no entry in the governor's journal, nor had the case been brought to the notice of the medical superintendent.

*John William Green*, admitted the 11th of May 1846. On the 18th May he was reported for talking to another prisoner when cleaning the passage windows; deprived of dinner one day: and on the 19th of May, for talking aloud in his cell and idling his time away; bread and water two days. He attempted suicide on the 5th July; removed for attempting suicide to a cell. This man was removed from Pentonville Prison as incorrigible, having feigned insanity, and made three feigned attempts to commit suicide in that prison. In this case there is no entry in the governor's journal. The entry in the medical superintendent's book is, "He was removed to the infirmary on the 2d of June; and on account of it being doubtful whether he was insane or not, he was retained there till the 5th of July, when, being satisfied he was merely feigning madness, I directed that he should be sent back to the cell in the pentagon. On visiting the prison on the 6th July, I learnt that he had on the previous evening attempted suicide, or feigned to do so. On making inquiries of the officers, and the prisoners who were with him, I became satisfied that the attempt was only feigned."

*James*

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*James Collins*, 18 years of age, attempted suicide 9th of March 1846; was admitted on the 19th of February 1846. He was reported on the 6th of March for idleness; also for having a dirty cell, and his bedding badly folded, having been repeatedly instructed how to make it; punished by bread and water for two days. March the 7th, reported by the deputy governor for improper conduct when leaving the chapel, in turning round and laughing at another prisoner; bread and water two days. On the 9th, for being undressed in bed at half-past 11, and also saying he would do as he liked, as they had done as they liked to him; further reported for having attempted to strangle himself with his neck handkerchief, one end being round his neck and the other to a clothes-peg, and for the first punished in the refractory cell and handcuffed; released from them at 2 P.M. In this case there is no entry in the governor's journal, and the case had not come to the notice of the medical superintendent.

*William Harrup*, received into the prison on the 24th of March 1846; attempted suicide by hanging himself on the 19th of June; he had never been reported or punished. In this case there is no entry in the governor's journal, nor in that of the medical superintendent.

*James Gibson*, admitted the 11th of January 1845; made an attempt at suicide on the 21st of the same month. Reported on the 12th of January for not rising at the proper time, and when spoken to about it said he would do as he liked, and take the officer's life; confined in the refractory cell on his rations, and handcuffs. On the 22d of January, reported for attempting to strangle himself. At the time he did that he was about to be removed to Bethlehem. The governor stated that "James Gibson was received from Edinburgh in the month of January 1845. The plea of insanity was set up upon his trial; and being considered insane when he arrived here he was seen by Mr. Laurence, the surgeon, and removed to Bethlehem under the usual medical certificates." The following entry appears in the governor's journal, under date of the 13th of January 1845: "James Gibson is placed in handcuffs for violent and outrageous conduct, he having threatened to take warder Harris's life." The following is an extract from Dr. Baly's report in the case of James Gibson: "The plea of insanity was urged in his defence at his trial, and a strong body of medical evidence was brought to show that he was really insane; his unsoundness of mind manifested itself in the most unequivocal manner immediately after his reception at Milbank Prison, and he was removed to Bethlehem Hospital at the end of 16 days."

*John Jones*, 17 years of age, admitted on the 4th of July 1845. Made an attempt on the 5th of March 1846. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation for felony. On the 18th of July he was reported for emptying part of his slops on the mat at the closet-door; bread and water one day. On the 1st of August for laughing when in chapel; bread and water two days. On the 12th of August, for repeatedly laughing and being inattentive in the ranks at drill; bread and water one day. On the 16th of August, for talking at work, bread and water two days. On the 14th of September, for disorderly conduct in striking prisoner Miller on the head in the next bay; bread and water three days. On the 2d of October, for putting out his gas; bread and water one day; not to have a light. On the 1st of November, for disorderly conduct in throwing stones at another prisoner when at exercise; bread and water three days. On the 21st of November, for having a dirty cell and bed badly folded; deprived of dinner one day. On the 12th of January 1846, for having his cell dirty; bread and water one day. On 1st March, for throwing an empty medicine bottle into the ward at night. On the 5th of March he made his attempt, and there is the following entry on the 6th in the governor's journal: "John Jones having been awarded three days dark cell, for throwing a glass bottle at the patrol in the Juvenile Ward on the night of the 5th instant, was found by supervisor Hudson, on his visit to the dark cell, suspended to the iron grate of the cell by a piece of binding which he had secreted about him. I am quite persuaded that this attempt was altogether feigned, as the lad must have commenced operations when he heard the supervisor unlocking the door of a cell to visit another prisoner confined in the same passage. In this case the resident surgeon had not found it necessary to remove the prisoner to the infirmary, and the attention of the medical superintendent had not been called to the case."

*Michael Marlow*, admitted 19th February 1846. No report against this prisoner; never reported or punished. He made an attempt on the 25th of March 1846. The governor states that this was a trivial case, that the skin was scarcely separated, and, to the best of his recollection, he was not removed into the infirmary, or received any medical treatment.

*Thomas Dillon*, Infirmary Warder, Examined.

129. WILL you state what you know as to this case?—I went down with Mr. Davy, the resident surgeon, to a prisoner named Michael Marlow, who was reported to have attempted to cut his throat (I saw the wound; it was a simple wound, only skin-deep) with a razor; there was very little blood; it did not show on the skin; no bleeding. He was not removed to the infirmary; and Mr. Davy put a stitch in the skin, and covered it up with a strapping; and he begged forgiveness for what he had done from Mr. Davy, and lamented that his wife was the cause of it; her parting from him caused him to do it.

[The Witness withdrew.]



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*Samuel Withers*, 25 years of age, sentenced to 10 years' transportation for uttering a forged bank note, having been previously transported for seven years. In the governor's return from Newgate it was stated that he had previously made frequent attempts to destroy himself; the attempt here was on the 4th of September; it was made the day after his admission. There were no reports or punishments. The following entry appears in the governor's journal: "September the 4th, 1844.—A male prisoner, named Withers, received yesterday from Newgate, attempted to strangle himself this morning in the infirmary, and it appears he twice attempted suicide in Newgate. The medical superintendent states that he feigned insanity and epileptic fits, and had not the slightest doubt that the attempt at suicide was also feigned."

*John Ledwick*, a boy 16 years of age, received into the prison on the 2d of May 1844; he made an attempt on the 13th of that month; no report or punishment in this case. The entry in the medical superintendent's journal is, "That a prisoner named John Ledwick, who some weeks since wilfully inflicted a wound on his arm, was last evening sent to the infirmary by the governor, in consequence of his having attempted to hang himself, and opened the wound in his arm afresh; and after he had been two or three weeks in the infirmary he swallowed a bottle of lotion belonging to another prisoner, apparently with the intention of destroying himself." The medical officer states that there are two cases of prisoners, viz., Henry Ross and John Flower, who inflicted severe wounds on themselves, and who both afterwards confessed that they did so with the hope of escaping transportation."

The governor having been asked by the Board whether he had any remarks to make upon the subject of the cases of attempted suicide, made the following statement: "I consider that it would be unnecessary for me to make any observations in regard to the cases of the foregoing prisoners, had it not been for the inference that is attempted to be drawn by Mr. Duncombe from the circumstance of suicides, and attempts at suicides, taking place in this prison. It is a well known fact that attempts to commit suicide, whether simulated or otherwise, must necessarily be of more frequent occurrence where prisoners are kept in separate confinement, because so many facilities are thus afforded to prisoners. It is asserted, however, by persons best acquainted with the habits and dispositions of criminals, and it is generally found to be the case, that a large majority of those attempts are feigned; and it may reasonably be inferred, in support of this opinion, that where so many facilities are possessed by prisoners in separate or solitary confinement, a man in this position who is resolved to commit suicide can choose his own time with unerring certainty. Thus, in ordinary life, where an individual is bent on self destruction, the utmost precautions on the part of relatives and friends fail to arrest the fatal catastrophe. Mr. Duncombe asserts, in regard to this person, that although only four cases of suicide have actually occurred, 12 individuals have been cut down before life became extinct. The Board has already entered fully into the cases of all those prisoners who have attempted suicide or wounded themselves in any way since the organization of this prison, in 1843, as a *dépôt* for transports awaiting removal to the penal colonies. I believe there is very little doubt that in most of these cases the attempt was feigned, probably for the purpose of evading transportation. Admitting, however, for a moment, that all these cases may have been *bonâ fide* attempts at self destruction, it would then appear that 24 cases, including the four who actually destroyed themselves, have occurred in the Milbank Prison, out of more than 11,000 prisoners under sentence of expatriation. Now let us inquire how many of these 11,000 convicts attempted self destruction in the county gaols, &c. previous to their removal to Milbank. It is impossible, without a considerable sacrifice of time, to extract from the voluminous documents of the prison an exact reply. A hasty search, however, into the prison records, shows that the especial notice of the authorities in this prison has been drawn by the governors, &c. of county gaols, to the cases of no less than 25 individuals who have made such attempts before their removal hither in the different gaols in which they were confined, and there are yet many more cases. I find that only in two cases, namely, those of Michael Marlow and Samuel Withers, has any one of those convicts who has so attempted his life in other prisons, been of the number who have made similar attempts in this prison, a circumstance from which, did I need an *ad captandum* argument, an inference might be drawn directly the reverse of the inference Mr. Duncombe attempts to draw, and might be considered as a proof of the kindness and consideration with which these prisoners have been treated here. This question is so intimately mixed up with the question of undue severity towards prisoners, as set forth in the late warder Baker's petition, and in the address of Mr. Duncombe to the House of Commons, that I have to request attention to the records of punishments inflicted by me during the last three years, including the whole time I have been governor of this institution. Also I beg the attention of the Board to a comparative statement between the dietary of this prison and that of the adjacent prison, the Westminster Bridewell, for prisoners under 16 years of age, who are imprisoned for longer terms than two months, by which it will appear that the punishment inflicted by me, extending to three days' bread and water in the course of a week, scarcely reduces the diet of a prisoner under such a punishment to the ordinary scale of diet of the juvenile prisoners in the Westminster Bridewell. This remark particularly applies to the case of the boy James Richmond, mentioned in the late warder Baker's petition, and of whom it is stated by Mr. Duncombe, in his place in the House of Commons, that this lad died in consequence of the cruelty of the treatment which he had received in this prison.

COMPARATIVE

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

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Diet for Seven Days.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel or Cocoa.	Number of Ounces of Solid Food.	Number of Ounces of Liquid Food.
Westminster Bridewell * -	140	12	-	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	152	186
Milbank Prison - -	154	25	7	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	291	171
A lad on three days' bread and water in the latter prison.	186	15	4	1	7	215	96

\* This diet is extracted from the Tables in the Tenth Report of the Prison Inspectors, and has reference to lads under 16 years of age, who are imprisoned for longer periods than two months.

It may be also stated that as the Board have quoted all the punishments to which the prisoners who have either committed or attempted suicide have been subjected, it will be seen that they are of so slight a nature, that it cannot, with any justice or propriety, be stated that the attempts are to be attributed to the cruel or oppressive treatment to which they have been subjected in this prison.

## FOURTH ALLEGATION.

That the boy James Richmond died solely from the treatment which he had received.

This case was fully investigated and reported upon in the reply to Warder Baker's petition; and by reference to the evidence of Dr. Baly, the medical superintendent of the prison, it will appear that he distinctly expresses his opinion that his punishments could have had nothing to do with the production of the attack of inflammation of the lungs, for which he was in the infirmary; and he adds, "that in his opinion the punishments were incapable of producing any other disease found in his body after death." He further states, "from the appearance and manner of this boy, his age must have been from 13 to 14; and I never met with a boy of so bad a temper and disposition in my life, or who showed so little gratitude; in fact, when he was ill, and was assisted by the other prisoners in the same room with him, he more than once returned their kindness by blows. The prisoners were very kind to him."

The governor, on being asked whether he had anything further to state, remarked that "Richmond was 23 weeks in the prison, out of which he was, at different periods, 23 days on bread-and-water diet. I am nevertheless able to state, by reference to the return above quoted, that notwithstanding such punishment, the lad actually consumed in the 22 weeks more solid food, by twice his own weight, than would have been consumed in the same period by a prisoner of his own age in Westminster Bridewell, according to the dietary established in that prison."

## FIFTH ALLEGATION.

That Harris Nash, during the short time that he was in prison, was kept on bread and water during 23 days, and at the time he was removed to the infirmary was under sentence of being flogged.

The case of this prisoner is also fully stated in the report on the petition of Warder Baker. An extract from the Misconduct Book, showing all the punishment inflicted on this prisoner, is there given; from which it appears, that instead of having been 23 days on bread and water, he was only eight days on bread and water, five of those being single days, and one only three days. The only other punishment that he received being once deprived of his dinner. He was once reported to the inspectors for misconduct, and the punishment they inflicted was a severe reprimand and admonition; and so far from his having been under a sentence of being flogged when he was removed to the infirmary, he was never under any such sentence during the whole time he was in prison.

## SIXTH ALLEGATION.

Respecting fire-practice, and that it was exhibited for the purpose of entertaining the dinner friends of the governor.

The fire-practice was fully explained in the report upon Warder Baker's petition.

With reference to the new allegation, that it was exhibited for the purpose of entertaining the dinner friends of the governor, the governor makes the following statement: "I have



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already given an explanation of my reasons, in my answer to the late Warder Baker's charges, for establishing this fire-practice, as it is termed ; and I believe at that time the inspectors found upon inquiry that the practice had only occurred at distant intervals four or five times, as I generally have recourse to it when a fresh detachment of juvenile prisoners is placed in the ward. I have only to add, that it so happened on the occasion of the fire which actually broke out, and which was so promptly subdued, that I had a party to dinner at my house, and two or three of my friends, on the alarm of fire being given, accompanied me to the Juvenile Ward and remained in the prison until the fire was subdued. I also recollect another instance in which two of my brother officers, Lieutenant-colonel Kelly, commanding the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, and Major Warren, accompanied me to the Juvenile Ward while the fire-practice was proceeding. These are the only occasions I remember." A reference to the report on Warder Baker's petition will also show that the inspectors, on the occasion of that inquiry, fully ascertained the circumstances connected with the fire-practice, by examination of the deputy-governor and the supervisor of the Juvenile Ward, to which the practice has been strictly confined.

The inspectors have to add that it was instituted with their entire concurrence, as they considered it an advantageous mode of providing for the security of the prison against fire.

#### SEVENTH ALLEGATION.

That the governor has been partial towards some of the officers, and unjust towards others who were paid off in consequence of the favouritism of the governor towards others ; and that the governor got rid of the old penitentiary officers, in order to make way for military candidates.

To this the governor makes the following reply : " To this allegation of undue preference of officers of recent appointment, being military men or others, to the detriment of the old penitentiary officers, I have to give a most unqualified contradiction. I laid before the Board a return of the names of all those officers whom I found here on my appointment in August 1843; they are in number 31; of those, seven have been promoted at my recommendation in the establishment, I have recommended three others for appointments out of the prison, four have been pensioned, and I have also strongly urged at different periods an increase of pay to the trades instructors and others. I have also felt it my duty, at different periods, to draw the attention of the Board to the arduous duties that the officers have to perform, and have recommended, if possible, that an increase in their numbers might be obtained. The promotion, I may say, has wholly been on the side of the penitentiary officers ; as during the time I have been governor seven of the penitentiary officers have been promoted, and only one other officer has received promotion at my recommendation since I have been appointed governor.

[The following Paper was handed in:]

#### LIST of Supervisors, Principal Warders, and Warders in the MILBANK PRISON, on the 1st August 1843.

Supervisor, J. V. Lawrence -	-	Appointed deputy-governor, <i>vice</i> Mr. Hatchard, at my recommendation.
Supervisor, Stephen Hudson -	-	Recommended by me for the situation of deputy-governor at Stafford House of Correction.
Principal Warder, J. Simmonds	-	Superannuated and pensioned ; <i>vide</i> my predecessor's (Rev. D. Nihill) remarks in Journal relative to this officer.
Principal Warder, Symcock -	-	Deceased.
Principal Warder, J. Billin -	-	Superannuated and pensioned ; <i>vide</i> former governor's remarks in Journal.
Principal Warder, M. Elliott	-	Principal Warder.
Warder, R. Stockwell -	-	Trades instructor.
Warder, J. Merrington	-	Ditto.
Warder, R. Davis -	-	Made acting principal warder in juvenile ward, and recommended for promotion ; <i>vide</i> letter to inspectors, dated
Warder, T. Hicks -	-	Promoted by me to be principal warder, pent. 4. Superannuated and pensioned. I afterwards obtained a situation for him at Newcastle.
Warder, J. Colquhoun -	-	Appointed principal warder on my recommendation.
Warder, J. Grey -	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Warder, W. Saunders -	-	Trades instructor.
Warder, C. Forster -	-	Selected by me at the request of the inspectors to succeed Mr. Beer (deceased) as governor's head clerk.
Warder, W. Walker -	-	Obliged to leave the establishment in consequence of severe and protracted illness.
Warder, H. Young -	-	Invalided and pensioned, <i>vide</i> Rev. D. Nihill's remarks.
Warder, C. Warner -	-	Appointed to a situation at Newcastle by governor's recommendation.
Warder, A. Neal -	-	Still a warder.
Warder, G. Phillips -	-	Resigned.
Warder, G. Luckett -	-	Offered the situation of principal warder, but declined it. Also selected for the situation at Newcastle, afterwards bestowed on Warren.

Warder,

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Warder, R. Underwood	-	-	Trades instructor.
Warder, J. Farraway	-	-	Resigned in consequence of dissatisfaction expressed by medical superintendent.
(Infirmary warder).			
Warder, E. Dean	-	-	Discharged for general inefficiency.
(Infirmary warder).			
Warder, J. C. Heath	-	-	Still here a warder.
Warder, E. Baker	-	-	Resigned.
Warder, G. Topliss	-	-	Trades inspector; still here.
Warder, W. Harston	-	-	Ditto.
Warder, W. Baxter	-	-	Discharged, being inefficient.
Warder, J. Giblin	-	-	Dismissed for bringing in spirits and tobacco for prisoners.
Warder, C. Cunningham	-	-	Dismissed for insubordinate conduct before the whole body of officers at the morning parade.
Warder, J. Ormiston	-	-	Resigned.

*M. Groves.*

APPOINTMENTS of Warders and other Officers, not being Penitentiary Officers, since 1 August 1843.

Supervisor Hopper	-	-	By inspectors.
Supervisor Finnie	-	-	Governor's recommendation from warder.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The inspectors have examined this list and verified its accuracy.

We append a copy of the minutes of evidence taken by the coroner in each of the four cases of suicide:

City and Liberty of Westminster, } INFORMATIONS of Witnesses severally taken and ac-  
in the County of Middlesex, } knowledged on the behalf of our Sovereign Lady  
to wit. } the Queen, touching the death of *William Pearson*,  
at a certain prison called or known by the name of the Milbank Prison, situated at Milbank, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, on the 21st day of December, in the Seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Before me, Thomas Higgs, Gentleman, Her Majesty's Deputy Coroner for the City and Liberty of Westminster: on an Inquisition then and there taken on view of the Body of the said William Pearson, then and there lying dead; as follows, to wit,

*John Groves*, governor of the said prison, on his oath deposeth, that "the deceased William Pearson was received into this prison on the 7th of November 1843, from the gaol at Spalding, having been convicted of stealing calico, and sentenced to transportation for life; and on Tuesday last, the 19th instant, at about ten minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of a report made to me, I went to his cell, where I found him in the hands of Mr. Sumner, the resident surgeon. The deceased's age when received here was 24 years."

*John Groves.*

*Francis Hanley Giblin*, a warder of the said prison, on his oath deposeth, that "the deceased, William Pearson, has been in my charge ever since he was received into this prison. On the 19th instant I served him with his dinner, at about ten minutes after 12; he then appeared as usual, and I left him. Two or three minutes after one I called on him to take the things away. He had eaten his dinner; two other prisoners were in the passage (they had to collect the tins). When I opened the door of the cell I saw the deceased hanging. I immediately called the said two men in; they held the deceased while I cut him down. The body was warm, but there was no appearance of life. I then made an alarm, and Dr. Baly very soon attended. The resident surgeon came in two or three minutes. The deceased was bled; he was taken away to the warm bath. The deceased was suspended to a peg in the cell, used for the hanging of the bedclothes in the morning. He was suspended by a piece of string round his neck, which was fastened to the peg. One of his feet was on the gas-pipe, the other had apparently slipped off the bed. He had upset the bedding. He must have died by his own act, because I locked him in after I gave him his dinner, and no one could have got into his cell, excepting an officer, until I went to him as before mentioned. The string was part of some old junk he had to pick into oakum. I never discovered any appearance of insanity in the deceased. I never heard him allude to suicide. I did not observe that he was depressed in spirits. He appeared cheerful when I gave him water. If a prisoner wished to speak to the chaplain, to the governor, or medical man, that request would be attended to; this is one of the regulations of the prison."

*F. H. Giblin.*

*William Allen Sumner*, M.R.C.S., resident surgeon, on his oath saith, that "on Tuesday last, a few minutes after one o'clock, I was called to the deceased. I attended immediately, and found him lying in his cell. His countenance was quite livid. I then directed that Dr. Baly should instantly be sent for. I tried if there was any pulse, but I could not find any. I opened a vein in the arm, but the blood not coming very freely at the time, I opened the jugular vein. In the mean while I directed a warm bath to be got ready for him; he

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was placed in it. Dr. Baly had then arrived. We tried artificial respiration, which we continued almost three quarters of an hour, without success. There was the impression of a cord around his neck ; there was no other mark of violence. He died from strangulation.

“ W. H. Sumner.

*William Baly*, M. D., physician to the said Milbank Prison, sworn : deposeth that, “ I was just leaving the prison a little after one last Tuesday, when I was called back and told the man had hung himself. I went immediately to the part of the prison where the deceased was, and found officers and prisoners carrying the deceased to the warm bath ; his body was warm, but his hands were cold ; I think he had been dead at least a quarter of an hour. Everything was tried that could be done. I agree with the last witness that he died by hanging. I saw him three days before his death, and then spoke to him ; he told me he was quite well, and answered my questions both rationally and cheerfully.”

*William Baly.*

*John Groves*, the Governor, on his oath, further deposeth, “ that the deceased, for misconduct, had been in confinement in a dark cell for three days ; he came out about a quarter after 10 last Tuesday morning, and was then taken to his cell.”

*John Groves*, Governor.

*John Billin*, principal warder of the said prison, on his oath, saith that, “ I let the deceased out at a quarter past 10 ; I had been to him that morning ; when I went into the cell he was then singing, muttering something to himself he said he would do. I asked him, what ? He said I should see, if he had a chance. His mind was not deranged ; he was as sane as I am.”

*John Billin.*

Verdict :—“ *Felo de se.*”

(A true copy.)

*Thomas Higgs*, Deputy Coroner.

To the Churchwardens and Constables of the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and to all others whom these may concern :

City and Liberty of Westminster, } WHEREAS by an inquisition taken before me, Thomas  
in the County of Middlesex. } Higgs, Her Majesty's Deputy Coroner for the City and  
Liberty of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, this 21st day of December, in the  
seventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, at the parish of St. John  
the Evangelist, in the said liberty, in the county aforesaid, on view of the body of *William  
Pearson*, then and there lying dead, the jurors in the said inquisition named have found that  
the said William Pearson feloniously, wilfully, of his malice forethought, killed and murdered  
himself. These are, therefore, by virtue of my office, and under the authority of an  
Act of Parliament, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King  
George the Fourth, intituled, “ An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to the Interment  
of the remains of any Person found ‘ *Felo de se*, ’ ” to will and require you, within 24 hours  
from this date, and between the hours of 9 and 12 at night, to cause the body of the said  
William Pearson to be privately buried in the churchyard or other burial-ground of your  
said parish or precincts, and thereof to certify me ; and for your so doing this is your  
warrant.

Given under my hand and seal this 21st day of December 1843, at five of the clock in  
the afternoon, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1843.

*Thomas Higgs*, Deputy Coroner.

City and Liberty of Westminster, } INFORMATIONS of Witnesses severally taken and  
in the County of Middlesex, } acknowledged on the behalf of our Sovereign Lady  
to wit. } The Queen, touching the Death of *Thomas Bentley*,  
at a certain Prison called or known by the Name of Milbank Prison, situated at Mil-  
bank, in the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, on the 15th day of August  
in the Eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God  
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.  
Before me, Thomas Higgs, Gentleman, Her Majesty's Deputy Coroner for the City and  
Liberty of Westminster, on an Inquisition then and there taken on view of the Body  
of the said Thomas Bentley, then and there lying Dead, as follows ; to wit,

*Samuel Hatchard*, deputy-governor of the said prison, on his oath saith, that “ the  
deceased, Thomas Bentley, was received into this prison on the 12th instant from Stafford  
county gaol, having been convicted at Stafford sessions, on the 2d of July last, of rabbit  
stealing, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. He was stated to be 32 years of  
age, a married man, a blacksmith by trade. I saw him on the day of his reception, when  
I observed nothing remarkable about him.”

(signed) *Samuel Hatchard*, Governor Acting.

*William*

*William Allen Sumner*, M.R.C.S. in England, and resident surgeon of this prison, sworn, saith that, "I was called to see the deceased about a quarter to six yesterday morning, when I found him extended on the floor of his cell; he was dead, and most likely had been so some hours. His face was bloated and livid; his tongue protruded; blood was flowing from the nostrils. There was a livid mark round his neck, as if he had been hung when life existed; I have no doubt he died from suffocation from hanging; there was the impression of a ligature around his neck; I did not see any other mark of violence; I had never seen him before."

(signed) *W. A. Sumner.*

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*Henry Trebbitt*, one of the night guardsmen of the said prison, sworn, saith that, "About half-past five yesterday morning I was going my rounds along the passage, and on looking through the inspection hole of deceased's cell, I saw him hanging by his neckerchief, which was around his neck, and fastened to the clothes-peg in the wall; one of his toes touched the floor; he must have thrown himself from his bed. I lost no time in running to the warder, who attended immediately and unlocked the door; I went in with him; the deceased was dead, and quite cold; no other person slept in the same cell. He must have died by his own act. I go round about every quarter of an hour, and look into the cell when it is light; I had not seen him before; he was not undressed; I think he had not been in or upon the bed. I went on duty at nine o'clock; I did not hear him call nor make any noise. Part of my duty is to attend to the wants of prisoners in the night, and they have a signal that projects into the passage to attract attention."

(signed)

*William Baly*, M.D., physician to said prison, sworn, saith that, "I saw the deceased on the 12th instant, the day he was admitted into the prison, when I had occasion to ask him several questions, all of which he answered in a rational manner; he did not appear depressed in spirits; a certificate as to the state of his health was brought with him from the medical officer of Stafford gaol, and this certificate stated that he was not insane, and had not been so, to the surgeon's knowledge, for six months past. Such is the usual certificate brought with every prisoner. I asked the prisoner, as we do all other prisoners when admitted, whether he had ever been insane; he said he had not."

(signed) *William Baly, M.D.*

*Matthew Ross*, warder of the said prison, sworn, saith that, "On the morning of the 14th instant I was sent for; I went and cut the deceased down; I saw him six or seven times during the preceding day. Being a fresh prisoner he required much instruction. He appeared to me to be like many other prisoners on their first reception; he was not so lively as some; he did not say anything particular; he did not ask to see the medical men or the chaplain; he took his meals and ate his supper."

(signed) *Matthew Ross.*

*Frederick Augustus Parker*, Warden, sworn, deposeth that, "I was on the floor from five minutes to six until nine. About half-past eight I went in and examined the deceased's cell, as is the custom. I did not notice anything particular; he did not make any request. The last time I saw him was about ten minutes to nine; he was up then: nine o'clock is the time they go to bed. They have gaslight until nine, when I put it out, as usual. Prisoners have Bible and New Testament; slate and pencil; also books from the library, comprising works on history, biography, and of science and art, such as are approved of by the chaplain."

(signed) *F. A. Parker.*

*Thomas Higgins*, a prisoner convicted of feloniously stealing brass, sentenced to seven years' transportation, stated that, "I was with Thomas Bently in Stafford Prison, and I came here with him. He said he had been married about two months, and having everything safe, with a good shop of tools, he could not enjoy his wife; and that being in prison for so trifling an offence was enough to make a man cut his throat. Two other persons were then ordered to sleep with him. This was in Stafford Gaol, and after he had been found guilty. The deceased had come forward as a witness against another man, who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, when the case turned so that the deceased was convicted. I did not make it known to the officers of this prison of persons having been appointed to sleep with the deceased in Stafford Gaol, until the morning, when I went to chapel. I am quite positive that it was on Tuesday morning when I told Mr. Parker."

*Frederick Augustus Parker* aforesaid further deposeth, "The said prisoner, Thomas Higgins, spoke to me about the deceased after he had committed suicide. He did not speak to me about him on the morning before."

Verdict:—Hanged himself when he was in a state of temporary insanity.

(The above is a true copy.)

(signed) *Thomas Higgs*, Deputy Coroner.

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City and Liberty of Westminster, } INFORMATIONS of Witnesses severally taken and  
in the County of Middlesex, } acknowledged on the behalf of our Sovereign Lady  
to wit. } the Queen, touching the death of *Charles Shipworth*,  
at a certain Prison, called or known by the name of Milbank Prison, situated at Milbank, in the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, on the 15th day of January, in the Eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. Before me, Thomas Higgs, Gentleman, Her Majesty's Deputy Coroner for the City and Liberty of Westminster: on an Inquisition then and there taken on view of the body of the said Charles Shipworth, then and there lying dead; as follows, to wit,

*John Richard Groves, esq.*, Governor of Milbank Prison, on his oath, deposeth, that "Charles Shipworth, the deceased, aged 22 years, was received into this prison on the 10th January instant, having been convicted at the Lincoln assizes, on 18th of December 1844, of arson, and sentenced to transportation for life. It was reported to me yesterday, about noon, that he had hung himself. I went to the Pentagon, and saw him in a hot bath, attended by the medical superintendent and the resident surgeon. The deceased was a farmer's servant."

(signed) *J. R. Groves.*

*John Marrington*, warder of this prison, on his oath, deposeth, that "The deceased was a prisoner in my ward. Last Friday evening, between five and six, I received him from the Reception Ward; he then appeared to be comfortable and right; he did not appear at all disordered in his mind. On Saturday he was occupied in picking fibre, arranging his cell furniture, and making his bed properly up. On Sunday I was not in charge of the ward; I was on leave of absence. On Monday I visited his cell; it was in good order, and everything appeared to be perfectly right. In answer to my questioning him, he said he had been a farmer's labourer. I told him he could be taught tailoring, at which he seemed pleased; and he said he should like to learn something, as he was to be sent out of the country for life. He continued the whole of Monday working. On Tuesday a continuation of the same; on that morning, at half-past eight, he attended divine service; at a quarter past ten I unlocked the ward, and he went into the airing-yard for exercise and for working the pump; he remained there one hour, when he returned to his cell; he continued in his cell, at work at his seat in front of the table, until about half-past eight, when I saw him sitting there. I went to the hospital a little after twelve; I soon visited his cell; I found the door would not open, and discovered that he was hanging behind it; he was suspended by some skeins of whity-brown thread he had to work with; it was tight around his neck, and fastened to the gas-pipe behind his door; every prisoner has a gaslight in his cell; he was apparently dead; I lost no time in cutting the thread, and I removed it from his neck; it being very tight, I had some difficulty in taking it off. I gave the alarm, and he was immediately attended to; the surgeon was in the ward below at the time the alarm was given, and the deceased was attended to, and placed in a warm bath. He had not shown any symptom of dejection or lowness of spirits; he did not seem of weak intellect; I never knew a man sooner fall into the views of the place than he did. He took his meals. I particularly notice new prisoners; I did see that he seemed much affected from being in prison."

(signed) *John Marrington.*

*William Allen Sumner, M.R.C.S.E.*, on his oath, deposeth that, "I am resident surgeon. I inspected the deceased on his admission, on the 10th instant, when I found him in a good state of health; and in answer to my questions, he told me he had never been insane, and also that none of his relations had exhibited any symptoms of insanity. I did not see him again until after twelve o'clock last Tuesday, when I found him in the ward dead, his face pale, hands and arms cold, no pulse perceptible at the wrist; I observed afterwards the mark of a ligature round his neck; I opened a vein in the arm, and put him in a hot bath directly. I had previously sent for Dr. Baly, the medical superintendent, who was in the prison at the time. Artificial respiration was resorted to, but all was of no avail; I consider he had been dead 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour. There was no other mark of violence. I consider his death was produced from hanging."

(signed) *W. A. Sumner.*

Verdict:—Died from having hanged himself when he was in a state of temporary insanity.

(signed) *Thomas Higgs.*

City and Liberty of Westminster, } INFORMATIONS of Witnesses taken this 30th day of  
in the County of Middlesex, } October 1845, at a certain Prison, called the Milbank  
to wit. } Prison, situate at Milbank, in the Parish of St. John  
the Evangelist, Westminster, before Charles St. Clare Bedford, Esquire, Her Majesty's Coroner for the said City and Liberty, touching the Death of *Thomas Perry*, then and there lying dead, as follows:—

*John Richard Groves, esq.*, governor of the Milbank Prison, being sworn, saith, "that the deceased, *Thomas Perry*, aged 25, was received into this prison on the 25th of August 1845."

Minutes  
of Proceedings.  
—  
28 July 1846.

1845, under a sentence of 15 years' transportation, he having been convicted at the Warwick Assizes, on the 6th of August 1845, of burglary. Yesterday evening, about 10 minutes to six o'clock, I was sent for to Pentagon No. 1, having been told that a prisoner had hung himself. I found the deceased in a warm bath, attended by the surgeon and two or three warders; the prisoner was dead at that time. I examined his cell immediately afterwards, and directed that everything should be left as found when he was discovered hanging. My deputy-governor having discovered some writing on a slate belonging to the prisoner, which was in his cell, he brought it to me, and I now produce it; all prisoners have a slate in their cell, for the purpose of practising writing."

(signed) *J. R. Groves.*

*John Merrington*, being sworn, saith that, "I am a warder at this prison; I have had the charge of the deceased, Thomas Perry, ever since he has been in this prison; he has been a very quiet, but a dull man, of no energy; he spoke very little, and never unless spoken to; when he answered questions they were rational and proper; he has been employed here since he has been in this prison, learning tailoring; he was merely instructed, not obliged to do any particular quantity of work; he did very little work, and did what he was told to do; he was a very willing man; I instructed the deceased. He has never been reported for punishment since he has been here; he never made any complaint to me, and he has much improved in appearance and bulk since he came here. I have seen the prisoner seven times a day at least since he has been here; he was generally engaged at his work; he was here on the separate system, and not allowed to speak to other prisoners. He attended school once or twice a week; he was then with other prisoners, who are taught in classes, but not allowed to converse. Several officers of the prison have seen the deceased besides myself; I saw deceased frequently yesterday, and conversed with him; he seemed just the same as usual. He asked for work, and needles and other things for his work, as usual; I saw him at work about 20 minutes past five yesterday afternoon, through the observation-hole; and about eight minutes before six, I was going to deceased with his supper, and on opening the cell, he was hanging to one of the pegs on the wall of his cell; the gas was alight in his cell; it was lighted yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock; I turned on the gas, and deceased took a light from me, and lighted the gas. I was in his cell once after that, and spoke to him. A piece of cord was tied fast round deceased's neck; the block, under the pegs, usually stands on the opposite side of the cell; I found it where it was when seen by the jury. I immediately cut the rope, and took the deceased down, and alarmed the officers of the ward. I never saw deceased write much. He was always reading his Bible when it was not working time. When hanging, deceased's feet were not touching the ground; his head was close up to the peg; the deceased's cell was otherwise in perfect order; I gave deceased his dinner at five minutes past one; he had soup and potatoes and bread; he ate it all; deceased always appeared cool and quiet; on being cut down, deceased was immediately undressed, and put in a warm bath."

(signed) *John Merrington, Warder.*

*William Allen Sumner*, Resident Surgeon at the said prison, being sworn, saith that, "Deceased, on his admission, was stated not to have been insane, and that he was in perfect health. Deceased has never been into the infirmary. On going my round on Tuesday morning last, deceased asked to see me; I saw him, and he complained of a little uneasiness about his chest; he was in every other respect quite well. I told him, if the uneasiness did not go off, to see me again in two or three days. I did not order him anything, not considering it necessary; he had no cough, and no other symptoms of illness; he appeared a healthy man. I was not sent for to him again, and I have not seen him alive since. A few minutes before six o'clock yesterday evening, I was summoned to the Reception Ward, Pentagon 1, and told that a prisoner had hung himself, and was taken down there. I found deceased partly stripped; the officers were rubbing his hands and chest. His countenance was pale; there was no pulse perceptible at the wrist; the body was warm, but not of its natural temperature. I considered him dead at that time. I thought it best to use remedial means, and bled him from the jugular; the blood did not flow freely. I had him placed in a hot bath, and while in that, used artificial respiration, but without any success: these means were continued for half an hour. There is no doubt deceased died from asphyxia, produced by hanging."

(signed) *W. H. Sumner.*

Verdict:—That deceased died from having hanged himself when in a state of temporary insanity.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Chas. St. C. Bedford, Coroner.*

**MILBANK PRISON.**

**SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT**

**From the INSPECTORS of MILBANK PRISON,  
with Evidence, relative to the Complaint of  
*Edward Baker.***

*(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
5 August 1846.*

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# REPORTS

RELATING TO

## PARKHURST PRISON.

1846.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1846.



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I.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., SECRETARY  
OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

*Parkhurst Prison, 1st January, 1846.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Seventh Annual Report of Parkhurst Prison, in obedience to the 45th clause of the Rules.

*Subordinate Officers.*

Several changes have taken place in the Establishment during the year. One Subordinate Officer. Warder and two Assistants resigned their appointments in consequence of having obtained more advantageous employment elsewhere. One Assistant-Warder resigned on account of ill health, and two from other causes. One Assistant died in the month of March. These vacancies were filled up, and two additional officers appointed on account of the increased number of prisoners. The subordinate officers of this Prison are a respectable body of men, and they have been attentive to their several duties during the year.

The number of prisoners remaining at Parkhurst on the 31st December, 1844, was 540. In the course of 1845, 203 new cases were received from Millbank Prison, having been convicted at the several towns named below :—

Aberdeen . . . . .	1	Maidstone . . . . .	5
Bath . . . . .	1	Manchester . . . . .	4
Bedford . . . . .	2	Penzance . . . . .	1
Birmingham . . . . .	8	Perth . . . . .	1
Bolton . . . . .	1	Plymouth . . . . .	1
Bridgewater . . . . .	2	Preston . . . . .	4
Bristol . . . . .	3	Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . .	2
Canterbury . . . . .	1	Northallerton . . . . .	1
Chelmsford . . . . .	2	Northampton . . . . .	4
Coventry . . . . .	1	Norwich . . . . .	3
Derby . . . . .	1	Nottingham . . . . .	2
Devizes . . . . .	2	Salford . . . . .	4
Durham . . . . .	5	Salisbury . . . . .	3
Edinburgh . . . . .	11	Sheffield . . . . .	2
Exeter . . . . .	1	Shrewsbury . . . . .	1
Glasgow . . . . .	2	Southampton . . . . .	1
Gloucester . . . . .	5	Stafford . . . . .	10
Hertford . . . . .	1	Sunderland . . . . .	1
Hull . . . . .	2	Taunton . . . . .	3
Knutsford . . . . .	4	Wakefield . . . . .	2
Leicester . . . . .	2	Worcester . . . . .	2
Lewes . . . . .	2	York . . . . .	2
Liverpool . . . . .	8		
London and Westminster . . . . .	75		203
Macclesfield . . . . .	1		

These prisoners were under sentence of transportation for the undermentioned terms respectively :—

For 7 years . . . . .	164
For 10 years . . . . .	35
For 12 years . . . . .	1
For 14 years . . . . .	1
For 15 years . . . . .	2
	203

Their ages when admitted here, so far as that point can be accurately determined, were—

Under 10 years . . . . .	2
From 10 to 12 years . . . . .	13
From 12 to 14 years . . . . .	57
From 14 to 16 years . . . . .	93
From 16 to 18 years . . . . .	36
18 years . . . . .	2
	<hr/>
	203
	<hr/>

165 of these boys were subjected to the probationary course of separate confinement for a few months after their admission ; the 38 others, being little boys, were allowed to pass at once to the Junior Ward Prison, without undergoing any separate confinement.

#### *Disposal of Prisoners.*

Disposal of Prisoners.

95 boys were removed from the Establishment, during the year 1845, in the following manner :—

Sent to Western Australia, with conditional pardons . . . . .	12
Sent to Van Dieman's Land, with tickets of leave and probationary passes . . . . .	32
Sent to Van Dieman's Land, in the third class . . . . .	21
Sent to Van Dieman's Land, in the 4th class . . . . .	21
Sent to the Refuge for the Destitute . . . . .	1
Sent to their friends, having received Her Majesty's free pardon . . . . .	2
Transferred to the gaol at Winchester . . . . .	2
Died . . . . .	4
	<hr/>
	95
	<hr/>

The number remaining at Parkhurst on the 31st December was 648.

#### *Health of Prisoners.*

Health of Prisoners.

The health of the whole body of prisoners during the year has been remarkably good. I beg to refer to the Surgeon's Report, which will accompany this, for tables displaying in detail the proportion of sick in the several wards at various periods of the year, and also the average rate at which the prisoners have increased in weight, which may be fairly assumed as evidence of healthy growth and improvement of physical condition. The healthy appearance of the boys who have been some months at Parkhurst, contrasted with that which many of them presented at the time of their reception, is very striking ; and I can confidently state that neither the separate confinement in the probationary ward, nor the sterner discipline or restricted diet of the penal class, have proved in any perceptible degree injurious to the health, either bodily or mental, of the prisoners subjected to them during the past year.

I have little doubt that the Surgeon's Report will be found to corroborate my opinion on this point.

Four deaths occurred during the year. Three were cases of consumption, which had been for some time under careful treatment in the Prison Infirmary ; the fourth was an accidental drowning, which unfortunately occurred while the junior ward were bathing in a pond formed for that purpose on the premises.

#### *Discipline and Conduct of Prisoners.*

Discipline and Conduct of Prisoners.

The behaviour of the prisoners has much improved during the last quarter of the year ; and I have strong grounds for hoping that their present steadiness and orderly deportment will be constantly maintained.

The daily average number of prisoners during the year 1845 was 622. The total number subjected to the discipline of the penal class in the course of the year was 29, of whom 15 were restored on amendment of conduct to the ordinary class, 10 were removed for transportation, and 4 remained in the penal class on the 31st December. The largest number of prisoners in this class at any one time was eight. I continue to feel satisfied with the general effect of the probationary ward, in which the prisoners are entirely separated from each other, and am not aware of any injury to the mental or bodily health of any

prisoner which resulted from it, while it has been productive in most cases of manifest benefit.

The conduct of the junior ward has been very satisfactory ; and I am of opinion that the separation of these little boys from prisoners of more advanced age was on many accounts a very judicious measure. The Rev. T. E. Welby, who, as deputy governor as well as chaplain, has had the junior ward under his immediate and constant superintendence, has prepared a Report of it in detail, which I have the honour to transmit herewith.

### *Employments.*

The occupations pursued by the prisoners during 1845 were, with very little variation, the same as in the preceding year,—carpentry, masonry, sawing, smiths' work, brick-making, painting, gardening, and field labour, besides tailoring and shoemaking. Employments.

Every prisoner in the general and junior wards has received school instruction on three days of each week, and the whole wards have been assembled in the class-rooms on Sunday. To afford to each prisoner of the general wards an occasional opportunity of quiet consideration of his condition and prospects, as well as for reflection on the admonitions and instruction which he has received, the several school classes have been placed for one day in the week in separate cells, and there furnished with light employment, which, while it has afforded manual occupation, has yet allowed time and opportunity for reflection.

The trades' classes have worked for about seven hours on an average, daily, as in former years, the precise duration of their labour varying with the length of the days.

### *Tailors.*

From 80 to 90 boys of the junior ward have worked at this trade daily. Tailors. All the clothing and shirts, as well as sheets and towels, required in the Prison have been made and repaired by this class. Their labour, at the rate which I fixed for the computation, amounted in value to 263*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* They made last year 1300 jackets, as many pairs of trousers, 900 shirts, and 1925 pairs of socks, besides a large number of other articles. Many of the boys of this class have learnt to work with remarkable neatness.

### *Shoemakers.*

The shoemakers have not exceeded 30 in number. Their earnings have been Shoemakers. 277*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and I have had reason to be well satisfied with the quality of their work.

### *Bricklayers.*

This class of 12 boys have been employed at the new infirmary and probationary cells, as well as at the new cottages south of the prison ; their labour was worth 125*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Other prisoners, who have not learnt the trade of bricklaying, were occasionally employed as labourers at the new buildings, and their earnings were 141*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Bricklayers.

### *Brick and Tile Makers.*

The earnings of this class (12 prisoners), were 125*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* during the year. Brick and Tile Makers. They made 168,000 bricks, 27,500 tiles, besides digging and preparing a large body of earth for the purpose.

### *Sawyers.*

The advanced state of the new buildings gave less work for sawyers last year Sawyers than during the three preceding. I therefore reduced the number of prisoners in this class. They earned 100*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, executing 62,000 feet of work, besides being frequently employed in fixing and repairing fences on the premises.

### *Carpenters.*

The carpenters have worked principally for the prison, but during the later Carpenters. months of the year some jobs have been executed for and charged to private employers. This class earned 214*l.* in the course of the year.

*Smiths.*

Smiths.

Three, and sometimes four, prisoners have worked in the blacksmith's shop. They have earned 42*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, executing much work for the prison, which private artificers must have otherwise been paid for performing.

*Laundry.*

Laundry.

A party of 16 boys in the wash-house weekly have earned 23*l.*, over and above the cost of soap, fuel, and soda, and have regularly washed and mangled all the linen, &c. used in the prison.

*Farm.*

Farm.

The number of boys employed in agricultural labour has varied much at different periods of the year. The ground has been much improved in condition; parts of it drained, and some very rough and unprofitable pasture-land, broken up, and brought under cultivation. The potato crop here, as elsewhere, was scanty, and of inferior quality. But of cabbages, carrots, leeks, onions, Swedish and white turnips, mangel-wurzel, barley, rye, and tares, we have had excellent returns. About 20 tons of good hay were also cut off a portion of the land in grass. The earnings of the labour party were 465*l.*, including those of the gardeners.

The total value of the prisoners' labour for the year, as shown by Appendix I. was 2046*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, and this sum, at least, must have been paid to private mechanics and artificers, if the prisoners had not been employed at the several trades.

The buildings are generally in good repair.

The alterations and additions made during the year past are enumerated in Appendix II.

*Escapes.*

Escapes.

Two prisoners escaped from within the prison early in January; eight others in the course of the year attempted to run away while employed on the lands adjoining the prison. All of these boys were very promptly apprehended and brought back to Parkhurst; the position of the prison on a small island, rendering almost certain the speedy detection and re-capture of boys who may attempt to escape.

*Expenses of the Prison.*

Expenses of the Prison.

The total expenditure for 1845, as shown in detail in Appendix III. was 13,561*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; of this sum, 504*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* was paid for repairs or alterations of the buildings.

The receipts from various sources during the year were 1054*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*, reducing the actual expense of the establishment to 12,506*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* The average number of prisoners on the daily diet book having been 622, the cost of each individual for the year was 20*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.*, of which sum 6*l.* 14*s.* 6½*d.* was expended on diet, and 1*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.* on clothing.

As no further supplies of bedding will be required for some years, the annual expense of the prison will, in future, be lower in proportion to the number of prisoners maintained here.

The following statement shows the comparative amount of these items for the years 1844 and 1845:—

Year.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Total Expense.	Cost of Diet per Head.	Clothing per Head.	Total per Head.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1844	533	11,755 17 3½	6 16 3½	1 17 3	22 1 1½
1845	622	12,506 16 3½	6 14 6½	1 10 11½	20 2 1½

I have given attention to the constant observance of the rules of the prison throughout the year past.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE HALL,

Governor.

# PARKHURST PRISON.

7

## APPENDIX I.

ABSTRACT OF QUARTERLY RETURNS, specifying the LABOUR in which the PRISONERS have been EMPLOYED, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1845.

Description of Employment.		Date, inclusive.		Number of Days Employed.	Average Number Employed daily.	Number of Hours Employed daily.	Estimated Value of Labour.			Total.			
		From	To				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Trades	Tailors . . .	30 December, 1844	29 March 1845	77	81	7½	£.	s.	d.	263	7	7½	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	89	7½	49	18	5½				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	84	7½	72	0	5				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	87	7½	75	17	3½				
	Shoemakers . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	77	28	7½	65	11	5½	277	12	1	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	30	7½	59	7	7				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	29	7½	69	18	5				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	30	7½	73	11	9				
	Carpenters . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	77	24	7	74	14	4	213	19	9½	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	28	7½	61	11	0½				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	21	7½	64	15	5				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	17	6½	47	5	2½				
	Sawyers . . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	77	6	7½	40	8	2	100	19	1	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	4	7½	26	4	1½				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	7	7½	13	15	2½				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	5	6½	36	3	9½				
	Bricklayers . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	77	12	7	24	15	11	125	9	4	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	14	7½	30	16	10½				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	11	7½	36	4	4½				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	12	6½	29	16	8½				
	Brickmakers . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	76	9	7	28	11	10	125	6	10½	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	13	7½	20	7	7½				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	12	7½	37	1	1½				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	11	6½	41	0	9½				
	Smiths . . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	77	4	7½	26	17	4½	42	10	10½	
		31 March, 1845 .	29 June . ,	78	4	7½	11	10	1½				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	4	7½	11	12	10				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	71	3	7½	10	12	5½				
Painters . . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	77	4	7½	8	15	5	36	18	10		
	31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	4	7½	8	13	8½					
	30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	3	7½	12	5	7½					
	29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	4	6½	9	5	0½					
Gardeners . .	30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	12	7½	6	14	5½	47	15	4½		
	29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	58	30	2	32	12	8½					
Labour	On the Land . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	76	129	2	15	2	8	417	7	6	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	334	2	84	18	0				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	154	2	150	9	6				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	127	2	99	14	0				
	With Bricklayers	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	76	28	2	82	6	0	141	3	4	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	43	2	29	5	9½				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	41	2	39	5	5				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	77	58	2	32	10	8				
	Washing . . .	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	77	14	5	40	1	5½	234	0	5½	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	78	16	5	51	4	10½				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	78	15	5	61	17	5½				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	72	15	5	62	6	8½				
	Oakum-picking	30 December, 1844	29 March . ,	..	..	..	58	11	5	19	14	0½	
		31 March, 1845 .	28 June . ,	..	..	..	4	4	9				
		30 June, 1845 . .	27 September . ,	..	..	..	2	12	0				
		29 September, 1845	27 December . ,	..	..	..	5	15	11½				
											£ 2046 5 2½		

## APPENDIX II.

---

**WORKS EXECUTED at PARKHURST PRISON during the Year ending 31st of December, 1845,  
estimated for in detail.**

Repairing and adding wash-house to the cook's cottage.  
 Building walls to burial-ground.  
 Repairing and additional fittings to the Chaplain's house.  
 Repairing bailiff's house and farm buildings.  
 Fixing a yard gate to the farm-yard.  
 Building additional piggeries to farm-yard.  
 Building additional privies to A and C Wards and the Junior Prison.  
 Building an oven, and altering the smith's shop for a bakehouse.  
 Repairing and adding lobby to the porter's house.  
 Building an infirmary, with boundary-wall, and forming road for entrance (nearly completed).  
 Building 43 additional cells, bath-room, apparatus room, and space for stores (not yet completed).

---

**WORKS EXECUTED at PARKHURST PRISON during the Year ending 31st of December, 1845,  
not estimated for in detail.**

The fixing a drying apparatus to laundry.  
 The fixing additional washing troughs to the wash-house.  
 Making road at the back of D ward, to fields.  
 Casting and fixing chimney-pots to the whole of the cottages.  
 Levelling and spreading gravel to drying-ground.  
 Fencing to field and garden.  
 Additional ventilators to the school windows.  
 Forming an office for the master brickmaker at farm.  
 Building bone-shed at farm.  
 Lowering the pump in the well.  
 Altering the cooper's shop for a smith's shop.  
 Laying paving to entrance doors of the school and main building at the Junior Prison and to D ward.  
 Laying drains, and fixing drain gratings to foot-path.  
 Fitting A ward cells with candlesticks and brackets.  
 Fixing night-bell to the Surgeon's house.

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## APPENDIX III.

## STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE on Account of PARKHURST PRISON during the Year 1845.

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of Diet for Prisoners . . . . .	4,184	9	4
„ Prisoners' clothing . . . . .	963	10	8
„ „ bedding . . . . .	97	15	7
„ Extra, per Surgeon's order . . . . .	22	8	5
„ Medicine and medical stores . . . . .	56	7	1½
„ Fuel . . . . .	483	3	7
„ Soap . . . . .	59	18	7
„ Candles, oil, &c. . . . .	134	8	8
„ Stationery . . . . .	29	15	4
„ Books . . . . .	59	11	10
„ Farming stock . . . . .	32	17	0
„ Farm disbursements, not including labour . . . . .	392	1	1½
„ Labour on the farm . . . . .	88	8	5½
„ Tools for the land . . . . .	14	13	4
„ Materials for the workshops . . . . .	96	2	8
„ Tools for the workshops . . . . .	10	13	1
„ Furniture, including bedsteads . . . . .	176	4	0
„ Rates and taxes . . . . .	31	11	8
„ Officers' salaries . . . . .	4,723	4	3
„ Inferior officers' rations . . . . .	388	11	8
„ Removal of convicts . . . . .	58	5	11½
„ Embarking boys for the colonies . . . . .	38	17	10
„ Clothing, &c., for the same . . . . .	145	18	2
„ Tools for the brick-field . . . . .	1	10	8
„ Duty on bricks . . . . .	40	8	6
„ Materials for ditto . . . . .	185	2	9
„ Labour for making ditto . . . . .	83	10	9½
„ Rewards . . . . .	9	3	0
„ Rent . . . . .	16	10	0
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	432	3	11½
	13,057	8	0

Total expense of alterations and repairs, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Labour on building . . . . .	224	4	3½
Bills on ditto . . . . .	280	6	3½
	504	6	7
	£13,561	14	7

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Receipts arising from the sale of stock and produce of farm	421	9	8½	Total expense of the Prison for the year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	13,057	8	0
Receipts arising from the manufacture of lime, bricks, &c.	404	5	11½	Total receipts ditto	1,054	18	3½
Receipts arising from the manufacture of goods	38	8	1				
Other receipts for old stores, picking of oakum, advance for stamps paid by contractor, &c.	40	18	4	Actual cost to the Government, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	12,002	9	8½
Receipts arising from rent paid by subordinate officers	149	16	3	Repairs, alterations, and additions	504	6	7
Total amount of receipts	£1,054	18	3½	Total expense of the Prison for the year, including alterations and additions	12,506	16	3½

GEORGE HALL, Governor.



## II.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., SECRETARY  
OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

*Parkhurst Prison, 10th Jan., 1846.*

IN conformity with the instructions issued for the guidance of the officers of Parkhurst Prison, I have the honour of submitting to you a Report of the Chaplain's department in the "General Prison," with reference to the past year, closing Dec. 31st, 1845.

Number of  
Prisoners.

The prisoners under my instruction during that year have amounted to 536; of which number 81 have been for various reasons removed, leaving 455 in the schools of the "General Prison" on the 31st of December last.

I am directed, first, to report "on the religious and moral condition of these juvenile offenders," and afterwards to mention "the means employed for improving them."

I. *The Religious and Moral Condition of the Prisoners.*

Although the number entered on my register during the past two years has been unusually large, presenting a great increase over previous years, viz., 514, I have yet been enabled to keep up, in great measure, the extensive records, described in my early Reports, concerning each prisoner admitted. These records give a full account of his state on entrance (including the condition of his parents or relatives, his scholastic and religious acquirements, his habits, associates, &c., and the probable period of his criminality), his conduct under confinement, and his improvement, if any.

Condition of First-  
year Prisoners.

During the year 1845 there were received into the "General Prison" 153 convicts.

I will commence the description of the class of youths here confined, by adducing some facts, illustrating the condition of these convicts at the time of their admission.

STATE OF 153 PRISONERS admitted during the last year, according to examination at their reception.

Read well . . . . .	7
„ tolerably . . . . .	55
„ imperfectly . . . . .	36
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	37
„ not at all . . . . .	18

Write well . . . . .	1
„ tolerably . . . . .	35
„ imperfectly . . . . .	38
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	52
„ not at all . . . . .	27

Cipher, to multiplication . . . . .	17
„ to addition . . . . .	40
„ scarcely, or not at all . . . . .	96

*Repetition of the "Catechism."*

Complete . . . . .	16
Most part . . . . .	14
Some . . . . .	24
A small portion . . . . .	96
Cannot repeat the Lord's Prayer . . . . .	3

*Knowledge of Scripture.*

Considerable . . . . .	7
Some . . . . .	18
A little . . . . .	47
Scarcely any, or none . . . . .	81

*Knowledge of the Meaning of Words.*

Considerable . . . . .	7
Some . . . . .	26
A little . . . . .	53
Scarcely any, or none . . . . .	67

*General Information.*

Some . . . . .	6
A little . . . . .	28
Scarcely any, or none . . . . .	119

## STATE of ACQUIREMENT (at reception) of all hitherto admitted to the General Prison.

Read well . . . . .	53
„ tolerably . . . . .	271
„ imperfectly . . . . .	396
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	188
„ not at all . . . . .	202

Write well . . . . .	12
„ tolerably . . . . .	205
„ imperfectly . . . . .	335
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	160
„ not at all . . . . .	398

Cipher, to multiplication . . . . .	129
„ to addition . . . . .	243
„ scarcely, or not at all . . . . .	738

*Repetition of the Catechism.*

Complete . . . . .	191
Most part . . . . .	179
Some . . . . .	262
A small portion . . . . .	461
Cannot repeat Lord's Prayer . . . . .	17

*Knowledge of Scripture.*

Considerable . . . . .	61
Some . . . . .	147
A little . . . . .	234
Scarcely any or none . . . . .	668

*Knowledge of the Meaning of Words.*

Considerable . . . . .	52
Some . . . . .	191
A little . . . . .	265
Scarcely any or none . . . . .	602

*General Information.*

Some . . . . .	57
A little . . . . .	160
Scarcely any or none . . . . .	893

—1110

12

REPORTS RELATING TO

(Senior Wards.)

TABLE showing the Period during which the Prisoners admitted in 1845 attended School previous to conviction.

PERIOD.		DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL.								Total.	REMARKS.
		National.	Lancasterian.	Infant only.	Factory only.	Regimental only.	Workhouse only.	Private.	Sunday only.		
		Including all "Free Schools" in connexion with the Church of England.	Including Scotch and other "Free Schools" not belonging to Church of England.					Some of these have attended "Free Schools" for short Periods.	A large Number who have attended Sunday Schools, together with Day Schools, not included in this column.		
Number attending.	Under 1 year . .	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	4	14	In 'the first two columns the whole number is given who have attended "Free Schools;" during part of the time noted many have attended "Dame," "Private," or "Infant Schools." For simplification, the whole period of attendance is reckoned as of one school.
	1 and under 3 years	19	18	3	..	..	..	18	2	60	
	3    ,,    5    ,,	23	14	..	..	..	1	10	2	50	
	5    ,,    8    ,,	11	4	..	..	..	..	7	..	22	
	8    ,,   12   ,,	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	
	Total . . .	58	37	3	..	..	1	44	8	151	
Never at School . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	} Grand Total, 153.

TABLE for the whole Number entered on the Books of the "General Prison."

PERIOD.		DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL.								Total.	REMARKS.
		National.	Lancasterian.	Infant only.	Factory only.	Regimental only.	Workhouse only.	Private.	Sunday only.		
Number attending.	Under 1 year . .	44	44	4	..	..	5	46	31	174	Number attending "Day Schools" longer than one year.
	1 and under 3 years	135	113	20	6	2	6	104	32	418	
	3    ,,    5    ,,	143	70	2	3	3	13	56	6	296	
	5    ,,    8    ,,	82	31	..	2	..	4	47	1	167	
	8    ,,   12   ,,	14	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	23	
Total . . .		418	259	26	11	5	28	261	70	1,078	} Grand Total, 1,110.
Never at School . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	

Since I have had the honour of commencing these Reports to the Secretary of State, there would seem to have been a progressive improvement in the intellectual condition of the young offenders sent here ; so far, at least, as the arts of reading and writing, and the knowledge of language, are concerned.

This remark may be illustrated by comparing the state of the prisoners admitted in the first year of the occupation of the prison with those above described. The respective numbers happen to be very nearly equal, viz., 157 and 153 ; a close comparison therefore may be instituted. The result is as follows :—

YEAR 1839.				YEAR 1845.			
State of 157 prisoners.				State of 153 prisoners.			
Read well . . . . .	5	} 31		Read well . . . . .	7	} 62	
„ tolerably . . . . .	26			„ tolerably . . . . .	55		
„ imperfectly . . . . .	54			„ imperfectly . . . . .	36		
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	34			„ scarcely at all . . . . .	37		
„ not at all . . . . .	38			„ not at all . . . . .	18		
Write well . . . . .	2	} 18		Write well . . . . .	1	} 36	
„ tolerably . . . . .	16			„ tolerably . . . . .	35		
„ imperfectly . . . . .	34			„ imperfectly . . . . .	38		
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	27			„ scarcely at all . . . . .	52		
„ not at all . . . . .	78			„ not at all . . . . .	27		
Knowledge of the Meaning of Words.							
Considerable . . . . .	0	} 68		Considerable . . . . .	7	} 86	
Some . . . . .	24			Some . . . . .	26		
A little . . . . .	44			A little . . . . .	53		
Scarcely any . . . . .	99			Scarcely any . . . . .	67		

Thus it appears that the boys who could read and write to any decided purpose, either of comfort to themselves or of use to others, were last year in number double those admitted in 1839.

This increase in literary attainment would naturally argue a corresponding increase of attendance at the ordinary schools of the country previous to transportation, which, indeed, also seems to be the fact.

My Reports show that in the year 1839 the prisoners who had never attended school before their conviction amounted to rather more than 6 per cent.; the number now reported shows less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Of 157 prisoners received during the first year, 110 had attended various week-schools for periods of a year and upwards; while, of 153 admitted last year, 135 had been at daily schools during the same periods.

I now proceed to give a view of the religious and moral conditions of the second-year prisoners, viz., those admitted in the year 1844. State of Second-year Prisoners.

Of these youths 267 have been in the schools of the General Prison during the past year. The following Table will give the main features of their character and acquirements :—

DETAILS respecting PRISONERS received in the Year 1844.

<i>Reading.</i>	
Good . . . . .	58
Tolerable . . . . .	161
Imperfect . . . . .	48

<i>Writing.</i>	
Good . . . . .	48
Tolerable . . . . .	166
Imperfect . . . . .	53

<i>Arithmetic.</i>	
The higher rules . . . . .	36
All common rules . . . . .	64
Simple rules . . . . .	130
Addition only . . . . .	37

<i>Scriptural and General Information.</i>	
Much . . . . .	31
Some . . . . .	87
A little . . . . .	117
Very little . . . . .	32

<i>Attention to General Instruction.</i>	
Great . . . . .	110
Moderate . . . . .	114
Little . . . . .	43

<i>Class Conduct.</i>	
Good . . . . .	106
Middling . . . . .	120
Bad . . . . .	41

Of the prisoners admitted during the year 1843, there have been 80 under my immediate instruction in the year now under review. Their acquirements and moral condition is as follows :— State of Third-year Prisoners.

PARTICULARS respecting PRISONERS received in 1843.

<i>Reading.</i>	
Very good . . . . .	22
Good . . . . .	21
Tolerable . . . . .	28
Imperfect . . . . .	9

REPORTS RELATING TO

<i>Writing.</i>					
Very good	.	.	.	.	16
Good	.	.	.	.	24
Tolerable	.	.	.	.	30
Imperfect	.	.	.	.	10

<i>Arithmetic.</i>					
The higher rules	.	.	.	.	24
The compound rules	.	.	.	.	26
The simple rules	.	.	.	.	22
Addition only	.	.	.	.	8

<i>Attention.</i>					
Great	.	.	.	.	23
Tolerable	.	.	.	.	30
Very moderate	.	.	.	.	18
Very little	.	.	.	.	9

<i>Scriptural and General Information.</i>					
Much	.	:	:	:	26
Some	.	.	.	.	34
A little	.	.	.	.	20

<i>Conduct.</i>					
Good	.	.	.	.	32
Tolerable	.	.	.	.	22
Indifferent	.	.	.	.	16
Bad	.	.	.	.	10

Fourth-year  
Prisoners.

Certain prisoners, from among those admitted in the years 1842 and 1841, remained under instruction during the last year, viz., 32 of the former and 4 of the latter class. Their state is indicated in the following Table:—

PARTICULARS respecting PRISONERS admitted in 1842 and 1841.

<i>School Acquirements.</i>					
Superior	.	.	.	.	24
Respectable	.	.	.	.	9
Moderate	.	.	.	.	3

<i>Apparent Improvement.</i>					
Most decided	.	.	.	.	16
Very hopeful	.	.	.	.	16
Little	.	.	.	.	4

<i>General Character.</i>					
Useful and pleasing	.	.	.	.	11
Middling	.	.	.	.	21
Depraved	.	.	.	.	4

No prisoner received prior to 1841 remained under my instruction last year.

H. *The Means employed for Improving the Prisoners.*

All former methods  
continued.

These means, so far as my own department is concerned, are (with one exception) those mentioned in my last Report: and the modes of proceeding are precisely similar to those of previous years. The arrangements directed generally in the Rules, and defined more in detail by the orders of the Committee of Visitors, given from time to time, have been uniformly and rigidly adhered to by me.

*Instruction in General Wards.*

Separate instruc-  
tion in cells.

The exception mentioned above relates to the General Wards. It is intended to be, and I trust will prove an addition to the means heretofore employed for the reformation of the poor outcasts of society protected in this establishment. It

has only been in operation a portion of the past year: I am not therefore yet in a position to speak of results. But I am attentively watching its effect, and striving earnestly to obtain for it its due operation. I allude to the weekly period of separate confinement undergone by each prisoner in the general wards; the employment of every boy, silently in a cell, one of the working-days in each week, according to the order to that effect received from the Home Office. The efficacy of this plan, as a means of moral improvement, will of course depend strictly on the power possessed and used to superintend the employment given. With an adequate amount of supervision, I fully expect to be enabled in a future year to report most favourably of the success of the experiment. The first part of the day is devoted to scholastic purposes. One schoolmaster is engaged the whole morning in visiting the instruction cells, and inspecting the lessons. A regular account is kept, and a summary periodically drawn out. So far as our ability to give individual instruction extends, the plan is working well: the prisoners are attentive, and a fair return of work is obtained.

The class-instruction given in the school-rooms, continues to be in accordance with the routine fully detailed in the last Report.

The actual condition of the several classes in the school attached to the general wards, both as to acquirement and conduct, at the close of the year, may be seen from the following table. School state.

(General Wards.)

STATE of the SCHOOL, consisting of 364 Prisoners, 31st December, 1845.

Division.	Class.	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					Arithmetic.					Attention.			Conduct.		
		Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition only.	Figures.	Great.	Moderate.	Little.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	1	31	32	..	..	..	24	28	11	..	..	22	40	1	..	..	22	21	19	1	..	30	27	6	37	23	3
2	1	43	20	..	..	..	33	24	6	..	..	31	30	2	..	..	31	26	5	1	..	40	20	3	47	13	3
1	2	1	48	13	..	..	..	32	30	..	..	1	49	12	..	..	..	7	52	3	..	22	22	18	34	15	13
2	2	..	45	11	..	..	..	17	39	..	..	1	39	16	..	..	..	1	45	10	..	25	22	9	35	15	6
1	3	..	40	18	4	..	..	25	32	5	..	..	39	20	3	..	..	..	40	22	..	28	26	8	32	27	3
2	3	..	42	15	1	..	..	26	29	3	..	..	39	18	1	..	..	..	42	16	..	22	32	4	29	26	3
Total		75	227	57	5	..	57	152	147	8	..	55	236	69	4	..	53	55	203	53	..	167	149	48	214	119	31

The lessons of the Probationary Ward School are still given in the manner formerly described. The daily routine is also very nearly as last year; a few slight alterations have been made to suit variation of circumstances. Probationary Ward.

The instruction given to prisoners transferred to the "Penal Class," and also to "Convalescents" in the Infirmary, continues precisely as reported in former years.

The whole instruction of the various classes proceeds under my own daily inspection, and under the immediate superintendence of the principal schoolmaster. Summary.

The books in use in the different libraries, and in the reading-classes, are those previously approved.

In reviewing the proceedings of the whole year, I have the pleasure of being able to report, that considerable improvement has taken place throughout the "General Prison."

The exceptions at the close of 1845, were comparatively few in number. There has been greater attention paid to religious instruction, and greater progress in Christian knowledge. The benefit has been evidenced by an increase in self-restraint, and general steadiness of conduct. The moral and secular instruction in school has also been received with attention, and corresponding advantage.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS ENGLAND, A.M.,

Chaplain.

III.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., SECRETARY  
OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,  
*Junior Wards Prison, Parkhurst,  
10th January, 1846.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Report, as Chaplain of the Junior Wards Prison, for the year 1845.

The whole number of the prisoners under my superintendence at different periods, during the last year, has been 209; the number remaining in this prison on the 31st December, 1845, amounted to 193.

With regard to their

*Religious and Moral Condition,*

Religious and  
Moral Condition.

I have much satisfaction in being able to report, that during the past year a very great and decided improvement has taken place. I have every reason to believe that a few of the prisoners have, by the grace of God, been brought to a truly repentant and Christian state of mind;—they have given evidence of their sincerity by a long and steady course of good conduct in every respect, and by exhibiting a candour and uprightness, both in word and deed, which contrast remarkably with the closeness and duplicity that characterized them formerly in common with other boys of the same class.

I have been enabled to administer the Sacrament of Baptism to one prisoner, as an adult, with a confident hope, that he would not disgrace his Christian profession: that hope has not, I am thankful to say, been disappointed. A younger boy has also been admitted to infant baptism, and, though a mere child, his conduct has continued to be steady and consistent.

Besides those few, whom I have above mentioned, there are many who are in a hopeful condition; whose increasing attention to, and interest in, religious truth give me much satisfaction, and whose general conduct has very greatly improved.

The number is indeed small of those now in this prison who have shown no signs of improvement, and appear insensible to the influence of the means used for their reformation.

The offences committed during the past year have been, for the most part, of a light description, arising from thoughtlessness or hastiness of temper. It has been necessary to report to the Governor for serious punishments but few cases in comparison with the number reported to him in the previous year, as the following Table will show:—

OFFENCES REPORTED to the GOVERNOR in the Years 1844 and 1845.

Years.	Offences.	Number of Prisoners, including all Confined at different Periods of each Year in the Junior Wards' Prison.
1844	249	Offences per Cent. 193 = 129 in 1844
1845	121	209 = 57 in 1845
		Reduction of Offences 72 per Cent.
Decrease of Offences. }	128	16 Increase of Prisoners.

The above Table has reference to cases of insubordination and grave moral offences, slighter offences not being formally reported to the Governor for punishment, but checked by admonition and slight punishments; a report of such offences and punishments being regularly made to him.

I have had much pleasure in witnessing the manner in which Mr. Wilson,

the warder in charge of the discipline of the Junior Wards' Prison, manages the boys, and the perfect command, which, by kind, but firm treatment, he has acquired over them.  
With regard to the—

*Progressive Improvement and Course of Instruction in the School*

I beg to state that the increase of attention and diligence in the boys is highly gratifying, and their progress is satisfactory. The excellent state of the school is to be attributed entirely to the ability and indefatigable exertions of the head Schoolmaster, Mr. Craig. During nearly four months at the beginning of the last year he laboured under the serious disadvantage of being without an Assistant, in consequence of having lost the services of Mr. Wilkins (formerly Assistant-Master), by sickness and subsequent departure, since the beginning of November, 1844. The present Assistant-Master, Mr. Barlow, entered upon his duties in April last; he discharges them with much zeal and perseverance, and entirely to my satisfaction. The number of boys under instruction during 1845 has been 209, of which 16 have been removed,—1 by death, 2 by transfer to the General Prison, 1 by pardon, 8 by transportation, and 4 by emigration.

During 1845 there were admitted into the school 56 prisoners; 50 of them were sent to Parkhurst during that year, 12 of the 50 were confined for a period of six weeks or two months in the probationary ward of the General Prison before they were admitted into this Prison, and 38 of them were sent here at once on their arrival from the Milbank Prison; the other 6 had been confined in the probationary ward since the end of November, 1844, and were sent over to this Prison in January and February, 1845.

The acquirements of these 56 boys, when they were admitted into the school, and their progress up to 31st December, 1845, are shown in the following tables:—

Progressive Improvement and Course of Instruction in the School.

ACQUIREMENT of FIFTY PRISONERS admitted between January and December, 1845, at admission.

	Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.				Catechism.				Knowledge of Scripture.				Knowledge of Meanings of Words.						
	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition.	Scarcely or not at all.	Complete.	Most part.	Some.	A small portion, or Lord's Prayer.	Cannot say the Lord's Prayer.	Considerable.	Some.	A little.	Scarcely any or none.	Considerable.	Some.	A little.	Scarcely any or none.
State at admission .	3	15	13	12	7	1	9	12	7	21	...	3	16	31	7	12	10	21	..	1	7	13	29	3	5	11	31
At present . . .	3	18	28	1	..	1	17	32	..	..	3	..	15	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRESENT STATE of the above FIFTY BOYS in Catechism, Scriptural, and General Knowledge.

	Great.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Very Ignorant.
	..	1	32	17	..



STATE of SIX BOYS of 1844 admitted from the Probationary Ward in 1845.

	Reading.		Spelling.			Writing.			Arithmetic.		Catechism, Scriptural and General Knowledge.		
	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Not at all.	Addition.	Not at all.	Some.	Little.	Very Ignorant.
State at admission .	2	4	2	..	4	1	2	3	2	4	1	2	3
At present . . .	2	4	5	1	..	1	5	..	6	..	3	3	..

The following table shows the periods during which the 50 prisoners sent to Parkhurst (Junior Wards Prison), in 1845, attended school previously to conviction :—

Period.	National.	Lancasterian.					Private.	Sunday only.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Including all "Free Schools" in connexion with the Church of England.	Including Scotch and other "Free Schools" not belonging to the Church of England.								
Number attending—			Infant only.	Factory.	Regimental.	Workhouse.	Some of them have attended "Free Schools" for short periods.	A large number who have attended Sunday Schools, together with Day Schools, not included in this Column.		
Under 1 year . .	7	3	1	..	..	..	4	1	16	In the first two columns the whole number is given who have attended "Free schools" during part of the time noted: many have attended "dame," "private," or "infant" "schools." For simplification the whole period of attendance is reckoned as of one school.
1 and under 3 years	9	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	16	
3 „ 5 „	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	
5 „ 8 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
8 „ 12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total . . . .	19	9	1	..	..	..	9	3	41	
Never at School .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
Grand Total .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	

The periods of school attendance, previous to conviction, of the six confined in the Probationary Ward at the end of 1844, were given in the Chaplain's Report for that year.

Of the boys admitted into this Prison previously to January 1st, 1845, there are at present remaining in the school 137. Their state up to December 31st is as follows :—

STATE of 137 BOYS, who entered the School before January 1, 1845.

	Reading.				Spelling.				Writing.				Arithmetic.				Catechism, Scriptural and General Knowledge.				
	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition.	Great.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Very Ignorant.
State, Dec. 31, 1844	27	62	45	3	16	25	87	9	19	40	72	6	14	13	53	56	11	10	83	33	..
State, Dec. 31, 1845	46	53	37	1	23	48	63	3	35	61	41	..	52	..	50	35	17	13	98	9	..

Their attention and conduct have been as follows :—

		Attention.			Conduct.		
		Great.	Moderate.	Little.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
	State, Dec. 31, 1844	42	51	44	62	73	2
	State, Dec. 31, 1845	67	62	8	92	43	3

The state of the whole school, on the 31st December, 1845, consisting of 193 boys, may be seen by the following table :—

STATE of the SCHOOL consisting of 193 PRISONERS, December 31, 1845.

Classes.	Reading.				Spelling.				Writing.				Arithmetic.				Catechism, Scriptural, and General Knowledge.					Attention.			Conduct.		
	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition.	Great.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Very Ignorant.	Great.	Moderate.	Little.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1st .	49	6	..	..	24	28	3	..	36	19	..	..	55	..	..	..	17	12	25	1	..	31	22	2	44	11	..
2nd .	..	61	4	..	..	28	37	..	..	58	7	..	..	..	65	..	..	2	62	1	..	24	36	5	38	26	1
3rd .	..	6	65	2	..	..	60	13	..	2	71	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	46	27	..	21	37	15	34	32	7
Total	49	73	69	2	24	56	100	13	36	79	78	..	55	..	65	73	17	14	133	29	..	76	95	23	116	69	8

The method of instruction pursued in the school of the Junior Wards Prison is that of the Glasgow training system, as far as circumstances will permit.

The course of teaching is shown in the following school routine, to which is added a list of the books made use of :—

#### SCHOOL ROUTINE AND TEXT-BOOKS.

31st December, 1845.

All the boys of one Division in one Class—Gallery Lessons.

First Division, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Second Division, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

##### Morning.

Text-book.

Open with prayer.			
Every day ....	Secular Lesson—Useful Knowledge; Lessons recapitulated, one morning in every third week . . . .	9½ till 10	Master, orally.
Mon. and Tues.	Geography . . . . .	10—10½	{ Ditto ditto with maps. Ditto with Hullah's sheets.
Other days ....	Principles and Practice of Music . . . . .		

Examination of individuals on gallery reading, writing, and other lessons (both Bible and secular) a day for each Division, in the last week of every month.

##### Afternoon.

Open with prayer.			
Every day ....	Bible Lesson . . . . . Lessons recapitulated one afternoon in every third week . . . . .	¼ till 4¼	Master, orally from Bible.
Mon. and Tues.	Hymns, Psalms, &c., analyzed and learned . . . . .	4¼—½5	{ Various. Church Catechism. Hickson's and various.
Wed. and Thurs.	Catechism analyzed, and memories refreshed . . . . .		
Friday and Sat.	Sacred Music, Psalmody . . . . .		

## REPORTS RELATING TO

## SCHOOL IN SEPARATE CLASSES.—FIRST CLASSES.

*Morning.*

Every day .... Principles of Arithmetic, including mental and Pestalozzian . . . .	10½ till 10¾	Master.
Every day .... Recess . . . . .	10¾—11	Ditto.
Mon. and Tues. Writing in extract-books; useful hints for future use . . . . .		Various; and partly from the reproduction of boys themselves.
Wed. and Thurs. Writing copies . . . . .	11—11½	Mulhauser's cards, and various.
Friday and Sat. Writing to dictation (spelling exercise) . . . . .		Master.
Every day . . . . . Reading lesson heard and examined	11½—10'.12	Ditto (and see below, from 20'.6 to 6.)
Wed. and Thurs. Etymology studied and examined . .		Ditto, and Martin's Pupil's Manual.
Other days ... Grammar of reading lesson, and by rule . . . . .	1'.12—12.5'	Ditto, and Sunday School Union tracts.
Every day .... Gallery lesson of morning reproduced by boys—Composition . . . .	12.5'—12½	Morning lesson; and as themselves.

*Afternoon.*

Every day .... Practice of Arithmetic, from principles previously stated in the forenoon (slates) . . . . .	½5—20'.6	Various; sums chalked on black board for whole class.
Mon. and Tues. Reading lesson of next day given out and analyzed; Etymology, meaning of the words, &c. . . .	20'.6—6	Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences, and occasional lessons in Irish Third Book of Lessons.
Friday and Sat. Secular reading . . . . .		Faith and duty of a Christian.
Wed. and Thurs. Scriptural reading . . . . .		

## SECOND CLASSES.

*Morning.*

Every day .... Gallery Lesson of morning reproduced; Elements of Composition . .	10½ till ½11	Master.
Every day .... Recess . . . . .	½11—11	Ditto.
Every day .... Meaning of words in Reading Lesson written, parts of speech marked, &c. (practice of spelling) . . . .	11—11½	The lesson given out for study.
Mon. and Tues. Simple Rules of Arithmetic illustrated, tables learned, and Pestalozzian Arithmetic . . . . .	11½—12.10'	Master, tables, and sheets.
Wed. and Thurs. Mulhauser's writing (slates) . . . .		Master, board, and cards.
Friday and Sat. Writing copies . . . . .		Ditto ditto.
Every day .... Reading Lesson heard and examined, spelling, meanings, &c. . . . .	12.10'—12½	Master (and see below from ½½ to 20'.6).

*Afternoon.*

Every day .... Practice of simple rules of Arithmetic	½5 till ½½	Sums placed on black board.
Every day .... Reading Lesson of next day analyzed		
Mon. and Tues. } Secular reading . . . . .	½½—20'.6	Chambers' Rudiments of Knowledge.
Wed. and Thurs. } Scriptural reading . . . . .		Ostervald's Abridged Scripture History.
Every day . . . . . Reading, spelling, meanings, and parts of speech studied by boys themselves . . . . .	20'.6—6	Reading books.

## THIRD CLASSES.

*Morning.*

Every day .... Reading Lesson, spelling, &c. studied by boys themselves . . . . .	10½ till ½11	Reading books.
Every day .... Recess . . . . .	½11—11	Master.
Mon. and Tues. Catechism analyzed and learned . . . .		Ditto and Church Catechism.
Wed. and Thurs. Making figures, elements of Addition, and Pestalozzian Arithmetic . . . . .	11—11½	Master and sheets.
Friday and Sat. Mulhauser's writing (slates) . . . . .		Master and blackboard.
Mon. and Tues. Portion of Catechism formerly analyzed, copied . . . . .	11½—10'.12	Catechism.
Wed. and Thurs. Practice of Addition . . . . .		Sums on blackboard.
Friday and Sat. Writing copies (slates) . . . . .		Copy slips (Mulhauser's, &c.)
Every day .... Reading Lesson heard and examined, meanings, spelling, &c. . . . .	10'.12—12.10'	Master (and see over from ½5 till ½½).
Every day .... Miscellaneous reading . . . . .	12.10'—12½	Miracles of Christ; lessons from Psalms; Discourses of Christ; Little Reading Book, &c.

*Afternoon.*

Every day . . . . .	Reading Lesson given out; words analyzed, pronunciations, spelling, &c. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ 5 till $5\frac{1}{2}$	{ Sermon on the Mount, or History of Christ.
Mon. & Tuesday	Scriptural reading . . . . .		{ Irish Second Book of Lessons, and when necessary, the First.
Other days . . . . .	Secular reading . . . . .		
Every day . . . . .	Copying Lesson on slates (spelling and writing exercise). . . . .	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —6	Reading books.
Every day . . . . .	Conclude by whole school singing a verse of a Hymn.		

## SABBATH CLASSES.

All the boys in the establishment in one class.

*Morning.*

Two or three verses of Hymn sung, and prayers . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ 9 till 9.
Chapter read in historical part of Old or New Testament, with general remarks . . . . .	9— $9\frac{1}{2}$ .
Collect of the day analyzed and learned . . . . .	$9\frac{1}{2}$ — $10$ .
Dismiss with short prayer . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ 10.

*Afternoon.*

The first class of each division alternately engaged with Chaplain (the rest in school). . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ 5 till $10'$ .6.
Individual examination of Psalms and Hymns learned on Mondays and Tuesdays (two verses sung) . . . . .	$25'$ .5— $10'$ .5.
Individual examination of Collect of the day . . . . .	$10'$ .5—5.
Boys catechised individually on sense and words of Catechism. . . . .	5— $5\frac{1}{2}$ .
Lecture—Lesson on History or Geography connected with Scripture . . . . .	$5\frac{1}{2}$ — $10'$ .6.
Conclude by singing a verse of a Hymn.	

## EVENING CLASS.

Every evening, except Saturday, from 7 till 8 (consists of all boys of the establishment who have borne a good character for a period of not less than six months).

Boys read library books, one and sometimes two evenings per week. On the other evenings the Master on duty gives lessons and illustrations on useful subjects.

Conclude by singing a verse of a Hymn.

I have only to add, that I continue myself to pursue the same course of daily public and private religious instruction and admonition, as that which was stated in the Report for 1844.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS EARLE WELBY,

*Chaplain Junior Wards' Prison*

## IV.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., SECRETARY  
OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

*Parkhurst Prison, 1st Jan., 1846.*

SIR,

IN accordance with the 206th Article of the Parkhurst Prison Regulations, I have the honour to submit to you my first Annual Medical Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1845. My duties at Parkhurst were not entered upon until the 18th of March, 1845; for the three months preceding that date, I am able to afford satisfactory information from the entries found in the late Medical Officer's Books. On the 1st January, 1845, there were in Parkhurst Prison, 540 juvenile offenders; admitted during the year, 203; making a total of 743 prisoners, for various periods of time, under medical observation.

The distribution of this number has been as follows :—

Discharged during the year . . . . .	89
Received her Majesty's free pardon . . . . .	2
Removed on medical grounds . . . . .	0
Died . . . . .	4
Remaining at Parkhurst, December 31, 1845 . . . . .	648
Total . . . . .	<u>743</u>

The total number of cases of sickness, of every description, has been 1024; of these, 28 were cases of severe indisposition; 996 were cases of casual sickness.

Of the number discharged, one, S. D., Reg. No. 426, was removed on the 30th January, 1845, as of "weak intellect," to the Refuge for the Destitute.

Of the severe cases, 3 have proved fatal, making, with the case of drowning, 4 deaths for the year 1845.

The deaths were as follow :—

Reg. No. 140. J. W., age on admission, 15; admitted into Parkhurst, June 29th, 1843; health on admission, indifferent: the first symptoms of his disease appeared nine months after admission with hæmoptysis; died July 27th, 1845; cause of death, phthisis with pleurisy. Coroner's inquest held July 28th, and a verdict of "Natural death" returned.

Reg. No. 21. J. M., age on admission, 13; admitted into Parkhurst, May 15th, 1844; health on admission reported as good. The first symptoms of his disease appeared in December, 1844, with incipient disease of the hip-joint; died September 6th, 1845; cause of death, phthisis with hip-disease. Coroner's inquest held September 8th, 1845, and a verdict of "Natural death" returned.

Reg. No. 2. S. P., age on admission, 17; admitted into Parkhurst, January 8th, 1844; health on admission bad; suffering from scrofulous ulceration of the cervical glands; died September 28th, 1845; cause of death, phthisis with tubercular peritonitis. Coroner's inquest held September 30th, 1845, and a verdict of "Natural death" returned.

Reg. No. 323. J. H., age 13, admitted into Parkhurst January 8th, 1844, and accidentally drowned while bathing with the junior ward in the pond attached to the prison, on the 18th July, 1845. This boy had always enjoyed good health up to the date of the accident. A coroner's inquest was held on the same day, and a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning" returned.

The first three cases above mentioned were severally recommended for pardon on medical grounds, but were not removed owing to the inability of their friends to procure them that attention or those necessities which the severity of their cases demanded.

In the three following Tables an analysis is made of the total number of cases which have occurred, together with the per centage of sick in the several wards.

TABLE I. Cases of Severe Indisposition.

Cases of severe Indisposition.

Scrofulous ophthalmia of both eyes . . . . .	1
Erysipelas of the leg from irritation of boils . . . . .	3
Necrosis of the tibia . . . . .	1
Diarrhoea . . . . .	3
Sloughing ulcer on one foot from chilblains . . . . .	3
"    "    both feet . . . . .	1
Inflammation of the lungs from cold . . . . .	1
Ophthalmia of one eye from irritation of lime . . . . .	1
Erysipelas of the arm from boil over the olecranon . . . . .	1
Died { Phthisis and diseased hip-joint . . . . .	1
{ Phthisis with pleurisy . . . . .	1
{ Phthisis with tubercular peritonitis . . . . .	1
{ Asphyxia from drowning . . . . .	1
Typhus with violent delirium . . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Pneumonia and incipient phthisis . . . . .	1
Accidents { Simple fracture of lower third of tibia and fibula . . . . .	1
{ Simple fracture of humerus at the middle . . . . .	1
{ Contusion, with fracture of the radius . . . . .	1
{ Inflamed bursa patellæ from a fall . . . . .	1
Bronchitis from exposure to cold . . . . .	1
Cynanche trachealis . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	28

TABLE II. Cases of Slight Indisposition.

Cases of slight Indisposition.

	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractionary.	Total.
Cases requiring a purgative . . . . .	185	14	23	2	226
Diarrhoea, average duration, 2·03 days . . . . .	124	27	45	3	199
Ulcerated chilblains . . . . .	118	29	10	0	157
Bronchial and catarrhal affections . . . . .	55	9	11	1	76
Cynanche tonsillaris . . . . .	29	3	3	0	35
Slight ophthalmia . . . . .	7	9	2	0	18
Boils and abscesses . . . . .	97	34	2	3	136
Rheumatic affections . . . . .	6	0	0	0	6
Scrofulous enlarged cervical glands . . . . .	5	1	4	0	10
Scrofulous ulcer on the leg . . . . .	1	0	0	0	1
Accidents { Burns 8	70	29	3	0	102
{ Scalds 8					
{ Wounds 53					
{ Contusions 19					
{ Abrasions 14					
Itch . . . . .	5	7	4	0	16
Cutaneous affections { Shingles . . . . .	0	1	0	0	1
{ Leprosy . . . . .	1	0	1	0	2
{ Pityriasis . . . . .	1	0	0	0	1
{ Psoriasis guttata . . . . .	2	0	0	0	2
{ Impetiginous eruptions of the scalp . . . . .	3	1	1	1	6
{ Ringworm . . . . .	0	2	0	0	2
Total . . . . .	709	166	111	10	996

TABLE III. Showing the Daily Number of Prisoners, per centage of Sick, Number of Infirmary Sick, &c.

Daily number of Prisoners, per centage of Sick, number of Infirmary Sick, &c.

	WARDS.			
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Total.
Average daily number of Prisoners in . . . . .	347·421	192·65	81·005	621·076
Average daily sick in . . . . .	2·01	0·46	0·306	2·776
"    " per 100 Prisoners in . . . . .	0·57	0·24	0·37	0·44
Number admitted into the Infirmary from . . . . .	41	11	4	56
Average number of days that each remained in Infirmary . . . . .	23·24	13·36	10·75	20·4

The average daily number under treatment in the Infirmary, including all classes, has been 4·71, or 0·75 per cent.

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year has been remarkably good. The average daily number of sick, including all classes, has not been 0·50 per cent. for the whole number of prisoners. The number of deaths has been above the average of former years: it is, however, satisfactory to find that no death has resulted from disease of an acquired character, but in every case hereditary transmission has been clearly ascertained. In no case can any connexion be traced between the locality of the prison and any sickness that has occurred.

Of the total number of cases that have occurred it will be seen that 28, or 2·73 per cent. of the whole, have been severe cases, and 56, or 5·46 per cent., have required removal to the infirmary. The infirmary cases include those enumerated in Table I, the remainder have been cases which, though not necessarily severe, yet have required removal, either on account of their infectious nature, or from rest constituting the chief part of their treatment. These cases were as follow :—

Itch . . . . .	16
Ringworm . . . . .	2
Incised wound of the leg . . . . .	2
Abscess on the lower extremities . . . . .	2
Contusions . . . . .	6

Of the whole number of severe cases, only one has occurred among the probationary class, the remainder belong to the general and junior wards. The case alluded to was that of jaundice, J. S., Reg. No. 370. The prisoner had suffered previously from the same complaint, and was attacked a few days after his admission from Milbank. The case of typhus fever of a very low type occurred in the spring of the year, in Reg. No. 22, J. P. Its origin was traced to exposure to wet; the delirium attending it assumed so violent a character as to render the application of the straitjacket for two days necessary, in order to prevent self-injury. The patient completely recovered, and has enjoyed good health since the attack.

On examining Table II., it will be seen that the character of the complaints is nearly the same throughout the several wards, but the proportion in which they occur varies considerably. On account of the prisoners in the general wards being more exposed to sudden changes of temperature in the performance of their prison duties, and to the vicissitudes of the weather by their employment on the land, we find them more liable to catarrhal, bronchial, and rheumatic affections, and to cases of sore-throat, than the prisoners in the junior ward. The same fact will explain the more frequent occurrence of cases of chilblains among this class. These quickly ulcerate, but of the whole number that have occurred only four have assumed a severe form, requiring removal to the infirmary. A remarkable connexion between these cases of ulcerated chilblains and scrofula can be traced among the subjects of them. There will be found among them well marked symptoms of a scrofulous diathesis. The greater proportion of minor accidents, and the exclusive occurrence of those of a severe character among the prisoners of the general wards, is owing to a greater variety of trades among them, and to their having been employed on the various buildings in course of erection.

#### Probationary Ward.

*Probationary Ward.*—The average daily number of boys under the discipline of the Separate System in this ward has been 81·005. The average period during which that discipline has been enforced, has been four months. The health of the prisoners has been very good throughout the year, the complaints which have occurred being of a trivial character. The average daily per-centage of sick, as seen from Table III, exceeds that of the Junior Ward, and nearly approaches that of the Lower Prison. This is explained by the increase in the number of cases of diarrhoea among this class of prisoners above those of any other ward, a circumstance due to the ward being the receptacle of all prisoners on their arrival, who are more liable, from change of diet, to the complaint. It is, however, of so mild a nature as not to require the application of remedies more than twice. From Table III it will be seen that the number admitted into the infirmary was smaller, and the average number of days each was under treatment fewer, than of the cases from the other wards. These facts, coupled with those under the head of Diet, are sufficient to show that the discipline of the Separate System, for the period now enforced, has no injurious effect on the health of the prisoners. Its effect on the mind, as far as my observation has extended, has been equally satisfactory. In no case has there been any tendency to sullenness or moroseness.

*Diet.*

The diet in use at Parkhurst is that as directed by the Secretary of State's order of November, 1843. It varies with the three classes of general (including probationary), junior, and refractory. That issued for the general and probationary wards consists, per week, of—

Beef cooked without bone . . . . .	25 ounces
Potatoes . . . . .	121 „
Bread . . . . .	126 „
Gruel . . . . .	7 pints
Cocoa . . . . .	7 „
Soup . . . . .	3 „

The gruel is made with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. oatmeal,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. molasses to each pint. The cocoa contains in each pint  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. flaked cocoa,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of milk, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of molasses. The soup is made with 3 oz. of beef (cooked without bone), 3 oz. of potatoes, included above, and, in addition, 2 oz. of barley or rice, 1 oz. onions, with salt and pepper.

The diet for the Junior Ward is essentially the same, but with 112 oz. of bread instead of 126 oz., 84 oz. of potatoes instead of 121 oz., and the addition of  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk to each pint of cocoa. The above dietary has been abundantly varied by the use of cabbage and other fresh vegetables.

The general effect of such a scale of diet in maintaining the health and strength of growing labouring boys may be seen, from the result of the weighing of 244 prisoners of the General and Junior Wards on the 1st of July, 1845. Their periods of imprisonment varied from 6 to 17 months.

In the case of 55, who had been at Parkhurst 17 months :—

6 or 10·9 per cent.	had lost in weight ;
3 or 5·5 „	original weight ;
46 or 83·6 „	had gained in weight.
Mean gain for each boy . . . .	10·13 lbs.
„ loss „ . . . .	2·83 lbs.

In the case of 56, who had been at Parkhurst 12 months :—

30 or 53·5 per cent.	had gained ;
18 or 32·1 „	had lost ;
8 or 14·4 „	original weight.
Mean gain for each boy . . . .	4·5 lbs.
„ loss „ . . . .	2·3 lbs.

The remaining 133 boys had been at Parkhurst periods varying from 6 to 9 months. Of these :—

61 or 45·8 per cent.	had lost ;
59 or 44·3 „	had gained ;
13 or 9·9 „	original weight.
Mean gain for each boy . . . .	3·4 lbs.
„ loss „ . . . .	4·8 lbs.

It would appear then that, at the earlier periods of imprisonment, there is a loss in weight averaging 0·64 lbs. per month experienced by about one-half of the prisoners so confined. This loss, however, is perfectly compatible with health, and no doubt due to the effects of discipline, regular exercise, and labour. If it were due to any depressing influence, it ought to be more marked as the period of imprisonment became prolonged. The contrary effect will be found, as proved by the repetition of the weighing of the same 133 boys on the 1st of October, when they had been from 9 to 12 months in the prison. It was found that of the 133 :—

68 or 51·12 per cent.	had gained ;
55 or 41·3 „	had lost ;
10 or 7·58 „	original weight.

*Probationary Ward.*—The effect of the diet on the prisoners, under the discipline of the Separate System, is equally satisfactory. The period of observation has been four months; and the weighing of 100 prisoners showed the following results at the end of the first and fourth month of confinement.

At the end of the first month of confinement—

59 per cent.	had gained ;
29 „	had lost ;
12 „	original weight.

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At the end of the fourth month of confinement—

	66 per cent.	had gained;
	28	had lost;
	6	original weight.
Mean gain for each prisoner,	4 lbs.,	or 1 lb. per month.
„ loss „ „ „	2.96 lbs.,	or 0.74 lb. per month.

There is no reason to be dissatisfied with the above scale of dietary; it is amply sufficient to maintain the health and strength of growing labouring boys.

Refractory or Penal  
Class.

*Refractory or Penal Class.*—The total number of prisoners admitted into the penal class during the year has been 27; of this number, 24 have been discharged; 3 remaining in the class on the 31st of December, 1845. The period during which the discipline has been enforced has varied from 13 days to 5 months. In no case has it been found necessary to remove a prisoner on account of the injurious effects of that discipline, and no prisoner has been placed on extra diet. The complaints which have occurred, as seen per Table II, were of a very trivial character. The diet issued for the use of the prisoners in the penal class has consisted per week of—

Gruel . . . . .	7 pints.
Bread . . . . .	154 oz.
Potatoes . . . . .	84 oz.
Liquor in which the meat has been boiled . . .	7 pints.

The discipline is that of perfect separation; their employment consists in picking oakum, and their exercise limited to one hour daily, and that taken in silence. The influence of the above diet was carefully watched in the case of 16 prisoners, all on admission in good health. Of the 16 prisoners, six were under the discipline 1 month; at the end of that period each gained in weight: greatest gain, 4 lbs.; smallest gain, 1½ lb.; mean gain for each, 2.5 lbs. Two were 2 months under the discipline; both gained in weight; one 10½ lbs., the other 3 lbs. Five were 3 months; at the end of that time all had gained: greatest gain, 9 lbs.; smallest gain, 2 lbs.; the mean gain for each being 5.7 lbs. The remaining three prisoners were 5 months under the discipline, at the end of that time each had gained; the respective gains being 7½, 9½, 12½ lbs. To prevent error in the above cases, each prisoner was weighed in a state of nudity, and half-an-hour before taking his dinner; at the beginning and end of each experiment. It will be seen that all the 16 prisoners have gained in weight, and in the majority of them this increase in weight is accompanied with a marked change in appearance, they becoming pallid and bloated. They rapidly lose in weight again on being subjected to their former discipline, exercise, and labour, and regain their ruddy complexion.

#### *Bathing.*

Bathing

During the summer months, the prisoners have had the benefit of bathing in the pond attached to the prison. Each prisoner was bathed, on an average, once a week. At the present period of the year, the junior boys are bathed once a fortnight in the baths attached to that prison. Baths are in course of erection for the use of the probationary and general wards; when these are completed, each prisoner will bathe once a fortnight.

#### *Ventilation.*

Ventilation.

The ventilation of the several wards, cells, and dormitories, has been, during the summer months, effected by means of extracting fires continually kept in the respective shafts attached to those buildings. The ventilation of these buildings, chiefly occupied as sleeping apartments, has been good. Particular attention has been paid to the ventilation of the probationary ward. During the summer months, a certain degree of closeness was to be detected in some of the cells, confined chiefly to those at the extreme end of the building, and on the lower tier. The same is to be detected at present, more or less, at the same situation, and is, no doubt, due to deficient extraction—the influence of the extracting fire being, more or less, lost to those cells. It has been proposed to remedy this evil, by throwing the extracting flues of a certain number of these cells into the shaft just erected on the new probationary building. By this arrangement, the ventilation of the remaining cells will be rendered more perfect. The influence of the heating apparatus was called into requisition on the 24th of November, 1845.

The temperature considered most conducive to health, and which can with great regularity be maintained, is that between 50° and 60° Fahrenheit. The following Table will give the registered temperature for the month of December :—

TABLE IV. *Registered Temperature for December, 1845.*

Registered Temperature for December, 1845.

		OUT-DOOR.		IN-DOOR.				OUT-DOOR.		IN-DOOR.	
		L.	H.	L.	H.			L.	H.	L.	H.
	°	°		°	°		°	°		°	°
Dec.	1	46	52	53	59	Dec.	17	47	51	54	57
"	2	41	52	53	59	"	18	48	50	52	57
"	3	37	44	53	56	"	19	40	50	50	57
"	4	42	52	53	57	"	20	37	43	50	53
"	5	44	51	53	57	"	21	30	35	45	50
"	6	40	47	51	56	"	22	35	44	48	56
"	7	32	46	50	56	"	23	36	40	48	56
"	8	36	52	54	59	"	24	29	45	51	57
"	9	44	50	53	57	"	25	43	50	54	58
"	10	40	50	52	57	"	26	38	49	54	58
"	11	37	50	50	58	"	27	41	50	54	57
"	12	32	43	49	56	"	28	30	51	53	59
"	13	32	39	50	55	"	29	31	50	54	59
"	14	39	51	53	56	"	30	30	48	52	57
"	15	44	53	53	56	"	31	32	49	53	57
"	16	47	54	53	56						

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
B. L. JEMMETT, M.B. Lond.  
*Surgeon.*

**LONDON:**

**PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

# FOURTH REPORT

OF

## THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

# PENTONVILLE PRISON.

*Made in Pursuance of the Act 5 & 6 VICT., SESS. 2, c. 29, sec. 13.*

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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1846.

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I.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

REPORT

For the Year 1845, of the Commissioners for the Government of *Pentonville Prison*, made in pursuance of the Act 5 Vic. c. 29, s. 13 ;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the expense of such Prison, and such other matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

*Pentonville Prison, 10th March, 1846.*

IN our former Reports we explained that the prison had been appropriated, under the authority of the Secretary of State, for the reception of male convicts between the ages of 18 and 35, under sentence of transportation for periods not exceeding 15 years.

Appropriation  
the Prison.

The selection of convicts to be admitted into this prison is made from the great body of transported criminals who, immediately after conviction, are collected at Millbank Prison, the *Depôt* for transports, and who are recommended for final disposal under certain regulations laid down by the Secretary of State. After being subject to a probationary discipline in this prison, combined with moral and religious instruction and industrial training, for a period of about 18 months, the convicts so selected are sent abroad ; but the Commissioners, after a careful review of their conduct and progress during imprisonment, and of all the circumstances which have any bearing upon their character, have authority to divide them into classes, and to recommend to the Secretary of State different degrees of amelioration in their condition, after removal from this country.

A most important and beneficial change in the disposal of Convicts has come into operation within the last year ; namely, the recognition, on the part of the Government, of a class of prisoners to be termed “ Exiles,” as contradistinguished from Convicts.

Disposal of Pri-  
soners.

Under the arrangements first made for the disposal of the prisoners from Pentonville after the expiration of the probationary period, it was proposed that they should, in all cases, be transported to Van Diemen’s Land, there to be placed in one or other of the various classes into which the Convicts are divided, under the general system of management which has been established in that Colony.

During the year ending March 10th, 1845, 382 prisoners had completed their period, and were to be removed from Pentonville Prison to Van Diemen’s Land. The proposed distribution was as follows :—288 were placed in the 1st Class to receive “ *Tickets of Leave*,” which conferred many of the advantages of freedom in the Colony ; 78 were placed in the 2nd Class, termed “ *Probationary Pass-holders*,” which would enable them, under certain restrictions, to work for themselves ; and 16 were placed in the 3rd Class, or “ *Penal Gangs*,” in which all ordinary Convicts serve for a certain period after their arrival.

Previously to the embarkation of these prisoners, accounts were received of the existing financial difficulties and depression in the price of labour in Van Diemen’s Land, which led to the re-consideration of the subject ; and it was eventually determined by the Government that the Commissioners should have authority to recommend all the prisoners, who appeared to have profited by the penal and reformatory discipline, as “ Exiles,” who on being landed in one or other of the settlements in Australia, were to receive a “ Conditional

Exiles.

Pardon;" the condition being that they should not return to this country during the term of their original sentence.

In pursuance of this arrangement, 21 men were in the first instance selected by the Commissioners, for Conditional Pardon as Exiles, and embarked in the "Royal George" in July, 1844, for Port Philip, in charge of a gentleman returning to that Colony, who entered into an engagement to provide them with employment for one year after their landing.

In the following October, 345 prisoners were embarked in the "Sir George Seymour" for the Australian Colonies, making a total of 366.

The classification of these prisoners was as follows:—

1st. Class Exiles, who, on landing in Australia, were to receive "Conditional Pardons" . . . . .	176
2nd. Class, who, on landing at Van Diemen's Land, were to receive "Tickets of Leave" . . . . .	91
3rd. Class, who, on landing at Van Diemen's Land, were to receive "Probation Passes" . . . . .	78
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>345</b>

The ship "Sir George Seymour" arrived at Hobart Town on the 26th of February, where she landed the men with "*Tickets of Leave*" and "*Probation Passes*;" and it having been previously arranged by the Governors of the several Colonies that the "*Exiles*" should go to Geelong, in the district of Port Philip, they were conveyed there and landed on the 20th and 22nd March, 1845.

In July, 1845, another embarkation of prisoners from Pentonville took place in the ship "Stratheden," who were classed as follows:—

1st. Class Exiles, who, on landing in Australia, were to receive "Conditional Pardons" . . . . .	51
2n. Class, who, on landing at Van Diemen's Land, were to receive "Tickets of Leave" . . . . .	35
3rd. Class, who, on landing at Van Diemen's Land, were to receive "Probation Passes" . . . . .	14
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>

Seven other prisoners received Conditional Pardons; four of whom were embarked for Western Australia, and three others were sent to their friends abroad, making a total of 107.

We have received very satisfactory accounts of the conduct of the prisoners generally, both during the voyage, and after their arrival in the colonies.

The 21 men who were embarked in the "Royal George," immediately obtained employment, and from various sources we have heard that they are doing well.

Of the prisoners embarked in the "Sir George Seymour" we have also had most gratifying intelligence. In Appendix E. we have inserted a despatch of Mr. Hampton, the Surgeon Superintendent of that ship, giving an account of the voyage, and with reference to the conduct of the prisoners he says,—

"There can be no better proof of my confidence in their good intentions than the fact that during the time they were on board the 'Sir George Seymour,' the prison doors were opened every morning at daylight, never again locked until sunset; and the whole 345 men, except at school hours, allowed to be on deck at the same time, although the guard consisted of 30 soldiers only, and sometimes from misconduct, sickness, and other causes, not more than five soldiers in the watch on deck. In short, I have been for years familiar with the convict service at sea, have come out to this and the neighbouring colony in charge of emigrants, male and female convicts, and served in highly disciplined ships of war, yet I never met with anything to equal the uniform orderly good conduct of the prisoners on board the 'Sir George Seymour.'"

Mr. Hampton further reports that during the four days he was detained at Port Phillip, the whole of the exiles, excepting 45, had obtained employment at wages varying from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per annum; and Mr. Latrobe, the Superintendent at Port Phillip, in his Despatch, April 7, 1845, reported to Lord Stanley in the following terms:—

"It will be gratifying to your Lordship to learn, that not the slightest difficulty has arisen in the way of the exiles finding immediate employment. Before the general landing took place on the 22nd March, 55 of their number had been engaged at rates of wages varying from 18*l.* to 20*l.* sterling per annum. On the 29th March (only seven days afterwards) I am informed there were only 19 of the entire body awaiting engagements."

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Geelong Emigration Society on the subject of the conduct of the Pentonville men, landed from the "Sir George Seymour."

"1. The Committee have much pleasure in being able to state that the men landed from the 'Sir George Seymour,' are generally reported to have conducted themselves very well, and behaved in an orderly and respectful manner.

"2. From the experience of several members of this Committee, and from the best private information the Committee are able to collect, they have every reason to believe that those gentlemen who have employed the exiles by the 'Sir George Seymour,' entertain a very favourable opinion of them.

"3. The men by the 'Sir George Seymour,' have been generally unexceptionable in their conduct, and respectful in their demeanour, and have been found useful and efficient workmen.

"4. With reference to the questions, whether the majority of the respectable settlers are disposed to receive favourably, and to encourage further importations of the Pentonville exiles, and what number would annually find employment; it is stated, these questions must be considered with reference to two most important contingencies, viz.: the demand for labour arising from the flow of capital to this colony, and the future supply of free immigrants. The impression is, that 1200 additional men would find remunerative employment annually in the district adjacent to and westward of Geelong exclusively, and pending the resumption of free emigration on a scale adequate to the demand of the whole colony, that this number of Pentonville exiles would be received to the general satisfaction and benefit of the district; but the Committee would wish it to be distinctly understood, that this demand is only for a class of men equally reformed and respectable as the number already sent, and that under no circumstances, whether arising from the supply of free immigrants or a reduction in the demand for labour from any cause, is it expedient to send hither Pentonville exiles at a time that the labour market is adequately supplied from other sources. The Committee would also respectfully suggest, that the disproportion at present existing between the sexes in Port Phillip forms a material subject for consideration, and that whatever number of male exiles the home Government may consider it expedient to send to the colony, their wives and families, and a suitable proportion of females, should be sent out to counterbalance this great and increasing evil.

"5. The trades taught the Pentonville exiles have been of decided advantage to their employers, and a source of profit to themselves. The trades most generally required are carpenters, masons, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, coopers, cabinet makers, joiners, and all trades of a domestic nature, such as tailors, shoemakers, &c. &c.

"6. Several members of this Committee and many connected with the Geelong Emigration Society, have employed the exiles, (by the Sir George Seymour,) the majority of whom are still in the service of their original employers."

With reference to the prisoners from Pentonville embarked in the "Stratheden," we have received the following information from Mr. Baker, surgeon superintendent of that ship. He states, that he landed them all in sound health, none being sent to the hospital; that he considers the great cause of their keeping their health so well was that they were such particularly quiet and orderly men; that he was enabled at all hours to trust them anywhere about the ship, and that six of them, under the third mate, had charge of the provisions during the entire voyage; that they were all constantly employed, and as they had plenty of carpenters' tools on board, the ship at certain hours looked like a carpenter's shop; that all the 300 Government suits of clothing were made up long before they got to the Cape of Good Hope; that only nine of the conditional pardon men were ever found fault with during the 190 days they were under his charge, and those for trivial faults; that the men had been so well classified that he, who was always amongst them, and knew everything that went on, would wish to change the classes of very few; that no greater proof can be shown of the estimation in which the conditional pardon men are held at Port Phillip than that all the men were hired from the ship, for 20*l.* per annum with their rations, one man obtained 35*l.*, and one even 50*l.*; and that had he been entrusted with 500 instead of 50, he is certain that he could have procured them masters in one week. A gentleman who had hired some of the men from the "Sir George Seymour" engaged 10 more from the "Stratheden."



*Ticket of Leave and Probation-Pass Holders.*

**Ticket of Leave and Probation-Pass Holders.**

It is with great regret that we have to state, with reference to the prisoners who were landed in Van Diemen's Land, that they were placed on their arrival in circumstances so unfavourable to a continuance of good conduct that there is reason to fear the benefits they had unquestionably derived from the discipline and instruction at Pentonville Prison, have, in a great majority of cases, been nearly effaced. The want of employment for Ticket of Leave and Probation-Pass Holders in that colony, the social degradation and contaminating influences to which they were exposed, and the disheartening difficulties with which they had to contend in Van Diemen's Land, sufficiently account for the unfavourable results to which we refer, especially when contrasted with the advantageous settlement and exemplary conduct of the "Exiles" in Port Phillip.

These circumstances have induced the Commissioners to recommend to the Government that no more Pentonville prisoners may for the present be sent to Van Diemen's Land.

The following Table shows the general disposal of the prisoners embarked from Pentonville Prison for the Australian Colonies since the opening of the prison in December, 1842, to the end of the year 1845.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS Embarked from PENTONVILLE PRISON, showing the Classes in which they were placed.

	CLASSES.			
	Conditional Pardons.	Ticket of Leave.	Probation Pass.	Total in each Year.
1844. July and October .	197	91	78	366
1845. July, August, October	58	35	14	107
Totals . .	255	126	92	473

A further number of 200 prisoners have at this date nearly completed their probationary term; and the result of the discipline is such as to justify our recommending to the Secretary of State that almost the entire number shall receive "Conditional Pardons."

*State of the Buildings.*

**State of the Buildings.**

Our further experience has fully justified the expression of the opinions contained in our former Reports, that no principle of construction gives such facility of inspection and control, or such convenience for the administration of discipline in all its branches, as that which has been adopted at Pentonville Prison.

The whole of the buildings are, in all respects, in a perfect state of repair.

Several important additions have been made to the prison during the past year. Among them, the erection of a complete apparatus for the manufacture of gas for the use of the establishment, by which, after paying interest on the outlay and all expenses of every description, it is anticipated that a saving of not less than 600% per annum will be effected, arising from the gas being manufactured at an expense not exceeding 3s. per 1000 feet.

A small four-horse steam engine has been put up for working the pumps, by which the labour of the prisoners, which was before employed for raising water by a series of cranks, has been available in their trades, and the discipline has been carried on with a smaller staff of officers.

The ventilation continues as described in our former Reports.

*Discipline, and Treatment of Prisoners.*

**Discipline and Treatment of Prisoners.**

The treatment, Diet, and general discipline of the prison remain, with little alteration, as described in our last Report. The Diet which has been in use since January, 1844, will be found in Appendix C.

On the admission of a prisoner, and after he has been examined and passed by the medical officer, he is placed in a cell, when the rules relating to his

conduct and treatment are fully explained to him. He is strictly separated from his fellow prisoners, but he is supplied with suitable books, both of a religious and generally useful character, and is instructed in a trade. His cell is fitted with all necessary conveniences. He is frequently and regularly visited by the superior and other officers of the prison, has always the means of communicating with the officer of his ward, and on making a special application, he never fails to see a Commissioner, the Governor, Chaplains, or Medical Officers, at other than their prescribed visits, to any of whom he may communicate any complaint or request he may have to make. He has sufficient diet, clothing, and bedding, is allowed to attend school two days in each week, and is at other times visited and instructed by the Chaplains and Schoolmasters. He daily attends prayers in the chapel, and Divine Service on the Sunday. He has daily exercise in the open air when the weather permits. He is allowed to see his friends, and to write and receive letters from them once in each quarter. By all these arrangements separate confinement, although still retaining its penal and deterring character, is divested of undue severity, or injurious influences, and produces the most beneficial effects upon the mind, feelings, and character of the prisoner.

#### *Conduct of the Prisoners.*

The conduct of the prisoners has been in general satisfactory. There is throughout the prison a spirit of contented and grateful obedience and of cheerful industry; and at the general monthly inspection by a Commissioner, there is almost a total absence of complaints. The prison punishments are few, and their efficacy is marked by the absence, in most cases, of any necessity for their repetition.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

During the past year, upon a population of 616 prisoners, 468 were never punished at all, and only 148 were punished.

Of the foregoing, there were punished—

Once	.	.	.	99
Twice	.	.	.	28
Oftener	.	.	.	21

There has been no occasion to resort to corporal punishment since the prison has been opened.

Of 510 prisoners who have been six months and upwards in confinement during the past year, only 56 did not obtain the distinctive badges of good conduct; during the entire year only two were removed from the prison as having behaved ill, and only three as incorrigible. The particulars of the conduct and treatment of prisoners will be found in the Governor's Report in Appendix A, and the Tables annexed thereto.

#### *System of Religious and General Instruction.*

The system of religious and general instruction is conducted on the same plan, and to the same extent, as stated in our last Report. There are three full services every Sunday, Christmas day, and Good Friday; and as the chapel can only accommodate one-half of the prisoners, each prisoner attends two services on the one Sunday, and one upon the following. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered four times in the course of the year, to which the chaplain admits such of the prisoners as are desirous to attend, and who in his opinion are in a proper frame of mind to receive it. Daily prayers are read in the chapel, morning and evening. The service consists of a short selection of prayers from the Liturgy, a Hymn, and a portion of Scripture with a short exposition. Each prisoner attends one of these daily services. The chaplains also visit and instruct the prisoners from cell to cell.

Religious and General Instruction.

For an account of the progress made by the prisoners in school instruction, we refer to the Tables annexed to the Chaplain's Report in Appendix B.

#### *Instruction in Trades.*

The progress made by the prisoners in their several trades, has been creditable to them. Of the 107 prisoners sent abroad during the past year, 53 were taught trades who had never learnt any previously to admission; 39 who had a previous knowledge of one trade, were taught a second, and 15 were employed at their own trades. Of these, 86 were in the first trades' class, which consists

Instruction in Trades.

of those who are capable of earning their living by the trade in which they have been instructed ; 17 were in the second class, which consists of those who, although not so far advanced as others, have a competent knowledge of their trade. Two were of the third class, which consists of those who are of inferior capacity, but willing and advancing ; and two only were of the fourth class, who, being careless and ignorant, had made but little progress.

The following is the classification in trades of the 484 prisoners in confinement at the close of the past year :—

Trades.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Carpenters . . . . .	22	29	3	..
Smiths and Tin-plate Workers .	15	5	..	..
Basket Makers . . . . .	5	16	4	1
Weavers . . . . .	14	4	4	1
Rug and Mat Makers . . . .	34	30	6	..
Tailors . . . . .	42	100	10	..
Shoe Makers . . . . .	39	56	14	..
	171	270	41	2

*Amount of Earnings.*

Amount of Earn-  
ings.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in trades during the past year, was 440. The following Table shows the average Number employed and the amount of earnings at each trade, respectively :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED, with the Amount of Earnings in each Trade for the Year 1845.

Average Number Employed.	Trade.	Total Earnings.	Average of each per Annum.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
126	Shoe Makers . . . . .	726 18 1	5 15 4½
71	Rug and Mat Makers . .	727 14 5	10 4 11½
124	Tailors . . . . .	637 15 0	5 2 10½
47	Carpenters . . . . .	304 3 5	6 9 5½
17	Tin-plate Workers. . .	140 15 11	8 5 7½
27	Weavers . . . . .	154 18 9	5 14 9
25	Basket Makers . . . .	116 10 7	4 13 2½
3	Smiths . . . . .	40 15 2	13 11 8½
440		2,849 11 4	
	General Average . .	6 9 6½	

	£. s. d.
The total earnings upon a daily average of 448 prisoners in 1844 was	1901 6 9
Upon a daily average of 440 prisoners the total earnings in 1845 was	2849 11 4
Showing an increase of earnings during the past year of	948l. 4s. 7d.

Various causes have tended to produce this increase. Amongst these the following may be specified :—The addition of four trade instructors to the manufacturer's staff. An extension of the daily working hours. The saving of the time heretofore employed in the pump labour, and now given to the working at trades. The application to trades of a considerable portion of the time heretofore given to school instruction ; certain prisoners being allowed to stay away from school altogether, and the whole of the first school class having only one instead of two school days per week.

In stating the prisoners' earnings, it must be borne in mind that the foregoing amounts are over and above the cost of materials, but are exclusive of the wages of the manufacturer's department, amounting to 1735l. 4s. 8d., thus reducing the clear earnings of the prisoners to 1114l. 6s. 8d.

*Expenditure.*

Expenditure.

A statement in detail of the expenditure of the Prison for the year 1845 is annexed in Appendix D, by which it appears that the total cost of the prison,

exclusive of new buildings and repairs, amounted to 15,293*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* ; after deducting the earnings of the prisoners, amounting to 2849*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, the net cost of the prison is 12,443*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

The cost of diet for each prisoner has been 3*s.* 1½*d.* per week, or 8*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* for the year, and the year's clothing has amounted to 1*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.*

The annexed Table shows the comparative average cost of each prisoner, and of the diet and clothing for 1844 and 1845 :—

Particulars.	1844.	1845.	Remarks.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Average total cost of each prisoner	33 6 8	34 7 4	Increase 1 0 8 per head.
Average net cost after deducting the earnings . . . . .	28 18 10	27 19 3	Decrease 0 19 7 ,,
Diet . . . . .	7 11 2	8 3 4½	Increase 0 12 2½ ,,
Clothing . . . . .	1 3 1	1 11 9½	,, 0 8 8½ ,,

The increase in the diet has been caused by the rise in the price of flour and potatoes above the preceding year ; and the increase in the clothing, as compared with the last year, has been occasioned by its having been necessary to provide a new stock of shirts, stockings, and handkerchiefs for the whole of the prisoners.

A further analysis of the expenditure is made in Appendix E, in which the number of officers employed in the different departments of the Prison is specified, with the salary which each individual receives.

In the salaries of officers concerned in the discipline of the prison there has been a reduction of 383*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, as compared with the year 1844.

In the manufacturing department there has been an increase of officers and servants, which has led to an additional expense of 252*l.*

### Health.

The Medical Officer, to whose ability and unwearied zeal we take this opportunity of bearing testimony, reports that the general health of the prisoners has been excellent during the past year. Upon a daily average of 445 prisoners, only 23 cases of a severe character have occurred during the entire year. The cases of slight indisposition are numerous, but of a very mild character. Particulars of these cases will be found in Appendix C, Tables 4 and 5. There have been four deaths ; the first, D. R., register 855, was admitted into the prison on the 25th February, 1845, apparently in good health. He died on the 29th May following of abscess of the kidneys. The second, F. C., register 449, was admitted on the 14th August, 1843. He died on the 14th of June, 1845, of consumption. The third, G. H., register 454, was admitted on the 15th August, 1843, died on the 17th June, 1845, of consumption. The fourth, J. P., register 909, was admitted on the 17th May, 1845, and died on the 12th November following, from a very unusual disease, namely, of a perforation of a portion of the intestine by a calculus impacted in it. Two have been removed, and four have received free pardons on medical grounds. 128 have been placed on extra diet. Full particulars of all these cases are given in the Medical Officer's Report, Appendix C.

### Mental Condition.

One case of insanity has occurred during the year, viz., J. G., register 635, received into the prison 12th November, 1844. Early in the year 1845 this prisoner showed symptoms which rendered it necessary to remove him from under the ordinary discipline of the prison, and to place him under medical treatment. He did not improve ; on the 26th June, 1845, he was attacked with acute mania, and on the 8th October was removed to Bethlem Hospital. There has been a case of mental delusion, J. V., register 578. This man was placed in the infirmary, he became convalescent, and made considerable progress in his education. Suspicious mental symptoms were also observed in

B

E. O., register 486. In two or three days, however, he perfectly recovered. These two men, viz., J. V. and E. O., have since been sent abroad quite well, in the ordinary manner, with other prisoners.

Very favourable accounts, however, as respects the health both of mind and body of the prisoners who have been subjected to the system of separate confinement as enforced in Pentonville Prison for lengthened periods, have been obtained from the officers under whose charge they have been sent abroad. Mr. Hampton, the Surgeon-Superintendent of the "Sir George Seymour," has stated to us that the 345 prisoners received by him from Pentonville Prison were, generally speaking, in very good health; that their intellect was in a more vigorous and healthy condition than any prisoners he had previously observed; that in moral and intellectual habits and intelligence they were in a better condition than he had ever before observed among convicts. Mr. Baker, the Surgeon Superintendent of the "Stratheden," has also informed us, that the prisoners from Pentonville placed under his care were in excellent health, more so than the soldiers of the ship, and that, in his opinion, they were healthier than the same number of men out of a man of war would have been; that they were as active and intelligent as any men he ever saw.

We are the more desirous of giving these statements, in consequences of an expression in Mr. Hampton's letter, annexed to this Report in Appendix E., to the effect that the prisoners embarked on board the ship "Sir George Seymour," "had lost their gregarious habits." He states that "he has been greatly misunderstood in this expression; that he only meant that the men had lost the habit of acting in concert as prisoners generally do; that so far from this being a matter to be regretted, he considered it a great gain, as the general habit that prisoners have of acting together is injurious." He adds that "there was no want of energy amongst them, no lassitude, and that he decidedly would have preferred them to other convicts as active, cleanly, and industrious; that they were physically as well, and morally better."

In the same letter Mr. Hampton states, that the sudden change from great seclusion to the bustle of a crowded convict ship, produced a number of cases of convulsions, attended in some instances with nausea and vomiting; in others, simulating hysteria, and in all being of a most anomalous character. Mr. Hampton, since his return to England, has informed the Commissioners that these convulsions were altogether hysterical, and were propagated by imitation; that as regards the whole body of the prisoners these convulsions entirely ceased after the third day, leaving no bad effects of any kind. In order, however, to prevent the recurrence of such cases, occasioned entirely by the sudden change from the quiet and order of Pentonville Prison, to the noise and confusion unavoidable in a convict ship on the first embarkation of prisoners, the Commissioners have since caused the prisoners for a few weeks previously to embarkation, to be associated together at Millbank, from whence they are sent on board, in parties not exceeding 50 on alternate days. These measures have proved entirely successful.

#### *Conclusion.*

#### *Conclusion.*

In our former Reports we felt justified, on the somewhat limited experience then gained, in expressing our convictions in favour of the discipline enforced at Pentonville Prison.

In our Second Report, dated the 10th March, 1844, we recorded our impressions in the following manner:—

"We have felt it our duty to institute a searching investigation into every part of the discipline of the prison, and we can refer with feelings of unmingled satisfaction to the present bodily and mental condition of the prisoners generally. The rate of mortality has been remarkably low. There exists abundant proof of the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners, among whom a cheerful spirit of industry prevails. While these benefits have been conferred, the corrective influence of the discipline has been strictly maintained, and the penal character of the discipline has not been sacrificed to objects of reformation. In reviewing, therefore, the whole of the circumstances bearing upon the state and condition of the prisoners, we have no hesitation in expressing our satisfaction at the results of the discipline. We are of opinion that the adoption of Separate Confinement as established at Penton-

"ville Prison, promises to effect a most salutary change in the treatment of criminals, and that it is well calculated to deter, correct, and reclaim the offender."

We concluded our Third Report by strongly urging the advantage of the separation of one prisoner from another as the basis and great leading feature of all prison discipline.

The experience of another year, strengthened by the highly gratifying accounts which we have received, as regards the conduct of the prisoners who have been sent abroad, both during the voyage, and subsequent to their arrival in Australia—has more strongly than ever impressed us with the value of this corrective and reformatory system of prison discipline; and that the Separate System, as enforced at Pentonville Prison, is safe and efficient, and capable of general application.

CHICHESTER.

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE.

BENJ<sup>N</sup>. C. BRODIE.

ROBT. FERGUSON.

J. JEBB.

W<sup>M</sup>. CRAWFORD.

WHITWORTH RUSSELL.

BENJ<sup>N</sup>. HAWES.

JOS<sup>H</sup>. H<sup>V</sup>. GREEN.

Appendix A.  
Governor's Report.

APPENDIX A.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

*Pentonville Prison, 10th February, 1846.*

IN compliance with a Minute of your Board, dated the 3rd of January last, requiring me to make a Report on or before the 10th instant, in relation to the year 1845, on—

The State of the Prison Buildings, Works, &c. ;  
The Conduct of the Officers; and  
The Conduct, Treatment, and Condition of the Prisoners;

with Tables or Returns annexed, on—

The Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences ;  
The Prisoners Admitted and Discharged ;  
The amount of their Earnings ;  
The Trades carried on ; and  
Their Progress in such Trades ;

I beg to report as follows :—

*State of the Buildings, Works, &c.*

The fittings and fastenings of the cells, and other internal portions of the Prison, the ventilating and warming-stoves and apparatus, and the roofs and external walls of the several buildings, are in good order and repair.

During the past year various additions and improvements were made, viz., the erection of gas works, whereby considerable saving was effected in the expense of lighting the prison; the erection of a steam-engine, which affords an ample supply of water at all times and in all contingencies, and at less cost than by the manual labour of the prisoners, as well as relief to the Warders from arduous duties; the erection of offices and workshops in the angles between the divisions for the Principal Warders and Trade Instructors, which afford facilities for a more effectual discharge of their respective duties, whilst themselves are thereby brought more completely under the supervision of their superior officers; the erection of a dead-house and laboratory for better accommodation of the Medical Officers; the erection of a new store for tar rope, and other inflammable materials, as a precautionary measure against accidents from fire; the conversion of one of the stables, partly into apartments for a sempstress, engaged for the purpose of repairing the linen, &c. of the prisoners, and partly into a wash-house for the use of the Warders' wives; and various alterations in the Manufacturer's offices, more suited to the growing duties of his department, and for preventing the increasing intercourse therewith from interfering with the privacy and security of the interior of the prison.

*Conduct of the Officers.*

The conduct of the officers and servants, with few exceptions, has been satisfactory.

*Conduct, Treatment, and Condition of the Prisoners.*

The conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory. In a spirit of grateful obedience, and of cheerful industry, and with great success, they have prosecuted the various means provided for their improvement, fully appreciating these means, and manifesting much anxiety to benefit their condition; thereby inducing a reasonable belief that the great majority have steadily purposed to reform their habits, and lead sober, industrious, and useful lives. I believe that such have been the results of their probationary discipline; and that with a large proportion of them such results will be lasting, if in the course of their future career in the colonies they are met and fostered by circumstances favourable to their further development.

*Good Conduct Stripes.*—Of 510 prisoners who had been six months or upwards in confinement during the past year, only 56 had not received distinctive badges for good conduct.

*Punishments.*—With reference to the entire prison population, of 616 individuals, the number of prisoners who were punished is 148; and the number of punishments 245 (Appendix A, No. 7), being an increase in the punishments of 28½ per cent. relative to the prison population of 1844; and of 3½ per cent. relative to that of 1843. It is submitted, however, that the following facts do, in some degree, if not entirely, account for the last year's excess. In consequence of the recently ascertained depressed condition of the penal colonies with relation to convict labour, and in order that hopes should not be held out to the prisoners which ultimately might prove fallacious, the notices suspended in their cells, exhibiting constantly to their view the

advantages attainable by good conduct and character, were withdrawn early in the year; in addition to which, as appears by the subjoined table, the more recently admitted prisoners consist of a larger proportion of individuals who have been previously convicted, and of young and unmarried men: and, judging from the length of their sentences, a larger proportion of the graver crimes appears to have been committed by them—circumstances which have probably subjected the system to a more severe trial, owing to the absence, in a greater degree, of those moral ties which have a tendency to secure good conduct. Of the total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, 616—468 had never been punished at all.

Appendix A.  
Governor's Report.

TABLE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Register Numbers.	Married, Single, or Widowers.			Children.		Sentences.							How often in Prison before.					Ages.				
	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	7 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Five Times and oftener.	17 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 and upwards.
1 to 100	27	72	1	50	1	53	..	46	..	..	1	..	18	7	1	1	..	24	34	34	7	1
100 to 200	37	58	5	77	2	48	..	51	..	1	..	..	6	1	1	1	..	20	38	22	20	..
200 to 300	37	61	2	88	2	38	..	62	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	22	37	21	17	3
300 to 400	32	65	3	52	2	50	..	48	..	2	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	19	44	24	11	2
400 to 500	31	67	2	59	3	48	..	51	..	1	..	..	8	3	1	1	..	26	34	26	13	1
500 to 600	27	72	1	19	1	46	..	32	3	7	11	1	25	7	2	1	..	40	35	17	7	1
600 to 700	20	75	5	41	1	53	..	38	..	2	7	..	33	10	1	2	5	39	33	21	5	2
700 to 800	30	68	2	44	1	48	..	40	2	2	9	..	23	11	6	2	1	42	42	9	7	..
800 to 900	20	78	2	38	1	48	1	36	..	4	10	1	36	11	..	1	..	34	46	16	3	1
900 to 1000	22	77	1	27	1	55	..	38	1	1	6	..	25	8	..	2	3	36	38	13	11	2

*Earnings.*—With a daily average during the year of 445 individuals, the profit of their labour had been 2849*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* (Appendix A, No. 3), being in the proportion of 20 per cent. above that of 1844; and of 29 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> per cent. above that of 1843: in 1844, moreover, there had been a greater number of prisoners in confinement. Although at a first glance this may not appear a great amount with reference to so large a prison population, it is yet submitted as a sufficient proof of industry, considering the difficulties which stand in the way of imparting trade instruction to prisoners in separate cells. These difficulties consist in the absence of that benefit and encouragement to the learner which are derived from the force of example and emulation; in the necessity of repeating the instruction, and therefore the labour of the instructor, in the case of each individual prisoner; in the facts, that the prisoners being initiated in new trades, there is great danger, without constant supervision, of their spoiling expensive materials; that during the first six months of their probation, the produce of their industry, with reference to the market, is of little or no value; that when completed for the market, being the work of learners, it is of far less value than the work of skilled artisans; that the system itself of thus instructing prisoners in cells is comparatively new, and upon its first trial; and that the time devoted to such instruction is greatly diminished in consequence of the variety of means employed for their general improvement. The appropriation of their time is as follows:—Of every period of 24 hours—

		H.	M.	I.
To school instruction is devoted . . . . .	5½ per cent, or	1	15	
To attendance at chapel . . . . .	2½	0	30	
To exercise in the open air . . . . .	4½	1	0	
To reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. in cells	7½	1	47	
To cleaning . . . . .	2½	0	37	
To rest . . . . .	41½	10	0	
To meals . . . . .	8½	2	0	
To trade instruction . . . . .	28½	6	51*	

The moral and intellectual improvement of the prisoners has, I believe, been very considerable; but the report of the Chaplain will contain the necessary particulars under this head.

*The 107 Prisoners Transported.*—In July last, 100 convicts were removed in the ship "Stratheden" to Van Diemen's land: in October last, 4 others having received conditional pardons, were removed to Western Australia, under charge of, and in the same ship with Colonel Clark, the Lieutenant-Governor of that district: and in August last, 3 others having also received conditional pardons, were sent to their friends residing in the United States; making a total of 107 individuals.

*Their Trades.*—Of these 107 individuals, 53 had been instructed in trades who knew none previously to admission; 39 having a previous knowledge of trades had been instructed in others, qualifying them to exercise a diversity of trades; and 15 had been employed at their own previously acquired trades. The following are the different trades which they had, amongst them, been qualified in the prison to exercise, viz., tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, tin-plate working, rug and mat-making, basket-making, and weaving. In addition to which, a great number had been accustomed to agricultural pursuits.

\* The 10 hours given to rest include one hour—8 to 9 P.M., which the prisoners are allowed to spend according to their option; and which, or a considerable part of which, is employed by many at their trades: and part of the hour for dinner is employed by many in the same manner; so that the actual working time is probably about 33½ per cent., or 8 hours.



Appendix A.  
Governor's Report.

*Their proficiency in Trades.*—Their relative proficiency in these trades had been as follows. in the first class, consisting of those who were capable of acquiring a good living thereby, there were 86; in the second, consisting of those who were capable of earning a fair living, there were 17; in the third, consisting of those whose cases were doubtful, but not without hope, being dull and slow, but willing and advancing, there were only 2; and in the fourth and last class, consisting of those of whom there was very little hope, being ignorant and careless, or not intending to follow the trades they had been taught, there were also only 2. (Appendix A, No. 1.)

*Their Classification for the Colonies.*—Of these 107 transports, 58 had been appointed, against their arrival in the colonies, to the Conditional Pardon Class; 35 to the Ticket of Leave Class; and 14 to the Probation Pass Class.

It may be proper to state, that besides these 107, two had been removed to Millbank Prison, as having behaved ill; and 3 as incorrigible.

*The remaining 484 Prisoners.*—With reference to that portion of the prisoners who at the end of the year, had not completed their terms of probation, the number is 484, of whom the earliest admitted had been in confinement about 16 months, and the most recently only a few days—the main average time of their imprisonment being 330 days, or 11 months and 3 days. Of these it would be premature to speak otherwise than in general terms; but it may safely be said, that their general conduct, and progress in their trades, have hitherto been satisfactory; promising results equal to what have been described in relation to the 107 already transported. (See Appendix A, No. 2.)

The several tables or returns required by your Board are subjoined, with the exception of those which relate to The amount of Earnings—The Trades carried on—and The Prisoners' progress therein, which, being prepared by the Manufacturer, are furnished in separate papers.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT HOSKING, Governor.

Appendix A.

No. 1.

Return as to 107 prisoners transported during the year 1845; showing their former occupation, the trades at which they had been employed in the prison, and their progress therein.

No. 1.

RETURN as to 107 PRISONERS TRANSPORTED during the Year 1845; showing their former Occupation, the Trades at which they had been Employed in the Prison, and their Progress therein.

Register No.	Former Occupation.	First Employed at Trade.	Class			
			1	2	3	4
<i>Rug Weaving and Mat Making.</i>						
434	Collier . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
437	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
438	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
445	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
446	Groom . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
447	Hairdresser . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
450	Collier . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
459	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
460	Sawyer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
465	Boatman . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
473	Sawyer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
478	Hair-dresser and publican . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
479	Butler . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
480	Carter . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
484	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
489	Weaver . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
498	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
500	Clerk in General Post Office . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
503	Dustman . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
506	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
509	Stone mason . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
513	Puddler . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
515	Bricklayer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
523	Ship painter . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
543	Iron founder . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
461	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..

Weavers.

474	Weaver . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
482	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
510	Gardener . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
517	Woolcomber . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
519	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
530	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
556	Weaver . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..

Shoe Making.

444	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
451	Collier . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
531	Weaver . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
536	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
561	Soldier . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
477	Miner . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
428	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
431	Groom and horse dealer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
433	Stable man . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
497	Shoemaker . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
505	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
511	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
524	Music printer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
526	Groom . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
537	Policeman . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
540	Shoemaker . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
541	Tanner . . . . .	. . . . .	..	..	3	..

## Appendix A

Return as to 107 Prisoners Transported during the Year 1845—*continued.*

No. 1.  
Return as to 107  
prisoners, trans-  
ported during the  
year 1845; showing  
their former occu-  
pation, the trades at  
which they had  
been employed in  
the prison, and  
their progress  
therein.

Register No.	Former Occupation.	First Employed at Trade.	Class.			
			1	2	3	4
<i>Tailors.</i>						
426	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
430	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
435	Puddler . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
439	Farm labourer] . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
443	Currier . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
469	Tobacco broker . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
502	Clerk and traveller . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
514	Groom . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
518	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
521	Attorney's clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
525	Tailor . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
534	Groom . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
442	Sawyer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
472	Tailor . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
527	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
499	Stocking weaver . . . . .	. . . . .	..	..	..	4
436	Farmer . . . . .	. . . . .	..	..	..	4
522	Labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
545	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..

*Basket Making.*

432	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
440	Blacksmith . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
452	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
455	Gardener . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
453	Groom . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
456	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
457	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	..	..	3	..
458	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
463	Key filer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
464	Steel polisher . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
475	Hatter . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
485	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
487	Woolcomber . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
490	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
492	Stone mason . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
494	Clerk at a coal wharf . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
495	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
496	Painter and glazier . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
501	Blacksmith . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
504	Veterinary surgeon . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
486	Farm labourer . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
507	Shepherd . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..

*Tin Plate Workers.*

427	Tinman and brazier . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
471	Wire-worker . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
529	Locksmith . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
532	Whipper-in . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
533	Groom . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
535	Weaver . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
539	Wool cloth weaver and soldier . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
538	Corn porter . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
542	Horse dealer . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..

*Smith.*

481	Nail-maker and soldier . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	.
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*Carpenters.*

488	Joiner . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
559	Millwright . . . . .	. . . . .	..	2	..	..
493	Carpenter . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
508	Cabinet maker . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
516	Servant . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..
512	Carpenter . . . . .	. . . . .	1	..	..	..

W. GIBBS, *Manufacturer.*

## No. 2.

## Appendix A.

RETURN as to 484 PRISONERS in CONFINEMENT on the 31st of December, 1845, showing their former Occupations, the Trades at which they were employed in the Prison, and their progress therein.

No. 2.  
Return as to 484 prisoners in confinement on the 31st Dec., 1845; showing their former occupations, the trades at which they were employed in the prison, and their progress therein.

Register No.	Former Occupation.	First Employed at present Trade.	Class.		
			1	2	3
Carpenters.					
722	Carpenter . . . . .	10 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
807	Timber-merchant . . . . .	3 Feb. 1845 . . . . .	1	..	..
575	Clerk . . . . .	2 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
640	Miller . . . . .	20 Nov. " . . . . .	..	1	..
648	Carpenter . . . . .	14 Nov. " . . . . .	1	..	..
675	Sawyer . . . . .	27 Nov. " . . . . .	1	..	..
624	Carpenter . . . . .	14 Nov. " . . . . .	1	..	..
965	Clerk . . . . .	1 Aug. 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
860	Schoolmaster . . . . .	26 Feb. " . . . . .	..	1	..
923	Traveller . . . . .	1 Aug. " . . . . .	..	1	..
715	Labourer . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
688	Butcher . . . . .	2 Dec. " . . . . .	..	1	..
929	Baker . . . . .	3 June 1845 . . . . .	..	..	1
1005	Sailor . . . . .	10 Oct. " . . . . .	..	1	..
1012	Druggist . . . . .	20 Oct. " . . . . .	..	1	..
1023	Soda-water maker . . . . .	22 Nov. " . . . . .	..	..	1
1001	Watch-maker . . . . .	7 Oct. " . . . . .	..	1	..
775	Joiner . . . . .	27 Dec. " . . . . .	..	1	..
762	Farm labourer . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
656	Wheelwright . . . . .	26 Dec. 1845 . . . . .	1	..	..
674	Brass-caster . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
582	Butcher . . . . .	9 Nov. " . . . . .	..	1	..
962	Dyer . . . . .	31 July 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
1033	French polisher . . . . .	13 Dec. " . . . . .	..	1	..
868	Cabinet maker . . . . .	11 Mar. " . . . . .	..	1	..
907	Letter carrier . . . . .	4 Aug. " . . . . .	..	1	..
771	Waterman . . . . .	6 Oct. " . . . . .	..	1	..
592	Joiner . . . . .	8 Nov. " . . . . .	1	..	..
871	Polisher . . . . .	11 Mar. " . . . . .	..	1	..
747	Umbrella-maker . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
569	Polisher . . . . .	9 Nov. " . . . . .	1	..	..
725	Potter . . . . .	4 July, 1845 . . . . .	1	..	..
1042	Wheelright . . . . .	28 Dec. " . . . . .	..	1	..
732	Joiner . . . . .	1 June, " . . . . .	1	..	..
891	Carpenter . . . . .	18 April, " . . . . .	1	..	..
687	Labourer . . . . .	19 Oct. " . . . . .	..	1	..
1010	Miner . . . . .	20 Oct. " . . . . .	..	1	..
936	Carpenter . . . . .	16 June, " . . . . .	1	..	..
821	Joiner . . . . .	4 Feb. " . . . . .	1	..	..
552	Glass-cutter . . . . .	19 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
737	Blacksmith . . . . .	12 Dec. " . . . . .	..	1	..
769	Upholsterer . . . . .	17 Jan. 1845 . . . . .	1	..	..
599	Butcher . . . . .	19 Nov. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
557	Joiner . . . . .	6 Sept. " . . . . .	1	..	..
594	Draper . . . . .	5 Nov. " . . . . .	..	1	..
689	Mason . . . . .	26 May, 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
590	Clerk . . . . .	11 Nov. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
614	Carpenter . . . . .	9 Nov. " . . . . .	1	..	..
580	Miller . . . . .	" " . . . . .	1	..	..
998	Polisher . . . . .	7 Oct. 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
550	Carpenter . . . . .	6 Sept. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
1002	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	11 Oct. 1845 . . . . .	..	..	1
739	Painter . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
736	Joiner . . . . .	11 Dec. " . . . . .	1	..	..
Total . . . . .			22	29	3

*Smiths and Tin-Plate Workers.*

571	Labourer . . . . .	11 Nov. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
954	Tin-plate worker . . . . .	29 July, 1845 . . . . .	1	..	..
558	Hawker . . . . .	5 Sept. " . . . . .	1	..	..
1011	Smith . . . . .	18 Oct. " . . . . .	..	1	..
622	Ditto . . . . .	26 Aug. " . . . . .	1	..	..
1022	Bricklayer . . . . .	26 Nov. " . . . . .	..	1	..
1031	Saddle-tree maker . . . . .	17 Dec. " . . . . .	..	1	..
916	Razor smith . . . . .	20 May " . . . . .	1	..	..
Carried forward . . . . .			5	3	..

C

## Appendix A.

## Return as to 484 Prisoners in Confinement, &amp;c.—continued.

No. 2.  
Return as to 484  
prisoners in con-  
finement on the  
31st Dec., 1845 ;  
showing their  
former occupations,  
the trades at which  
they were employed  
in the prison, and  
their progress  
therein.

Register No.	Former Occupation.	First Employed at present Trade.	Class.			
			1	2	3	4
<i>Smiths and Tin-Plate Workers—continued.</i>						
		Brought forward . .	5	3	..	..
806	Tinman . . . . .	3 Feb. 1845 . .	1	..	..	..
1046	Surgeon's assistant . . . .	29 Sept. „ . .	..	1	..	..
564	Footman . . . . .	5 Sept. „ . .	1	..	..	..
604	Brassfounder . . . . .	11 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
627	Nailmaker . . . . .	18 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
711	Coach-smith . . . . .	25 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
620	Blow-pipe maker . . . . .	9 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
811	Bellhanger . . . . .	5 April, 1845 . .	..	1	..	..
617	Engine-fitter . . . . .	11 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
704	Painter . . . . .	20 Dec. 1845 . .	1	..	..	..
606	Gentleman's servant . . . .	27 Aug. „ . .	1	..	..	..
587	Clerk . . . . .	11 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
		Total . .	15	5	..	..

*Basket Makers.*

700	Smith. . . . .	25 Nov. 1844 . .	..	..	..	1
730	Calico printer . . . . .	8 Oct. 1845 . .	..	1	..	..
733	Harness-dresser . . . . .	12 Dec. „ . .	..	..	1	..
1016	Jeweller . . . . .	11 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..	..
694	Groom . . . . .	4 June, „ . .	1	..	..	..
598	Button-caster . . . . .	16 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
882	Lieutenant . . . . .	5 April, „ . .	..	1	..	..
626	Gardener . . . . .	16 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
1027	Labourer . . . . .	27 Dec. 1845 . .	..	..	1	..
638	Block-maker . . . . .	3 Nov. „ . .	..	..	1	..
642	Gardener . . . . .	16 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
548	Labourer . . . . .	7 April, „ . .	..	1	..	..
1032	Pawnbroker . . . . .	16 Dec. „ . .	..	1	..	..
770	Tallow-chandler . . . . .	4 Dec. „ . .	..	1	..	..
1021	Labourer . . . . .	25 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..	..
927	Brickmaker . . . . .	6 Dec. „ . .	..	..	1	..
1020	Butcher . . . . .	25 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..	..
973	Traveller . . . . .	18 Aug. „ . .	..	1	..	..
952	Farmer . . . . .	30 July, „ . .	..	1	..	..
1006	Porter . . . . .	14 Oct. „ . .	..	1	..	..
976	Butcher . . . . .	18 Aug. „ . .	..	1	..	..
597	Spring-maker . . . . .	27 Aug. „ . .	..	1	..	..
967	Labourer . . . . .	30 July, „ . .	..	1	..	..
958	Carter . . . . .	„ . .	..	1	..	..
835	Groom . . . . .	3 Feb. „ . .	..	1	..	..
955	Brickmaker . . . . .	30 July, „ . .	1	..	..	..
	Total . .		5	16	4	1

*Weavers.*

578	Labourer . . . . .	31 Oct. 1844 . .	..	..	..	1
678	Weaver . . . . .	28 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
968	Dyer . . . . .	30 July, 1845 . .	..	..	1	..
695	Smith . . . . .	29 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
602	Weaver . . . . .	9 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
634	Stonemason . . . . .	13 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
650	Nailmaker . . . . .	„ . .	..	1	..	..
789	Huckster . . . . .	2 Feb. 1845 . .	1	..	..	..
961	Cotton-bleacher . . . . .	30 July, „ . .	..	1	..	..
1014	Blacksmith . . . . .	11 Nov. „ . .	..	..	1	..
760	Draper . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
1026	Baker . . . . .	25 Nov. 1845 . .	..	..	1	..
1037	Plumber . . . . .	16 Dec. „ . .	1	..	..	..
848	Groom . . . . .	26 Feb. „ . .	1	..	..	..
810	Butcher . . . . .	2 Feb. „ . .	1	..	..	..
729	Ditto . . . . .	11 Dec. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
712	Weaver . . . . .	28 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..	..
888	Factory labourer . . . . .	3 April, 1845 . .	..	1	..	..
707	Weaver . . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
912	Factory labourer . . . . .	18 May, 1845 . .	..	1	..	..
669	Weaver . . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..	..
884	Factory labourer . . . . .	31 Oct. 1845 . .	..	..	1	..
953	Stonemason . . . . .	21 July, „ . .	1	..	..	..
	Total . .		14	4	4	1

Return as to 484 Prisoners in Confinement, &c.—*continued.*

## Appendix A.

## No. 2.

Return as to 484 prisoners in confinement on the 31st Dec., 1845; showing their former occupations, the trades at which they were employed in the prison, and their progress therein.

Register No.	Former Occupations.	First Employment on present Trade.	Class.		
			1	2	3
Rug and Mat Makers.					
697	Engine driver . . . . .	30 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
1013	Shepherd . . . . .	20 Oct. 1845 .	..	1	..
1025	Hairdresser . . . . .	27 Nov. „ .	..	1	..
710	Gardener . . . . .	30 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
949	Woolcomber . . . . .	2 Aug. 1845 .	..	1	..
1048	Farm labourer . . . . .	2 Jan. 1846 .	..	..	1
948	Hairdresser . . . . .	2 Aug. 1845 .	..	1	..
972	Brickmaker . . . . .	18 Aug. „ .	..	1	..
743	Collier . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 .	1	..	..
1049	Painter . . . . .	10 Jan. 1846 .	..	..	1
920	Farm labourer . . . . .	24 May, 1845 .	1	..	..
1015	Boiler maker . . . . .	8 Nov. „ .	..	..	1
751	Grocer . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 .	1	..	..
549	Brass caster . . . . .	18 Oct. „ .	1	..	..
574	Baker . . . . .	11 Nov. „ .	1	..	..
767	Horse keeper . . . . .	17 Jan. 1845 .	..	1	..
950	Woolcomber . . . . .	1 Aug. „ .	..	1	..
723	Butler . . . . .	13 Dec. 1844 .	1	..	..
934	Farm labourer . . . . .	4 June, 1845 .	..	1	..
636	Sawyer . . . . .	13 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
839	Farm labourer . . . . .	25 Feb. 1845 .	1	..	..
547	Bailiff . . . . .	6 Sept. 1844 .	1	..	..
1029	Labourer . . . . .	5 Dec. 1845 .	..	..	1
856	Sawyer . . . . .	27 Feb. „ .	..	1	..
1024	Sailor . . . . .	24 Nov. „ .	..	..	1
995	Farm labourer . . . . .	6 Sept. „ .	..	1	..
1040	Hawker . . . . .	17 Dec. „ .	..	1	..
600	Farm labourer . . . . .	10 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
937	Baker . . . . .	17 June, 1845 .	..	1	..
975	Labourer . . . . .	18 Aug. „ .	..	1	..
603	Policeman . . . . .	11 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
964	Carter . . . . .	1 Aug. 1845 .	..	1	..
579	Servant . . . . .	9 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
632	Farm labourer . . . . .	13 Nov. „ .	..	1	..
630	Chimney sweep . . . . .	13 „ „ .	..	1	..
983	Farm labourer . . . . .	22 Aug. 1845 .	..	1	..
692	Footman . . . . .	7 Dec. 1844 .	1	..	..
883	Sailor . . . . .	3 April, 1845 .	1	..	..
997	Painter . . . . .	6 Sept. „ .	..	1	..
831	Farm labourer . . . . .	4 Feb. „ .	1	..	..
679	Ditto . . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
845	Butcher . . . . .	27 Feb. 1845 .	..	1	..
977	Sawyer . . . . .	16 Aug. „ .	..	1	..
778	Blacksmith . . . . .	28 Jan. „ .	1	..	..
755	Farm labourer . . . . .	26 May, 1844 .	..	..	1
820	Labourer . . . . .	18 Dec. 1845 .	..	1	..
613	Paper maker . . . . .	11 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
999	Farm labourer . . . . .	6 Sept. 1845 .	..	1	..
619	Ditto . . . . .	8 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
753	Ditto . . . . .	26 Dec. „ .	1	..	..
822	Blacksmith . . . . .	3 Feb. 1845 .	..	1	..
996	Purveyor . . . . .	6 Sept. „ .	..	1	..
986	Groom . . . . .	23 Aug. „ .	1	..	..
795	Factory labourer . . . . .	17 Feb. „ .	1	..	..
1000	Farm labourer . . . . .	4 Sept. „ .	..	1	..
609	Smith . . . . .	5 Sept. 1844 .	1	..	..
877	Bricklayer . . . . .	26 March, 1845 .	..	1	..
731	Farm labourer . . . . .	16 June, „ .	..	1	..
1017	Gardener . . . . .	8 Nov. „ .	..	1	..
682	Farm labourer . . . . .	30 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
726	Brass moulder . . . . .	13 Dec. „ .	1	..	..
1003	Letter carrier . . . . .	11 Oct. 1845 .	..	1	..
886	Warehouseman . . . . .	5 April, „ .	1	..	..
690	Ditto . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
605	Butcher . . . . .	8 Nov. „ .	1	..	..
758	Farm labourer . . . . .	26 Dec. „ .	1	..	..
947	Warehouseman . . . . .	31 July, 1845 .	1	..	..
990	Smith . . . . .	23 Aug. „ .	..	1	..
555	Weaver . . . . .	14 Nov. 1844 .	1	..	..
728	Farm labourer . . . . .	13 Dec. „ .	1	..	..
Total . . .			34	30	6

## Appendix A.

Return as to 484 Prisoners in Confinement, &c.—*continued.*

No. 2.  
Return as to 484  
prisoners in con-  
finement on the  
31st Dec., 1845;  
showing their  
former occupations,  
the trades at which  
they were employed  
in the prison, and  
their progress  
therein.

Register No.	Former Occupation.	First Employed at present Trade.	Class.		
			1	2	3
Tailors.					
761	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
616	Lace-worker . . . . .	20 Dec. " . . . . .	1	..	..
805	Sailor . . . . .	3 Feb. 1845 . . . . .	1	..	..
908	Draper . . . . .	21 April, " . . . . .	1	..	..
778	Fishmonger . . . . .	27 Jan. " . . . . .	..	1	..
779	Brickmaker . . . . .	" " . . . . .	1	..	..
902	Baker . . . . .	20 April, " . . . . .	..	1	..
817	Gardener . . . . .	3 Feb. " . . . . .	..	1	..
791	Tailor . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
792	Sailor . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
855	Hatter . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
832	Blacksmith . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
828	Screw wormer . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
867	Butler . . . . .	11 Mar. " . . . . .	..	..	1
861	Labourer . . . . .	27 Feb. " . . . . .	1	..	..
866	Tailor . . . . .	" " . . . . .	1	..	..
840	Farm labourer . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
846	Miller . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
765	Tailor . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
696	Bricklayer's labourer . . . . .	28 Nov. " . . . . .	1	..	..
819	Ditto . . . . .	21 Nov. 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
748	Watch gilder . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
746	Labourer . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
855	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	27 Feb. 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
889	Farm labourer . . . . .	19 May, " . . . . .	..	1	..
921	Locksmith . . . . .	20 May, " . . . . .	..	1	..
906	Porter . . . . .	19 April, " . . . . .	..	1	..
928	Tailor . . . . .	2 June, " . . . . .	1	..	..
611	Fish-hook maker . . . . .	6 Nov. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
653	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	15 Nov. " . . . . .	..	1	..
901	Warehouseman . . . . .	20 April, 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
584	Factory labourer . . . . .	7 April, " . . . . .	..	..	1
864	Calender . . . . .	24 June, 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
691	Pawnbroker . . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
899	Engraver . . . . .	21 April, 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
852	Tailor . . . . .	27 Feb. " . . . . .	1	..	..
665	Sailor . . . . .	3 Jan. " . . . . .	..	1	..
830	Brass caster . . . . .	3 Feb. " . . . . .	..	1	..
904	Tailor . . . . .	19 April, " . . . . .	1	..	..
913	Gardener . . . . .	20 May, " . . . . .	..	1	..
944	Groom . . . . .	30 July, " . . . . .	..	1	..
827	Gun finisher . . . . .	4 Feb. " . . . . .	..	1	..
890	Hawker . . . . .	19 April, " . . . . .	..	..	1
915	Slater . . . . .	20 May, " . . . . .	..	1	..
897	Butcher . . . . .	19 April, " . . . . .	1	..	..
910	Labourer . . . . .	20 May, " . . . . .	..	1	..
800	Collier . . . . .	4 Feb. " . . . . .	..	1	..
764	Painter . . . . .	26 Dec. " . . . . .	..	1	..
756	Brickmaker . . . . .	26 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	..	1	..
893	Labourer . . . . .	19 April, 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
732	Tailor . . . . .	11 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
788	Farm labourer . . . . .	4 Feb. 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
849	Ditto . . . . .	27 Feb. " . . . . .	..	1	..
939	Shepherd . . . . .	16 June, " . . . . .	..	..	1
685	Hawker . . . . .	28 Nov. " . . . . .	1	..	..
672	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	" " . . . . .	1	..	..
1009	Groom . . . . .	20 Oct. " . . . . .	..	1	..
959	Hawker . . . . .	30 July, " . . . . .	..	1	..
945	Button maker . . . . .	" " . . . . .	..	1	..
853	Labourer . . . . .	27 Feb. " . . . . .	..	1	..
738	Waiter . . . . .	13 Dec. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
763	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	26 Dec. " . . . . .	1	..	..
980	Labourer . . . . .	18 Aug. 1845 . . . . .	..	1	..
826	Ditto . . . . .	26 Nov. " . . . . .	..	1	..
814	Ditto . . . . .	8 Dec. " . . . . .	..	1	..
1028	Brickmaker . . . . .	28 Nov. " . . . . .	..	1	..
589	Woolstapler . . . . .	3 Oct. " . . . . .	1	..	..
854	Factory labourer . . . . .	27 Feb. " . . . . .	..	1	..
850	Groom . . . . .	" " . . . . .	1	..	..
664	Rug weaver . . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 . . . . .	1	..	..
940	Silk weaver . . . . .	14 July, 1845 . . . . .	1	..	..
Carried forward . . . . .			22	45	4





## Appendix A.

Return as to 484 Prisoners in Confinement, &c.—*continued.*

No. 2.  
Return as to 484  
prisoners in con-  
finement on the  
31st Dec., 1845;  
showing their  
former occupations,  
the trades at which  
they were employed  
in the prison, and  
their progress  
therein.

Register No.	Former Occupation.	First Employed at present Trade.	Class.		
			1	2	3
Tailors—continued.					
		Brought forward . .	41	94	7
768	Farm labourer . . . . .	16 Jan. 1845 . .	..	..	1
784	Labourer . . . . .	26 March „ . .	..	..	1
785	Ditto . . . . .	14 Feb. „ . .	..	1	..
797	Boatman . . . . .	„ „ . .	..	1	..
801	Farm labourer . . . . .	„ „ . .	..	1	..
802	Tailor. . . . .	„ „ . .	1	..	..
808	Farm labourer . . . . .	„ „ . .	..	1	..
809	Binder . . . . .	„ „ . .	..	1	..
943	Painter . . . . .	30 July „ . .	..	1	..
829	Farm labourer . . . . .	4 Feb. „ . .	..	..	1
		Total . .	42	100	10

*Shoemakers.*

668	Linen-draper . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
625	Grocer . . . . .	13 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..
623	Labourer . . . . .	15 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..
885	Woollen-draper . . . . .	3 April 1845 . .	1	..	..
717	Button-maker . . . . .	12 Dec. 1844 . .	..	1	..
876	White-smith . . . . .	26 March 1845 . .	..	1	..
933	Shopman . . . . .	13 June „ . .	..	1	..
1034	Groom . . . . .	27 Dec. „ . .	..	..	1
591	Farm labourer . . . . .	8 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
873	Footman . . . . .	26 March 1845 . .	1	..	..
670	Paper stainer . . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
859	Harness-maker . . . . .	25 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
553	Hawker . . . . .	5 Sept. 1844 . .	..	1	..
601	Servant . . . . .	8 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..
1043	Shoe-maker . . . . .	29 Dec. 1845 . .	..	1	..
1035	Labourer . . . . .	„ „ . .	..	..	1
994	Farm labourer . . . . .	22 Aug. „ . .	..	..	1
671	Shoemaker . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
681	Farm labourer . . . . .	28 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..
568	Labourer . . . . .	11 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..
798	Farm labourer . . . . .	3 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
629	Labourer . . . . .	13 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..
628	Shepherd . . . . .	„ „ . .	..	1	..
773	Farm labourer . . . . .	17 Jan. „ . .	..	1	..
816	Shepherd . . . . .	6 May „ . .	..	1	..
783	Shoemaker . . . . .	3 Feb. „ . .	1	..	..
1034	Boot closer . . . . .	16 Dec. „ . .	1	..	..
794	Groom . . . . .	3 Feb. „ . .	..	1	..
914	Fisherman . . . . .	20 May „ . .	..	1	..
573	Potter . . . . .	8 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
637	Groom . . . . .	13 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..
607	Carter . . . . .	9 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..
1007	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	18 Oct. 1845 . .	..	1	..
978	Baker . . . . .	18 Aug. „ . .	..	1	..
803	Coal breaker . . . . .	3 Feb. „ . .	..	1	..
621	Labourer . . . . .	13 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
905	Ditto . . . . .	28 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..
991	Shoemaker . . . . .	22 Aug. 1845 . .	1	..	..
651	Butcher . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
992	Labourer . . . . .	22 Aug. 1845 . .	..	1	..
987	Painter . . . . .	„ „ . .	..	1	..
981	Timber hewer . . . . .	18 Aug. „ . .	..	1	..
666	Sailor . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 . .	..	..	1
865	Button maker . . . . .	26 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
657	Baker . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
660	Smith . . . . .	„ „ . .	1	..	..
974	Surgical instrument maker . . . . .	18 Aug. 1845 . .	..	1	..
566	Weaver . . . . .	5 Sept. 1844 . .	..	1	..
1030	Stationer . . . . .	16 Dec. 1845 . .	..	..	1
951	Sailor . . . . .	30 July „ . .	..	1	..
1008	Labourer . . . . .	18 Oct. „ . .	..	..	1
925	Farm labourer . . . . .	2 June „ . .	..	1	..
567	Veterinary surgeon . . . . .	8 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
931	Farm labourer . . . . .	3 June 1845 . .	..	1	..
643	Ditto . . . . .	14 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
782	Curman . . . . .	26 Jan. 1845 . .	..	1	..
	Carried forward . .		15	35	6

## Return as to 484 Prisoners in Confinement, &amp;c.—continued.

## Appendix A.

## No. 2.

Return as to 484 prisoners in confinement on the 31st Dec., 1845; showing their former occupations, the trades at which they were employed in the prison, and their progress therein.

Register No.	Former Occupation.	First Employed at present Trade.	Class.		
			1	2	3
Shoemakers—continued.					
		Brought forward . .	15	35	6
645	Farm labourer . . . . .	14 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
812	Ditto . . . . .	3 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
772	Butcher . . . . .	12 Jan. " . .	..	1	..
654	Labourer . . . . .	14 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
655	Farm labourer . . . . .	" " . .	..	1	..
658	Shoe mender . . . . .	27 Nov. " . .	1	..	..
804	Farm labourer . . . . .	3 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
752	Ditto . . . . .	27 Dec. " . .	1	..	..
602	Ditto . . . . .	27 Nov. " . .	..	1	..
880	Hawker . . . . .	4 April " . .	..	1	..
667	Wood hewer . . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
979	Whitesmith . . . . .	18 Aug. 1845 . .	..	1	..
841	Spring maker. . . . .	27 Feb. " . .	..	1	..
833	Farm labourer . . . . .	3 Feb. " . .	..	..	1
709	Hammerman . . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
713	Butcher . . . . .	" " . .	..	1	..
875	Shoemaker . . . . .	26 March 1845 . .	1	..	..
714	Whitesmith . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
938	Farm labourer . . . . .	16 June 1845 . .	..	1	..
601	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	8 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
749	Farm labourer . . . . .	27 Dec. " . .	..	1	..
857	Ditto . . . . .	27 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
766	Shoemaker . . . . .	17 Jan. " . .	..	1	..
836	Farm labourer . . . . .	27 Feb. " . .	..	1	..
740	Whitesmith . . . . .	27 Dec. 1844 . .	..	1	..
707	Weaver . . . . .	28 Nov. " . .	1	..	..
593	Shoemaker . . . . .	8 Nov. " . .	..	1	..
690	Farm labourer . . . . .	28 Nov. " . .	..	1	..
560	Footman . . . . .	5 Sept. " . .	..	1	..
781	Card cutter . . . . .	27 Jan. 1845 . .	..	1	..
724	Collier . . . . .	12 Dec. 1844 . .	..	1	..
618	Shoemaker . . . . .	12 Nov. " . .	..	1	..
577	Servant . . . . .	9 Nov. " . .	..	1	..
610	Shoemaker . . . . .	" " . .	1	..	..
554	Baker . . . . .	5 Sept. " . .	1	..	..
905	Saddler . . . . .	1 May 1845 . .	..	1	..
946	Farm labourer . . . . .	1 Aug. " . .	..	..	1
926	Whitesmith . . . . .	5 June " . .	..	1	..
837	Painter . . . . .	27 Feb. " . .	..	1	..
762	Shoemaker . . . . .	28 Nov. " . .	1	..	..
988	Farm labourer . . . . .	23 Aug. 1845 . .	..	..	1
985	Shoemaker . . . . .	" " . .	1	..	..
982	Shepherd . . . . .	" " . .	..	..	1
1038	Brass-founder . . . . .	16 Dec. " . .	..	..	1
741	Farm labourer . . . . .	27 Dec. 1844 . .	..	1	..
790	Gentleman's servant. . . . .	20 Dec. 1845 . .	..	..	1
727	Farm labourer . . . . .	12 Dec. 1844 . .	..	1	..
720	Brass-founder . . . . .	" " . .	..	1	..
718	Farm labourer . . . . .	" " . .	..	1	..
1039	Shoemaker . . . . .	16 Dec. 1845 . .	..	1	..
960	Boatman . . . . .	29 Dec. " . .	..	..	1
911	Shoemaker . . . . .	20 May " . .	..	1	..
966	Butcher . . . . .	23 Aug. " . .	..	1	..
588	Surgeon . . . . .	8 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
818	Groom . . . . .	4 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
823	Butcher . . . . .	" " . .	..	1	..
659	Farm labourer . . . . .	27 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
721	Wine cooper . . . . .	12 Dec. " . .	..	1	..
641	Butcher . . . . .	14 Nov. " . .	..	1	..
633	Engine driver . . . . .	" " . .	..	1	..
844	Surgical instrument maker . . . . .	27 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
892	Plasterer . . . . .	6 May " . .	..	1	..
796	Bricklayer . . . . .	4 Feb. " . .	..	1	..
576	Shoemaker . . . . .	9 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
563	Draper . . . . .	5 Sept. " . .	1	..	..
673	Currier . . . . .	28 Nov. " . .	1	..	..
684	Labourer . . . . .	" " . .	1	..	..
699	Baker. . . . .	" " . .	1	..	..
844	Butcher . . . . .	4 Feb. 1845 . .	..	1	..
612	Baker. . . . .	10 Nov. 1844 . .	..	1	..
649	Farm labourer . . . . .	14 Nov. " . .	..	1	..
Carried forward . .			32	82	13

Appendix A.

Return as to 484 Prisoners in Confinement, &c.—continued.

No. 2.  
Return as to 484 prisoners in confinement on the 31st Dec., 1845; showing their former occupations, the trades at which they were employed in the prison, and their progress therein.

Register No.	Former Occupation.	First Employed at present Trade.	Class.		
			1	2	3
Shoemakers—continued.					
		Brought forward . .	32	82	13
863	Shoemaker . . . . .	27 Jan. 1845 . .	1	..	..
734	Baker. . . . .	12 Dec. 1844 . .	..	1	..
887	Lighterman . . . . .	3 April 1845 . .	1	..	..
570	Silk spinner . . . . .	9 Nov. 1844 . .	1	..	..
595	Hawker . . . . .	18 Nov. „ . .	1	..	..
759	Baker. . . . .	26 Dec. „ . .	..	1	..
693	Butcher . . . . .	27 Nov. „ . .	..	1	..
869	Farm labourer . . . . .	11 March 1845 . .	..	..	1
742	Shoemaker . . . . .	27 Dec. 1844 . .	1	..	..
787	Boot closer . . . . .	4 Feb. 1845 . .	1	..	..
870	Shoemaker . . . . .	11 March 1845 . .	1	..	..
862	Baker. . . . .	27 Feb. „ . .	..	1	..
		Total . .	39	86	14

WILLIAM GIBBS, *Manufacturer.*

No. 3.  
Average number of prisoners employed, with the amount of earnings in each trade, for the year 1845.

No. 3. AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS EMPLOYED, with the Amount of EARNINGS in each Trade for the Year 1845.					
Average Number Employed.	Trade.	Total Earnings.	Average of each per Annum.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
126	Shoemakers . . . . .	726 18 1	5 15 4½		
71	Rug and Mat-makers . . .	727 14 5	10 14 11½		
124	Tailors . . . . .	637 15 0	5 2 10½		
47	Carpenters . . . . .	304 3 5	6 9 5½		
17	Tin-plate Workers . . . .	140 15 11	8 5 7½		
27	Weavers. . . . .	154 7 9	5 14 9		
25	Basket-makers . . . . .	114 10 7	4 13 2½		
3	Smiths . . . . .	40 15 2	13 11 8½		
440		£2,849 11 4			
	General average . .	6 9 6½	Per annum.		

WILLIAM GIBBS, *Manufacturer.*

No. 4.  
Return of prisoners received and removed during the year 1845.

No. 4. RETURN of PRISONERS received and removed during the Year 1845.		
Number in Prison on 1st January, 1845 . . . . .	333	
Received during the year . . . . .	283	
		616
Removed during the year:—		
To Millbank Prison (on Medical Grounds) . . . . .	1	
Pardoned (on Medical Grounds) . . . . .	4	
Pardoned (not on Medical Grounds) . . . . .	5	
Removed to Millbank Prison as having behaved ill . . . .	2	
Removed to Millbank Prison as Incurrible . . . . .	3	
Removed to Bethlem Hospital as Insane . . . . .	1	
Removed to the Justicia Hulk (on Medical Grounds) . . .	2	
Conditionally pardoned, and removed to Chester Gaol for further Imprisonment . . . . .	2	
Conditionally pardoned, and removed to Kirkdale Gaol for further Imprisonment . . . . .	1	
		3
Transported in the ship “Stratheden” . . . . .	100	
Transported in the ship “Cumberland” . . . . .	4	
Transported in the ship “Thomas Cope” . . . . .	3	
		107
Deaths . . . . .	4	
		132
Total in Prison on 1st January, 1846 . . . . .	484	

10th February, 1846.

THOMAS HOSKING,  
*Governor.*

No. 5.

Appendix B.

No. 5.

RETURN of PRISONERS removed during the Year 1845, as Third-Class Men, having behaved ill.

Register Numbers.	Initials of Names.	Ages.	Dates of Reception.	Dates of Removal.	Penal Institutions to which removed.	Causes of Removal.
448	A. Y. .	29	1843 12th August .	1845 25th March .	Millbank Prison	Removed to Millbank Prison as Third-class Men, having behaved ill.
468	J. H. .	25	18th September	25th March .	,,	

10th February, 1846.

ROBERT HOSKING,  
Governor.

No. 6.

No. 6.

RETURN of PRISONERS removed during the Year 1845 as INCORRIGIBLE, under 5th Vict. Sess. 2, c. 29, s. 22.

Register Numbers.	Initials of Names.	Ages.	Dates of Reception.	Dates of Removal.	Penal Institutions to which removed.	Causes of Removal.
528	T. B. .	19	1844 17th February	1845 16th May .	Millbank Prison	Incorrigible.
652	T. W. .	20	13th November	7th July . .	,,	,,
683	W. H. .	27	25th November	,,	,,	,,

10th February, 1846.

ROBERT HOSKING,  
Governor.

No. 7.

No. 7.

PRISON OFFENCES and their PUNISHMENTS during the Year 1845.

Reports		298	
Prisoners punished . . . . .			148
Punished once . . . . .			99
„ twice . . . . .			28
„ thrice . . . . .			9
„ four times . . . . .			4
„ five times . . . . .			4
„ six times . . . . .			1
„ seven times . . . . .			3
			148

Nature of Offences.

Communicating, and attempts to communicate, in writing . . . . .	76
Communicating, and attempts to communicate, verbally . . . . .	30
Attempting to communicate by signs . . . . .	14
Disobedience of orders, insubordination, and disrespectful conduct . . . . .	58
Wilfully creating laughter, and causing interruption and confusion in the school by improper questions and remarks . . . . .	1
Wilful spoliation and misappropriation of prison property . . . . .	17
Boring and breaking holes in cell windows . . . . .	6
Assaulting officers . . . . .	2
Endeavouring, by false pretences, to procure extra rations . . . . .	6
Ditto ditto extra clothing . . . . .	1
Passing to, and receiving rations from, each other . . . . .	2
Pilfering bread and other prison property . . . . .	4
Having possession of prohibited articles . . . . .	3
Refusing to work . . . . .	8
Shamming attempts to commit suicide . . . . .	3
Simulating madness and imbecility . . . . .	3
Breaking wall of cell with intent to escape . . . . .	1
Various minor offences . . . . .	10
	<hr/>
	245

## Appendix A.

No. 7.  
Prison offences and  
their punishments  
during the year  
1845.

## Nature of Punishments.

One day, own cell, ordinary diet . . . . .	15
One day, light cell, punishment diet . . . . .	9
One day, dark cell, ordinary diet . . . . .	1
One day, dark cell, punishment diet . . . . .	37
Two days, own cell, punishment diet . . . . .	1
Two days, light cell, punishment diet . . . . .	2
Two days, dark cell, punishment diet . . . . .	70
Three days, own cell, punishment diet . . . . .	1
Three days, dark cell, punishment diet . . . . .	104
Five days, dark cell, punishment diet . . . . .	1
Seven days, dark cell, punishment diet (and 16 hours in handcuffs) . . . . .	1
Ten days, dark cell, punishment diet . . . . .	1
Fourteen days, dark cell, punishment diet . . . . .	1
One month, hard labour (machine), working two days per week, and four hours per diem . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 245 <hr/>

10th February, 1846.

ROBERT HOSKING,  
Governor

## APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.  
Chaplain's Report.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Pentonville Prison, 10th February, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you, in the accompanying tables, a summary view of the improvement in knowledge of our prisoners during the past year, and to submit some observations on the moral and penal discipline to which they have been subjected.

For the sake of distinctness and brevity, these remarks are placed under the following heads:—

- I. On education, and its progress amongst the men.
- II. On the protective and deterring character of separate confinement.
- III. On the results of both in their conduct.

## I. On education, and its progress amongst the men.

The annexed tables exhibit results, to my own mind, most satisfactory. They indicate a steady advancement in knowledge in the mass of the prisoners, and reflect credit on the manner in which the schoolmasters have discharged their duties.

Some changes in these duties, and in the arrangement of the classes, have had the effect of economising their labour, and directing it to those who have most need of instruction. Thus, the first of the three school classes have now but one day for school purposes; and 25 of its number, being sufficiently well educated, are withdrawn altogether from school instruction, though allowed the day for their own mental improvement in their cells.\*

But it is chiefly owing to the ability and zeal of the principal schoolmaster in the classes, and the assistants in the cells, with their increased experience and interest in their work, that no sensible abatement of the amount of education has followed the diminution of their number.

Of the necessity for the labours of such teachers, we have here the most lamentable proof, in the almost total absence of previous mental and moral culture in the great majority of our prisoners.

No one who has not personally inquired into the subject can form any just idea of the profound ignorance, which envelops at first the understanding of certainly two-thirds of those who come under instruction in this place; not excepting those who have been taught to read and write tolerably in indifferent schools; but their ignorance of Christianity, in particular, is still more deplorable, so that terms used in ordinary pulpit discourses convey no distinct idea to their minds, and the peculiar doctrines of the gospel are altogether unknown, or as confused in their minds as if they heard of them only through some distant and obscure tradition. I often ask men how they came to be so ignorant in religion, when, as farm-labourers or domestic servants, they had gone pretty regularly to church. The answer uniformly is, "I did not understand the minister."

How far this state of things amongst criminals may be considered indicative of the condition of the classes from which they are drawn is not for me to determine, or in these pages to discuss; certain it is, however, that where such ignorance exists, the labours of the schoolmaster who instructs people in the meaning of the language in which Christianity is communicated to them, and helps to raise the mind to its proper position, is only second to that of the painstaking pastor, who condescends to men of low estate, and adopts a style of teaching in which the mass of the people may take an interest, because they can understand it.

To correct this gross ignorance, to create habits of attention, and to gain a hearing for religion,

\* A day's labour in each week has thus been gained from 144 men for the manufacturing department.

we have found nothing of so much use, as the consecutive familiar exposition of the New Testament Scriptures, and such chapters of the Old as bear directly on Christianity. The gospels, above all, are acceptable, and the common people hear gladly now, as they did eighteen hundred years ago, the instruction which fell from the Saviour's lips. The graciousness of his words, the simplicity and beauty of his parables, the spotless holiness and unbounded benevolence of his whole character and teaching, attract the attention of all who are not completely lost to every sense of virtuous admiration, and procure, even from the worst, a silent and involuntary homage.

This exposition of Scripture, you are aware, is daily given by us, and never exceeds 10 minutes. I mention it here especially, on account of the powerful help which it affords in the matter of general education, by the habits of respectful and earnest attention it so manifestly generates.

Of the happy effects of school instruction here, in drawing out natural resources, previously uncultivated, and in improving minds most sterile, we have had many most pleasing and encouraging instances; of which a few are mentioned at the end of this report. (See p. 30.)

## II. On the protective and deterring character of separate confinement.

Reg. No. 470 was a Jew, a young man of a respectable German family, who had the calamity of being confined in a common prison in this country. Naturally not good tempered, and now greatly depressed, he felt little disposed to join in the rough and boisterous games which take place in the night-rooms of that prison, (after locking-up time,) and became exceedingly angry. The discovery of his temper and pride to his fellow-prisoners heightened their merriment. They now had one whom they could all torment, and no opportunity was ever lost, day or night. Awakened out of sleep, by the infliction of a blow, or some sort of torture, he was perpetually calling for help, and shouting murder. Officers came, of course, subordinate and superior, to calm the tumult, but his complaints were drowned in those of his more cunning and confederated adversaries, who accused him as the aggressor. The consequence was, he was frequently punished. He then sought for protection from the higher authorities, whenever they visited the place, and got no redress, but became as odious to his officers as he was to his oppressors. No prisoner dared to tell the truth, though two or three were disposed to stand by him, one of whom was my informant.

For months after he came to this prison, the poor man could speak of nothing but the injustice and cruelty of the English. At last, he became quiet, and even cheerful, under different treatment; studied most assiduously the New and Old Testaments, in reference to the claims of Christianity upon his belief; withdrew himself from the teaching of his rabbi, at last, who could not satisfy his inquiring mind, and professed an entire acquiescence in the truths of our Divine religion.

But the general corruption of moral feeling and character, and the education in crime, which goes on so rapidly, and so certainly, in prisons where the protection of separate confinement cannot be applied, are even worse than isolated cases, such as this, of oppression and brutality.

I have conversed on this subject with a great many intelligent prisoners under my care, men who, from previous character, were entitled to no small credit, and from what I have heard from them (each confirming the other's statement in every leading point, though of course entirely ignorant of it), I have come to the conclusion that prisons, as they are throughout the country, generally speaking, are schools in which everything wicked, deceitful, impious, and abominable is practised, taught, and propagated, at the great expense of public money and public morals.

It is a remark constantly made to me by men who have been several times in confinement, "If the first had been like this I should never have been here; I learned more wickedness in one month there than I did all my life before."

A boy commits a trespass—steals some fruit—runs away from his master—or does some mischief; he is committed to prison—he forms acquaintances—learns generally some art in thieving, and gets the impression that the life of a thief is better than that of the honest, hard-working labourer, and, if clever and successful, one of distinction; he comes out of prison in a few weeks with his instructors, or at least new acquaintances—they invite him to their haunts and amusements—he is seen in their company, and suspected—finds a difficulty in getting back to the factory, or farm, or shop, if he make the effort at all, and often has no home to go to—he commences the tour of the vagrant, or the trade of the pilferer, or both. (See p. 31 for more on this subject.)

Nor is the state of things, as described to me, very much better, where silence is enjoined, but criminals are associated. For the temptations to communicate are so many, and so powerful, that either the discipline is relaxed, and communication goes on with the same baneful effects as in ordinary prisons, or there is the perpetual practice of deceit, to elude the vigilance of officers, and the infliction and repetition of punishments to such an amount, (often upon innocent parties,) that an irritation of mind is produced, which I fear must render hopeless the most zealous and best directed efforts to reclaim and restore them, and which turns them out on society, in most cases, determined to take revenge, and to treat the honest and upright as their enemies, whom it is now their duty to plunder and annoy; their hand is against every one, and every one's hand against them.

On the deterring character of separate confinement, it is not necessary to say much. It is obvious to reason, and notorious in fact, that nothing is more dreaded by the mass of criminals. In the practising of the different branches of villany, to which they have addicted themselves, and in their nightly predatory habits, thieves and vagrants are used to incredible self-denial and hardship, and destitution; but they have the feeling that it is all necessary to the end they have in view, namely, to get gain, to exhibit their cleverness amongst their fellows, and

Appendix B.  
Chaplain's Report.

to have something to tell in their turn, in the rendezvous at the end of their journey, or in prison with persons of the like description.

The prospect of solitary confinement removes all this at once, as the application of it compels them to consider their ways, and the end to which a life of profligacy must infallibly lead, if not forsaken. I am satisfied that many such persons would be deterred, by its application, from a repetition of crime, who were not at all reformed in their principles or character.

It is certainly a most severe punishment, (even when carried out with all the advantages of religious and moral training as it is here,) at least for such a length of time as 18 months.

It is in Pentonville Prison, however, submitted to the severest test to which it can be in this country; for the subjects of it are men who in a great many cases, as will appear by the returns from the governor's department, have undergone several imprisonments already, accompanied with all the dissipation which goes before commitment, and the destitution and misery which generally overtake men when turned out of prison; and they all have, moreover, before their minds, the certainty of a long and disgraceful exile from their native land, and all that is dear to them. Hence I consider this term of imprisonment, to men who have transportation before them as its termination, more than equivalent to twice its duration, with a certain prospect of a return to home; and so, I am assured by prisoners, it is felt by them.

Yet the generality exhibit no undue depression of spirits, and when they begin to take an interest in trade or education, are remarkably cheerful, and as improvement goes on, become in proportion more so.

The cases are few, (certainly not one in ten,) where it is otherwise, *i. e.*, where men taking no interest in religion, or books, or trade, and having no confidence in any one, make their confinement one of almost absolute solitude.

I have before expressed an opinion which now I would take the liberty to repeat, that such persons, the fact being fully ascertained by the school and trades-masters of their incapacity to learn, or their obstinacy in refusing the great benefits which this institution affords, should be transported in the ordinary way, and their place supplied with persons more likely to value these advantages, and become useful members of society.

### III. On the results of both, as observed in the conduct of the men.

Their general conduct in prison has been marked by obedience to orders, industry, great attention to their instructors, and by kindly feelings towards their officers.

That suspiciousness of motive, which marks most criminals like a disease, gradually gives way to confidence and respect. They have never had any other idea of a prison (generally speaking) than as a place of punishment, and they appear astonished, when brought to reflect upon the means used in this place for their reformation.

They begin to think of it for themselves, and evidently to make an effort in that direction. From this time, they look even upon their discipline officers, (however strict they may be, if at the same time kind and considerate,) not as enemies, but as necessary parts of a system designed for their benefit. There appears a corresponding change in their manner, and even in their looks, which often astonishes me, when I remember my first impressions.

Their gradual improvement in moral feeling is very observable in the general tone of their letters to friends, not only as noticed by us, but by those who knew them before, and heard from them in other prisons. Indeed, it forms a ground of comfort and hope to their deeply afflicted parents, and other relatives, referred to constantly in their answers.

There are exceptions to all this; but the number of really refractory cases or offences of an immoral character, have been very few indeed.

As an instance of what I have stated, I may mention the case of Reg. 707. This man had been sentenced to transportation before, but the sentence was commuted to four years in Chatham Dock Yard. He had been in a great number of prisons also. The circumstance not being known, he was sent to this place, and, appalled at the prospect of 18 months almost solitary confinement, after so many years of imprisonment, he opened his case to me, said his constitution was gone, and that he could not stand it, begging me to intercede for him to be transported at once. I reasoned with the man on the subject, and in a few days had the pleasure of writing the following request in my journal, to which your Honourable Board acceded, with the best effects upon the prisoner since:—

"Reg. 707, upon consideration of the good he is likely to receive in this prison, begs that he may be allowed to remain. The treatment which he has already received, has completely changed his feelings on this subject."

Reg. 567 too, is an instance of still happier results of the large and liberal spirit which directs, in your hands, the government of this prison.

This young man, once distinguished in all the sports of the field, and the son of a respectable English yeoman, whose large family of 16 children had only this wild one in it, fell into extravagance, gambling, and crime, and came to this prison October 31, 1844. In about three months after, upon seeing his wife, and brooding over her sorrows, he made a desperate attempt to effect his escape without, however, violence to any one, and by great skill and strength combined, very nearly succeeded.

Your Board wisely, as well as humanely, treated this grave offence with comparative leniency, and on my petition subsequently, (for which I am deeply grateful,) remitted a portion of the punishment awarded, and now there is not one man amongst the prisoners to whom I should appeal with greater confidence, as an instance of the beneficial effects of separate confinement, than to him.

The treatment which this man received under the discipline of separate confinement, forms a remarkable contrast to that which another (Reg. 589) received in a county prison, who of

similar character, and under very similar circumstances, attempted the commission of the like offence there, and was in consequence six months in heavy irons, during a cold winter, and in a miserable gaol. That prison he left for this; irritated in his feelings, and shaken in his more than ordinary manliness of form; here his mind has become calm and resigned, under great trials, (in addition to his long imprisonment,) such, indeed, as I think, he could not have endured if unassisted by religion.

The conduct of the men as regards public worship and religion, is still more remarkable, when one considers what they were.

The singing, the responses in the church service, and the attention paid to the daily exposition of Scripture, shew how much interest they feel in the employment; and make that portion of my brother chaplain's labours and my own a most pleasing duty; and if necessary at any time to point out errors in the management of the voice, or to admonish the men on the subject of discipline, the improvement which follows immediately, shews that the ministry of religion has gained a hold on their affections, most favourable to the full reception of it in their minds.

The manner, too, in which they spend the Lord's day deserves notice. Without any requirement from us, in this particular, they gradually are observed to lay aside their slates, their pens and their secular books on that day, for their Bible, and works which bear on religion.

Too many remember that their first steps to crime and misery, were when they played truant from Sunday-school or turned their back upon their church. The power of reflecting on what they hear being acquired, is now exercised on religious subjects on that day with great benefit. I have been delighted, in visiting the lowest division of our prisoners, (as to intellect and knowledge,) on one Sunday evening, to find, that almost every one knew the subject of the sermon which my brother chaplain had preached to them in the afternoon, and was applying it to himself. It was however on a subject which of itself comes home to them, (like that other referred to,) the duty of children to their parents.

I may observe, that, according to the rules of the prison, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is here administered four times yearly; and that at Christmas there were 55 prisoners out of more than 100 candidates, admitted to communion, who, by their acquaintance with the leading truths of Christianity, in almost all cases here acquired, gave satisfactory evidence, that their minds were greatly interested in the subject, and by their consistent conduct and conversation, gave every proof of sincerity possible, under such circumstances. Amongst these was a young man, Reg. 649, (baptized by me a few weeks previously,) and admitted to both Sacraments, upon as intelligent, modest, and hopeful a profession of Christianity as I have ever met with in any young person examined on the subject in my former parochial ministry. He is the son of poor and ignorant Baptists, and has received here almost all the knowledge he possesses.

But to pass from our prisoners in confinement, to view them at large and in society. This, after all, must be looked upon as the best test of the moral and religious training carried on within these walls. Let it be borne in mind, however, that the test of reformation to which prisoners, and especially the transported, are subjected, is the severest that can be well imagined; they are separated from home and kindred; the husband from his wife; the brother from his virtuous sisters, and the son from his parents; without capital and without character, assisted with few or no helps, in the way of religion in the land of their exile; and the greater part in Tasmania exposed to the contagion of society described by all as demoralized and demoralizing in the highest degree.

When one considers these things, he will be more surprised to hear, that only one of our prisoners in that island has been convicted of theft, and of the exiles in Australia, that not one has been convicted before a magistrate of any offence, (during the severest part of their trial perhaps, the first six months of liberty,) than that 30 or 40 have incurred penalties for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, that is, about one in ten.

But I must leave the particular notice of the men's conduct, who sailed in the "Sir George Seymour," to their excellent superintendent, Mr. Hampton, who has so fully described it in his despatches.

I have seen several of the men at liberty who have obtained the pardon of the Crown on medical grounds and otherwise; and have heard of almost all from time to time. Not one of their number, to my knowledge, has been convicted of any crime, though I fear two or three have fallen into drunkenness and its kindred vices.

I received, a few months back, a letter from an illustrious foreigner, concerning the Jew mentioned in this Report, (nine or ten months after his return to Germany,) in which he states, "I have no doubt of his sincerity." I have heard also from himself and have the same impression.

For letters concerning men pardoned, in this country, see p. 31. They are such as to strengthen our best hopes, concerning many, and to shew the impression in the minds of well conducted prisoners, as to the general treatment they have met with here.\*

My Lords and Gentlemen,—In concluding these remarks, allow me to express on the part of my brother chaplain and myself, our deep and heartfelt thanks, for the confidence you have reposed in us from the beginning, and for the power you have placed in our hands, for the alleviation of human misery, and, as I hope, for the reformation, on the only sure basis of Christianity, of the criminals committed to our ministerial care.

If higher motives were wanting, such kindness and condescension would be sufficient of themselves to secure our best exertions for the future, in carrying out the great object you have

\* The first three left this in a decline.



Appendix B.  
Chaplain's Report.

in view—the restoration of the fallen to the dignity and usefulness of virtue, and the prevention of a further increase of crime in our country.

Allow me, at the same time, to express our humble condolence and regret at the loss, which this institution has suffered, by the lamented death of the late Lord President; whose unwearied attention to its interests, was only equalled by the ability and generosity of spirit, with which he viewed and promoted them.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lords and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH KINGSMILL, *Chaplain.*

*Cases referred to on Part I. in page 27.*

Reg. Nos. 437, 413, 451, 450. These four were removed during the year. The two first were English colliers, a class the most ignorant, perhaps, of any in this country. The two next were Irishmen, who had worked in coal-pits in Scotland for some years, one of whom was of low capacity and knew little or nothing but his own native tongue; and the other was reported by his clergyman as a man scarcely of sound mind. All these men exhibited a steady advancement in knowledge and capacity, and left this place better instructed than most persons, in two or three classes above their condition in life.

Reg. 432, however, is a more remarkable case of mental improvement. This man had received, he told me, some injuries in his head from falling down a steep place some years back; had been a common vagrant and singing beggar in the streets, and an associate of gipsies. When he left this place, whatever his moral character may prove to be (of which I am not now speaking), he knew more of religion and of general subjects than even respectable working artizans in general.

Reg. Nos. 543, 598, 685, and 558, still here, are men who now write their own letters, and so well express their ideas on the simple subjects before them, that their relatives can scarcely believe that they are the writers.

These men were of uncommonly low intellect, and on admission did not know the alphabet.

Reg. 728, a farm-labourer, whose countenance betrays little or no intelligence, has already attained to a very clear perception of things, and writes letters to his family which might serve as models for his class.

Reg. 580, a cab-driver, is an instance of a mind naturally good, elevated now from the most debased and ignorant state to a very good acquaintance with religion and the elements of secular knowledge. His health, almost ruined by spirit-drinking, is also visibly improved.

Reg. 689, also, is an instance of a mind of some power, but previously uncultivated. He could read when he came, but had no knowledge of figures. Having made himself master of Thompson's Arithmetic however, he is now working at mensuration by himself; for the masters lose no time upon such.

Reg. 474, had received some little education before he came, but was so very reserved, and of so forbidding a countenance, that I knew little of the state of his mind for a long time. Upon his wishing, however, to be baptized, he opened his mind to me on the subject, and then I found him to be so well acquainted with religion and so promising that I did subsequently admit him to baptism. When leaving the prison, being allowed by the wise humanity of Government to take books with him, he selected, and had purchased for him by his friends, such a series of books on general knowledge as showed an uncommonly well-ordered mind, eager to improve itself on the best principles.

Of Reg. 504 I may confidently say that he so cultivated his mind in solitude, latterly with the help of books only, that he was sufficiently well grounded to begin a course of study in the higher departments of almost any one subject of useful knowledge. His proficiency in the trade of basket-making was equally remarkable. Being very much interested in this young man, I took a copy of one of his letters to his family, of which the following are extracts:—

"I will tell you how I amuse myself of an evening, after work, on school days, and at meal times. I peruse and study those works which you were so kind as to send me, and then, when my hands are busily engaged in 'bending the pliant twig,' my head is equally busy in applying the theory. I divide my subject into three parts, and allot a fixed portion of time to each; and when I am at the pump or exercise I have a turn at mental arithmetic. That pump is a rare place for summing; the revolutions of the handle answer the purpose of a slate, and the clicking of the wheel makes it equal to any ready-reckoner. During the summer I had an hour's practical experience in the study of natural history every day; it was on rather a small scale, and I dare say you will smile at it, but it gave me information and amusement too.

"In front of our airing-yard there is a grassplat, and I distinguished about a dozen different sorts of small plants and grasses, to which I gave names of my own.

"I found out at what time they came into flower, how long they remained, and the degree in which each was able to bear the drought that occurred.

"I learned the habits of several kinds of insects; and the sparrows, building their nests or feeding their young in the holes of the wall, afforded me another source of entertainment.

"Such is the plan I have adopted. It may seem foolish to you, who may look about you as you please, but it is to this I attribute, with God's blessing, the good health I enjoy and the rapidity with which time passes away."

Observing his taste in this new direction, I took him a book next day on botany, saying, "Here is a book, D——, which will give you the right names of your plants."

*Further particulars on Part II., referred to in page 27.*

## Appendix B.

## Chaplain's Report.

The following extracts from a statement made at my request, by a well-educated prisoner now here, of what he had observed as the general effects of confinement in the gaols through which he had passed for his one offence, may not be useless in pointing out the necessity of separate confinement for two classes of prisoners, especially demanding protection, I mean, untried criminals and young offenders:—

"In the assize yard, there was a considerable number of what are called first offenders, nine or ten, including myself; the remainder forming an overwhelming majority; two of them murderers, both of whom were subsequently condemned to death. I cannot reflect without pain, on the reckless conduct of these two unhappy men, during the few weeks I was with them. As regarded themselves, they appeared indifferent to the probable result of their coming trial. They even went so far as to have a mock trial in the day-room, when one of the prisoners sitting as judge, some others acting as witnesses, and others as counsel, all the proceedings of the court of justice were gone through, the sentence pronounced and mockingly carried into execution. I shall not soon forget that day, when one of these murderers was placed in the cell amongst us, beneath the assize court, a few moments after the doom of death had been passed upon him. Prisoners on these occasions eagerly inquire what is the sentence? Coolly pointing the forefinger of his right hand to his neck, he said, 'I am to hang.' He then broke into a fit of cursing the judge, and mimicked the manner in which he had delivered the sentence. The length of his trial was then discussed, all the circumstances that had been elicited during its progress were detailed and dwelt upon; the crowded state of the court, the eagerness of the individuals present to get a sight of him, the grand speech of his counsel, all were elements that seemed to have greatly gratified his vanity, and to have drugged him into a forgetfulness of the bitterness of his doom. He then dwelt upon the speech he should make on the scaffold, was sure there would be an immense concourse of people at his execution, as it was a holiday week; and from these, and numerous other considerations, drew nourishment to that vanity and love of distinction which had in no small degree determined, perhaps, the commission of his crime. To minds in the depths of ignorance, and already contaminated by vicious and criminal courses of life, such a man becomes an object of admiration. They obtain from him some slight memorial, such as a lock of his hair, or some small part of his dress, which they cherish with a sentiment, for which veneration is the most appropriate term, while the notoriety he has obtained, may incite them to the perpetration of some act equally atrocious.

"Remand wards are hotbeds of crime. During my stay in the remand ward myself, 15 or 16 boys, varying in age from 8 to 15 years, passed through the remand ward of that prison. Throughout the whole day these boys were associated with men who had been in nearly every prison in London. The offences for which these boys were arrested, were in all cases, of a comparatively light nature; and what appeared to me to aggravate the evils induced by this vicious system was, that two-thirds of these boys when brought up for examination, a second time, were acquitted. Here then we see a number of boys condemned to association for four or five days, with those whose whole lives have been spent in a course of crime; here they listen to their relations of feats, the cleverness of which they can readily perceive, whilst their minds were not sufficiently cultivated to feel the immorality, nay, they are even trained in such places to that manual dexterity which characterizes an accomplished thief.

"A very young boy, seven years of age, was brought in a few hours after me, charged, in company with other two boys, somewhat older, with stealing some iron piping from the street. The little fellow, it was the first time he had ever been in such a place, cried bitterly all the afternoon of the Saturday, but by the Monday morning, the exhortations of his companions and their sneers at his softness, had reconciled him to his situation, and the eldest of the three was teaching him to pick pockets, practising his skill on almost all the other prisoners. His mother came to see him in the forenoon, and the boy was again overwhelmed with grief. Again his companions jeered him, calling him by certain opprobrious epithets in use amongst such characters, and in a short time the boy was pacified and romping merrily with his associates."

*Letters concerning Men pardoned in this Country, referred to on Part III. page 29.*

The father of Reg. 269 writes:—

"I am greatly obliged by your kind inquiries concerning my poor boy. I am sure he was benefited by his pursuits in your reclaiming institution, and I am quite satisfied that everybody treated him with kindness, for which I beg to return my warm and cordial thanks. He appears to have correct views of Christianity generally, and is very consistent. He has attended Divine worship twice, each of the sabbaths he has been here, and spoke to his two little sisters on Monday morning last regarding the sermon with evident concern."

Reg. No. 703, writes:—

"I received your kind letter, and am happy to inform you that I am still alive, and getting strong again, thank God for all the mercies which I unworthily have received at his hand. I still hope that he may preserve my life a little longer if it be his will. I cannot express the thankfulness which I owe to you for the kindness I received from you and all the rest of the gentlemen of the prison. I am very thankful to you, Sir, for your kindness in writing to me of my welfare, and I take great pleasure in answering you. I wrote before about the middle of August and was wondering if you had received it."

The father of Reg. 596 says:—

"I write to inform you of an event which I am sure you will not be surprised at hearing, viz., the death of my poor dear boy, which took place on the afternoon of Saturday last. The voyage down and entire change appeared to check the progress of his disease, so that he continued for some time much as he was at the time of leaving Pentonville, sitting up some hours every day until within a week of his death.

"He always appeared happily resigned to the Divine will concerning him, and I never once heard him express a wish to recover, or lament his being so soon taken off. He talked but little; but I trust his mind was rightly fixed, and he was resting upon the only foundation for salvation.

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"Thus, after a few weeks illness, ended the career of one, who though not 19 years old, had travelled nearly all over the three kingdoms; had been in several prisons, and in nearly half the Union houses in England; had endured great hardship, experienced much privation, and been the subject of many narrow escapes."

[The above three were pardoned on medical grounds.]

Of Reg. No. 81, a clergyman writes:—

"I am glad to have it in my power to give you satisfactory information of ——. Since his return he has been in regular employment at good wages; and his habits, as a workman, appear to be industrious. You are aware, no doubt, that he is a Roman Catholic. I have ascertained that he has been punctual in his attendance at his place of worship; and he is now preparing for confirmation, under the care of a clergyman of his church. He expresses a deep sense of the benefit he has found in the discipline to which he has been subjected. He said, 'I am an altered man; before *this* thing happened to me I was a wicked one.' His parents, are, in their way, respectable persons; and his connections generally are not likely to mislead him."

Reg. No. 276, a poor farm labourer, writes:—

"I received your letter that you was so kind as to send me. I hope you are all well, as I am and my family at this time. My kind love to my schoolmasters and all them that was placed over me. I am very happy to say, that I have not forgot the good advice that you gave to me when I left. I hope the Lord will keep you all steadfast in all good works. I hope my master will be so kind as to send me a little book, the Second Book of Nature, for I have got a little boy, and I should like to instruct him. I hope you will write to me again, for I take it a great kindness. I hope the Lord will reward you for all your trouble. I left this letter for my minister to fill up for he was a good friend to me, and I hope the Lord will reward him and you for all your trouble."

Of this same person his clergyman writes:—

"It gives me much pleasure to inform you, that ——— is still going on in the right way, and I hope that he will have strength to abide in it. He seems always very grateful for the kind attention which he received during his sojourn in the prison."

Of Reg. No. 264, his clergyman writes:—

"I have great pleasure in saying, that I think there is really every reason to believe, that 'old things are passed away and all things are become new' with him. He is not only regular at church and at the Lord's Table, but his whole character seems to be altered; and I have been especially pleased with the care which he appears to take of his children. The change is the more marked in consequence of his having been at one time to all appearance one of the most hopeless characters in the parish."

By a letter from his sister, I learn that this man, works at the trade of weaving which he learned here, when he cannot, for the weather or other causes, work out of doors.

*Pentonville Prison, February 7, 1846.*

SUMMARY of IMPROVEMENT of 100 Prisoners embarked in the Ship "Stratheden,"  
July 24th and 25th, 1845, on an Average of 21 Months.

*Reading.*

On Admission.		On Removal.	
Read well . . . . .	16	Read well . . . . .	92
,, tolerably . . . . .	33	,, tolerably . . . . .	5
,, imperfectly . . . . .	28	,, imperfectly . . . . .	3
,, scarcely at all . . . . .	9	,, scarcely at all . . . . .	..
,, not at all . . . . .	14	,, not at all . . . . .	..
	<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

*Writing.*

On Admission.		On Removal.	
Write well . . . . .	21	Write well . . . . .	80
,, tolerably . . . . .	20	,, tolerably . . . . .	12
,, imperfectly . . . . .	17	,, imperfectly . . . . .	6
,, scarcely at all . . . . .	10	,, scarcely at all . . . . .	2
,, not at all . . . . .	32	,, not at all . . . . .	..
	<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

*Arithmetic.*

On Admission.		On Removal.	
Higher rules . . . . .	14	Higher rules . . . . .	93
All common rules . . . . .	10	All common rules . . . . .	4
To multiplication . . . . .	10	To multiplication . . . . .	3
To addition . . . . .	12	To addition . . . . .	..
Scarcely at all . . . . .	54	Scarcely at all . . . . .	..
	<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

General Knowledge.	
On Admission.	On Removal.
Considerable . . . . .	Considerable . . . . .
Some . . . . .	Some . . . . .
A little . . . . .	A little . . . . .
Scarcely any or none . . . . .	Scarcely any or none . . . . .
100	100

There were 28 others removed during the year 1845, from various causes; but as their condition in respect to education differed in nothing material from that stated above, a separate Table is not formed.

SUMMARY of IMPROVEMENT of 208 Prisoners, remaining from the Year 1844, on an Average of 13 Months.

Reading.	
On Admission.	At Present.
Read well . . . . .	Read well . . . . .
„ tolerably . . . . .	„ tolerably . . . . .
„ imperfectly . . . . .	„ imperfectly . . . . .
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	„ scarcely at all . . . . .
„ not at all . . . . .	„ not at all . . . . .
208	208
Writing.	
Write well . . . . .	Write well . . . . .
„ tolerably . . . . .	„ tolerably . . . . .
„ imperfectly . . . . .	„ imperfectly . . . . .
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	„ scarcely at all . . . . .
„ not at all . . . . .	„ not at all . . . . .
208	208
Arithmetic.	
Higher rules . . . . .	Higher rules . . . . .
All common rules . . . . .	All common rules . . . . .
To multiplication . . . . .	To multiplication . . . . .
To addition . . . . .	To addition . . . . .
Scarcely at all . . . . .	Scarcely at all . . . . .
208	208
General Knowledge.	
Considerable . . . . .	Considerable . . . . .
Some . . . . .	Some . . . . .
A little . . . . .	A little . . . . .
Scarcely any or none . . . . .	Scarcely any or none . . . . .
208	208

SUMMARY of IMPROVEMENT of 276 Prisoners, received during the Year 1845, on an average of 6½ Months.

Reading.	
On Admission.	At Present.
Read well . . . . .	Read well . . . . .
„ tolerably . . . . .	„ tolerably . . . . .
„ imperfectly . . . . .	„ imperfectly . . . . .
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	„ scarcely at all . . . . .
„ not at all . . . . .	„ not at all . . . . .
276	276
Writing.	
Write well . . . . .	Write well . . . . .
„ tolerably . . . . .	„ tolerably . . . . .
„ imperfectly . . . . .	„ imperfectly . . . . .
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	„ scarcely at all . . . . .
„ not at all . . . . .	„ not at all . . . . .
276	276

## Appendix B.

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*Arithmetic.*

On Admission.		At Present.	
Higher rules . . . . .	21	Higher rules . . . . .	71
All common rules . . . . .	32	All common rules . . . . .	109
To multiplication . . . . .	24	To multiplication . . . . .	48
To addition . . . . .	33	To addition . . . . .	13
Scarcely at all . . . . .	166	Scarcely at all . . . . .	35
	<hr/> 276		<hr/> 276

## APPENDIX C.

## Appendix C.

Physician's Report.

FOURTH YEARLY REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN TO THE  
PENTONVILLE PRISON.

December 31st, 1845.

THE Medical Officer has to report that the general health of the prisoners has been excellent during the past year.

Since the date of the last report, four deaths have occurred in the prison.

1. The first fatal case was that of convict David R. (Register No. 851), who was admitted into the prison on the 25th of February, 1845, apparently in good health. After admission, however, symptoms of urinary disease were observed, and he died on the 29th of May, 1845, of suppurative disease of the kidneys.

2. The second fatal case was that of convict Francis C. (Register No. 449), who was admitted into the prison on the 14th of August, 1843, and continued in good health until the end of May, 1845, when symptoms of phthisis were detected. He died on the 14th of June following, of acute pneumonia supervening on a tubercular condition of the lung.\*

3. The third fatal case was that of George H. (Register No. 454), who was admitted into the prison on the 15th of August, 1843, in good health. In May, 1845, he showed symptoms of phthisis and empyema, and was proposed for free pardon; but sunk before removal from the prison in consequence of pneumothorax being suddenly produced on the 17th of June, 1845.

4. The fourth fatal case was that of John P. (Register No. 909,) who was admitted into the prison on the 17th of May, 1845, in good health. He continued well in every respect until the 12th of November, 1845, when he was seized with pain in the abdomen, and sunk early on the morning of the 15th from perforation of the cæcum, caused by calculi in the appendix of the intestine.

The cases of sickness which have occurred among the prisoners during the past year have generally been of a mild character; the severe and acute cases being in an exceedingly small proportion, as will be seen by reference to the tables appended.

One case of mania has occurred during the year in the person of convict James G. (Register No. 635).

This man first showed symptoms of hypochondriasis, rendering it necessary to remove him from discipline and place him under treatment. These measures, however, failed to avert the evil, and on the 26th of June, 1845, (between seven and eight months after admission) he was attacked with acute mania. This on subsiding, left chronic symptoms which made it necessary to remove him to Bethlem Hospital, on the 8th of October, 1845.

A case of mental delusion has also occurred during the year in the case of convict John V. (Register No. 578). This man is now convalescent, and has made great progress in education.

Some suspicious mental symptoms were also observed in convict Edward O. (Register No. 486), who suffered much from anxiety, connected with a belief that mutilation was to form part of his punishment. In two or three days, however, he perfectly recovered.

The following is a list of the convicts who received free pardons on medical grounds:—

1. William S. (Register No. 544), admitted into the prison on the 8th of May, 1844. This prisoner had good health until the 4th of May, 1845, when symptoms of threatening phthisis were observed, and on the 9th of June following he was proposed as a fit subject for free pardon.
2. Convict William M. (Register No. 754), admitted into the prison on the 23rd of December, 1844. About a month after admission this man became affected with strumous enlargement of the cervical glands. The continuance of this disease caused his recommendation for free pardon on the 20th of June, 1845.
3. Convict Allen S. (Register No. 703), admitted into the prison on the 25th of November, 1844. In June, 1845, symptoms of pulmonary consumption were observed, and he was proposed for free pardon on the 17th of July following.
4. Convict James L. (Register No. 596), admitted into the prison on the 2nd of November, 1844. He first complained of illness in June, 1845, and was proposed for free pardon on the 17th of July following, as affected with pulmonary consumption.

\* This man wished to remain in the prison; having no friends to receive him in the event of obtaining his discharge by free pardon.

In addition to these removals by free pardon on medical grounds, two prisoners have been removed on the ground of ill health to the invalid hulk at Woolwich.

## Appendix C.

## Physician's Report.

1. Convict Octavius C. (Register No. 585), admitted into the prison on the 2nd of November, 1844. This man had lived in warm climates, and suffered from yellow fever, but showed no signs of disease when examined for admission. He first complained of symptoms of disorder of the liver on the 8th of July, 1845, and was proposed for removal on the 15th of August following, as affected with organic disease of the liver.
2. Convict John B. (Register No. 784), admitted into the prison on the 1st of February, 1845. Soon after admission, this man became the subject of very severe headache, and was evidently unable to benefit by the discipline of the prison. This consideration, in connexion with the fact that several of his relations had suffered from insanity, caused him to be recommended for removal on the 9th of October, 1845.

The tables which follow show the medical statistics of the prison for the year 1845 :—

## 1.

Number of prisoners in prison January 1st, 1845 . . .	333
Number of prisoners admitted during the year . . .	283
Total . . .	616

## During the Year.—

Number discharged . . . . .	100
Number removed on medical grounds . . . . .	2
Number pardoned on medical grounds . . . . .	4
Number removed as insane . . . . .	1
Number of deaths . . . . .	4
Number removed on other than medical grounds . . . . .	16
Number pardoned . . . . .	5
Total number in prison December 31st, 1845 . . . . .	484
Total . . . . .	616

Number reported sick during the year . . . . .	437
Number on extra diet . . . . .	128

## 2.

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time . . . . .	499
Greatest number of sick at any one time . . . . .	44
Average daily number of prisoners . . . . .	445·263
Average daily number of sick cases . . . . .	16·768

## 3.—All Cases that have occurred during the Year.

Requiring a purgative . . . . .	838
Slight indisposition . . . . .	967
Severe cases . . . . .	23
Total . . . . .	1,828

## 4.—Slight Indisposition.

Diarrhoea (of mild character) . . . . .	121
Dyspeptic affections . . . . .	224
Catarrhal and rheumatic complaints . . . . .	306
Pulmonary complaints . . . . .	4
Strumous affections . . . . .	10
Venereal complaints . . . . .	5
Heart affections . . . . .	5
Neuralgic affections . . . . .	5
Anemia . . . . .	2
Diabetes (insipidus) . . . . .	1
Inflammation of the knee-joint . . . . .	1
Stricture of urethra . . . . .	3
Hydrocele . . . . .	2
Itch . . . . .	9
Cephalalgia . . . . .	1
Various and trivial cases, including slight injuries . . . . .	268
Total . . . . .	967

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Physician's Report.

5.—Severe Cases.		
Typhus . . . . .		3
Phthisis . . . . .		5
Pleurisy . . . . .		2
Pneumothorax . . . . .		
Organic disease of liver . . . . .		
Organic disease of the brain . . . . .		
Suppurative disease of the kidneys . . . . .		
Peritonitis . . . . .		7
Peritonitis from perforation of intestine . . . . .		
Inflammation of the cæcum and ileum . . . . .		
Ague . . . . .		2
Perineal abscess . . . . .		1
Mania following hypochondriasis . . . . .		1
Mental illusions . . . . .		2
Total . . . . .		23

	Month.	Average Daily per centage of Sick.
	January . . .	3·37
	February . . .	3·40
	March . . . .	3·58
	April . . . . .	3·78
	May . . . . .	4·66
	June . . . . .	4·57
	July . . . . .	5·69
	August . . . .	4·15
	September . . .	3·27
	October . . . .	3·66
	November . . .	2·60
	December . . .	2·37

The number of "rheumatic and catarrhal complaints" has been greater during the past year than in 1844, and the same is to be observed of the number of "trivial cases" noticed in the tables. The increase under these two heads accounts for the larger average daily number of sick cases in 1845.

It is worthy of remark, that diarrhoea lasting more than three or four days, is a disease scarcely known in the prison, and but one case approaching to a dysenteric character has occurred among the prisoners since the opening of the establishment.

For the three years, during which the prison has been open, the daily average number of prisoners has been 411·36, while the number of deaths for that period has been 9. Making a mortality of 0·729 per cent. per annum. The number of free pardons on medical grounds obtained for prisoners during the three years has been 14, and if we make a large allowance for these cases (some of which might possibly have terminated fatally had they remained in confinement;) the rate of mortality observed at Pentonville Prison will be about that of the general male population of England, which may be taken at one per cent. per annum for persons between the ages of 20 and 40. The per centage of deaths positively occurring at the prison is about that observed in England among male persons at liberty between the ages of 15 and 20.

The following convicts have been refused admission at the medical examination during the past year.

- 1. Charles C. January 15th. With symptoms of incipient phthisis.
- 2. Thomas S. May 17th. Affected with diarrhoea and vomiting when brought for admission.
- 3. John H. July 29th. The subject of organic disease of the heart.
- 4. James C. July 29th. Affected with syphilitic iritis, threatening destruction of vision.

Three feigned attempts at suicide have been made by prisoners during the year.

- Henry M. (Register No. 869), and Wm. K. (Register No. 641), suspended themselves in their cells at the moment they knew the warders were about to visit them.
- William J. (Register No. 606), scraped his throat with his shoemaking knife, which was very sharp, and would have answered his purpose very well had he been inclined to commit suicide.

Two convicts have been discharged from the prison as incorrigible, who came under the notice of the medical officer as feigning insanity, viz.—Thomas B. (Register No. 528), and Wm. H. (Register No. 683). Convict Kidman S. (Register No. 882), also endeavoured to make the authorities believe he was going out of his mind, but observing that the deceit was detected, he ceased to simulate, and is still under discipline.

Convict Robert B. (Register No. 859), also simulated insanity. On being spoken to severely, and taxed with the deceit, he at once became ashamed of the attempt, but stated his innocence and the extreme misery he felt at being (as he considered) too severely punished, in

extenuation of his conduct. He has now quite recovered his good spirits, and is a very attentive prisoner.

Appendix C.

Physician's Report.

*Mental Condition.*

The general mental condition of the prisoners has been most satisfactory, and characterized by the same cheerfulness noticed in the last Report.

Whenever any considerable depression of spirits occurred, it could generally be traced to one of two causes, viz.: either to a belief in innocence, or the fact of being connected with persons supposed to be influential. Both these conditions tend to induce a hope that pardon may be obtained or sentence commuted, and it may be well to remark that the least encouragement afforded to such expectations by persons visiting the prisoner has been sufficient to render him anxious, irritable, and dissatisfied for months.

*Diet.*

The diet at present allowed at the prison has been in use since the 10th of January, 1844, and is found quite sufficient to preserve health, and very generally to content the prisoners. The particulars of this diet are given in the last Report.

In relation to the subject of diet as affecting weight, it was reported by the medical officer on a former occasion, that the weights of prisoners decreased directly as the degree of exertion required of them in carrying on their trades. Since the date of the last Report, an important change has been effected in the physical condition of the prisoners by their being no longer employed in pumping water from the well, a service now performed by steam power.

The men selected for the pump labour, were those occupied at light trades, such as tailoring and shoemaking, and though the exercise can now be shown to have produced a considerable effect on their weight, still it was not sufficient to cause anything like a decrease corresponding to that observed in men occupied constantly at weaving, mat-making, or any laborious trade, and who were excused from the pumps.

The whole advantage of the cessation of pump labour by hand is gained by the men occupied at light trades, and the weavers and mat-makers still continue the least robust among the prisoners.

The following table gives a comparative view of weight sustained during the time that pump labour was enforced, and after the erection of the steam-engine, when it was no longer required of the prisoners; the diet being the same in both cases.

<i>Men worked at the Pump.</i>	<i>Men not worked at the Pump.</i>
After the 1st month—	After the 1st month—
46 per cent. gained weight.	60 per cent. gained weight.
41 per cent. lost weight.	30 per cent. lost weight.
13 per cent. retained weight.	10 per cent. retained weight.
After the 2nd month—	After the 2nd month—
35 per cent. gained weight.	52 per cent. gained weight.
53 per cent. lost weight.	32 per cent. lost weight.
12 per cent. retained weight.	16 per cent. retained weight.
After the 3rd month—	After the third month—
30 per cent. gained weight.	54 per cent. gained weight.
62 per cent. lost weight.	36 per cent. lost weight.
8 per cent. retained weight.	10 per cent. retained weight.

The various articles of diet procured for consumption by the prisoners have been examined at intervals by the medical officer. A recommendation has lately been made to the Board, that cocoa nibs be substituted for flake cocoa, as a cheaper article, and one more easily and satisfactorily examined for purity, while the expense of erecting the apparatus for roasting and grinding is inconsiderable.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of disease among the potatoes supplied to the London market during last year, but few complaints have arisen among the prisoners against this article of consumption, which forms a large ingredient of the diet. The potatoes supplied have certainly not equalled in quality those of former years, but considering the condition of the crop, our supply at Pentonville has been most excellent.

The following is the dietary which has been in use since January, 1844:—

*DIET TABLE.—[Every Day in the Week.]*

Breakfast.— $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, made with 2 ounces of milk and 6 drams of molasses, into  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of liquid cocoa.

Dinner.—4 ounces of meat, weighed when cooked, without bone; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of soup, and 1 lb. potatoes, weighed when boiled.

Supper.—1 pint of gruel, sweetened with 6 drams of molasses.

Bread, 20 ounces per diem.

A liberal allowance of salt.

Soup made with liquor of meat of the same day, strengthened by 3 ox-heads to 100 pints. Barley, peppers, and carrots added, and a seasoning of onions. Gruel,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of oatmeal to 1 pint.

PUNISHMENT DIET.—1 lb. of bread per diem.



Appendix C.

Ventilation, &c.

Physician's Report.

The ventilation and heating of the prison cells continue to be both conveniently and effectively performed by the apparatus described in former Reports.

It has before been stated that the length of the fresh air flues, and of the radiating surfaces for heating, caused the temperature of the air as observed in the cells to vary from that of the external atmosphere in such a manner as to produce an average climate. Observations recently made have also proved that the hygrometric condition of the air is similarly affected, a circumstance which may be considered as assisting greatly in preserving the health of the prisoners.

Drainage.

The drainage of the prison requires no especial remark, it is excellent in every respect as regards the cells, divisions, &c. The drains around the prison walls and the officers houses, are being gradually altered and improved, as the levelling of the ground about the prison proceeds.

G. OWEN REES, M.D.

APPENDIX TO PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Several subjects of considerable interest present themselves for consideration in relation to the health of the prison as compared with published returns from other penal establishments, both in this country and abroad. I shall now proceed to bring these points before the notice of the Commissioners in the form of an Appendix to the yearly Report, inasmuch as they are not usually treated of in the Report of a medical officer. In doing this I beg that the following circumstances may be taken into consideration :—

The period during which Pentonville Prison has been inhabited is inconsiderable in a statistical point of view, when we remember the nature of the subject into which we are inquiring. The prisons of England differ from that of Pentonville in many respects besides the system of confinement, into which it is an especial object to inquire; and the average term of confinement is so much less than that inflicted at Pentonville, that it is scarcely possible to make anything like a just comparison with such institutions.

Again, we must remember, in respect to Pentonville, that the subjects admitted are selected as healthy as possible, a circumstance in favour of the prison; while, on the other hand, the fact of an inevitable transportation following the 18 months' confinement is a cause for depression at Pentonville which is not met with in any other establishment.

With these preliminary remarks, I now beg to draw attention to the following tables, which show, in respect to mortality from all causes, a return greatly in favour of Pentonville. I have reason to believe that the three years, 1843, 1844, and 1845, have been noticed as very healthy in some metropolitan prisons, and a comparison for those years might, therefore, show a closer approximation to the health of Pentonville on the part of such establishments than appears to have pertained in the English prisons during previous years. The returns relating to the prevalence of tubercular cachexia (a term intended to include phthisis and all scrofulous diseases) are very favourable to Pentonville Prison, if we remember the long term of confinement as compared with the average terms in the English prisons, which only amount to a few weeks :—

PRISON.	Deaths from all Causes, per 1,000 per Annum.
Pentonville (for 3½ years)	7·29
Auburn, United States, (1825 to 1840, inclusive)	19·01
Charlestown, United States, (1829 to 1840, inclusive)	19·40
Eastern Penitentiary, United States, (1830 to 1845, inclusive)	21·45
Millbank (during 17 years)	21·89
{ Average from 36 prisons of England (1838 to 1842, males)*	19·62

\* Mortality in Prisons, by Dr. Baly, p. 126.

The average duration of imprisonment at Auburn is three years; at Charlestown, not quite three years; at the Eastern Penitentiary, two years. The return from the Eastern Penitentiary is for deaths among white prisoners only. The proportion of coloured persons at the Auburn and Charlestown prisons is too small materially to influence the figures :—

PRISON.	Deaths per 1,000 per Annum from Tubercular Cachexia, three-fifths of the Pardons added as Deaths.
Pentonville	8·27
English Prisons (average)	7·11
Millbank (1825 to 1842, inclusive)	16·11
Eastern Penitentiary (1830 to 1845 inclusive, whites only)	10·47
Auburn	9·52
Charlestown	10·78

Tubercular cachexia having been always considered one of the chief evils produced by confinement in prisons, it becomes a matter of importance to inquire as to the period at which the disease has shown itself in those subjected to long terms of imprisonment.

As regards Millbank, the third six months of confinement has been an especially fatal period, and the same rule I find holds good to a certain extent at the Eastern Penitentiary.

Thus, if we take either the total number of deaths from the records, or those produced by tubercular cachexia only, it will be found that the first period of six months has been less fatal than the second, and the second less so than the third; there is not, however, anything approaching to the excessive difference noticed at Millbank, and, moreover, the first three of the last six months have been the more fatal to the prisoners.

It must be remembered, however, that the principal disease of prisoners has been consumption or tubercular scrofula; and that it is to the prevalence of this disease, therefore, that we should look to detect the evil effects of imprisonment. Keeping this in view, an examination of the records of the Eastern Penitentiary will show that as many deaths have occurred from this cause between the ninth and twelfth as between the fifteenth and eighteenth months; and that the most fatal period during the 18 months, viz., between the twelfth and fifteenth months, exceeds but in a trifling degree the mortality observed between the ninth and twelfth months.

The chief importance of the observation that the Eastern Penitentiary does not give the same results as Millbank consists in the proof it affords that institutions, differing in sanitary regulations, locality, &c., produce a variation in the degree of increase of mortality at given periods.

The above remarks have had reference to the returns of deaths from tubercular cachexia among the mixed population of whites, mulattos, and blacks confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. The effects of the disease among the whites in no way show themselves in the manner which might have been expected from the experience of Millbank, the third six months showing a much less mortality than the second.

In considering this subject in its relation to the question of determining the length of imprisonment which it may be safe to inflict upon a criminal, we must remember that every new establishment is an improvement on those constructed at an earlier date, and every year is improving the condition even of badly-arranged prisons, and, therefore, but little good can arise from the attempt to fix such a law from the early experience of any institution whatever. It is notorious that tubercular disease is produced among persons at liberty by exactly those conditions which have prevailed in prisons, viz., cold, damp, bad ventilation, and diet. Now this being the case, we cannot justly draw the conclusion that imprisonment necessarily produces the disease, for so far as all records are concerned, with few exceptions, we have disease noted for which a true and sufficient cause may be traced, and one not necessarily connected with imprisonment.

It is highly improbable that imprisonment will ever tend to lengthen life, however carefully the physical condition of the prisoner may be attended to. The depressing emotions inseparable from a state of confinement will be constantly in antagonism to every physical advantage which may be brought to bear on the prisoner; nor must we omit the routine life as a second and important condition, distinguishing the prisoner from the free man, and which may also exert an injurious influence on the frame. Though it may be difficult to prove the assertion, still few will be inclined to deny that the above essential characters of imprisonment tend to the development of tubercular disease: and it may, perhaps, hereafter be shown that, even in a prison, whose inmates may not suffer in this respect more than the general population; the result has been brought about only by the physical advantages counterbalancing the depressing influences sufficiently to preserve an average amount of health.

As regards the question of period, the deaths from all causes at Pentonville are in direct opposition to the experience of Millbank, while the deaths from tubercular cachexia accord somewhat with the rule as obtained from that prison, and form a striking contrast with the deaths among the whites at the Eastern Penitentiary. The returns from Pentonville are, however, at present far too scanty to enable the observer to form a correct opinion on a question of this kind.

In considering the returns of Pentonville (vide Tables), in relation to the prevalence of tubercular cachexia, we shall observe, that the greatest proportion of deaths and free pardons have been for pulmonary consumption. This has made it a matter of interest to inquire into the mortality from this disease among the free population of the metropolis, which is done in the following table:—

*Mortality from Tubercular Disease. Per 1000 per Annum.*

Metropolitan population . . . . .	4.40
Actual mortality of the Pentonville prisoners . . . . .	4.16
Mortality of the Pentonville prisoners, adding all pardons on medical grounds as deaths . . . . .	11.08

Before we draw any conclusion from the foregoing table, it becomes necessary to consider the state of the criminal population in relation to the prevalence of consumption and scrofulous disease. An attempt has been made to arrive at the proportion in which prisoners are liable to such affection by examining a number of criminals on admission, and noting those showing symptoms of phthisis. It has again been presumed that any cases of the disease occurring among such persons during confinement will show the effects of imprisonment in producing the disease. This is not likely to lead to a correct inference; for, in the first place, it is not always possible to detect phthisis when present, and the consumptively disposed must occasionally pass as healthy persons, and thus the per centage of phthisical cases be underrated.

Now, the prisoners arriving at Pentonville have been very generally exposed to causes for phthisical disease, in other prisons.

Such as have symptoms admitting of detection are refused admission; but early cases, and some forms of the disease even when more advanced, are not to be detected; and such cases must constantly pass into the prison, as not affording any grounds for refusal on the part of the medical officer.

The probability of admitting early consumptive cases is thus greatly increased; for, be it remembered, the greater the proportion of such cases presenting themselves, the greater will be the number in whom the disease is latent, or not admitting of detection, though present, and who will in this way gain admission.

The table shows our absolute mortality from phthisis to be less than that of the general population; but we must be considered as having suffered more; for, if we add even three-fifths of our free pardons as deaths, we considerably exceed that average. How far this increase may depend upon the greater

Appendix C.  
Physician's Report.

liability of the criminal population, it is not easy to determine; but there can be little doubt that our results have been influenced to a certain extent by that circumstance. Our *total mortality, even if we add all our pardons as deaths*, but little exceeds that of the general population, being about 1·73 per cent. per annum; a most satisfactory return.

*Ventilation, &c.*

I shall now proceed to make some few remarks upon the plan of supplying and warming air adopted at the prison, and its probable effect upon the inmates.

The general health of the prisoners has been excellently good; and, therefore, so far as experience goes, we may infer that the ventilation by air-flues is not injurious; for, were it otherwise, it is scarcely to be doubted, that prominent evils would have arisen before the present date.

We find, however, on the contrary, that the prisoners, even when occupied at trades requiring considerable exertion, have scarcely ever had occasion to complain of want of air in the cells.

The peculiarities of the system may be shortly described as consisting in the three following conditions:—1st. The air is conducted through long channels previous to being respired. 2ndly. In virtue of such arrangement, an average climate both as to temperature and moisture is maintained in the cells. 3rdly. The air admitted is perfectly diffused, and no draughts created.

In comparing this system of ventilation and heating with that of the ordinary open window and fire-place, as in use in most large establishments, we have to consider the relative advantages of a constant supply of well-diffused air of equable temperature; and, on the other hand, of currents traversing chambers with more or less rapidity, and irregularly heated by radiation.

As regards equability of temperature, it is undoubtedly an advantage to persons affected with pulmonary disease; but how far it may conduce to the preservation of health in persons not liable to such complaints, is a matter of doubt, and there is some reason to believe that the healthy man is benefitted by exposure to cold on occasion, inasmuch as the most powerful and energetic races exist in climates subject to great vicissitudes in this respect; and the artificial means they adopt of guarding against cold, serve but imperfectly to remove the effects of change of season on the human body. Applying this consideration to the case of the Pentonville Prison, we must remember that at all seasons of the year the men are exposed to the weather for an hour a day in the airing-yards, and leave their cells frequently for other purposes, when they respire the air of the corridors. These circumstances must modify the conclusions to be drawn, in respect to Pentonville, from the foregoing general statement.

The mode of supplying air by means of a well-diffused current, entering and proceeding constantly at an equal velocity, I am inclined to consider preferable to the supply afforded by windows, and entering in irregular gusts derived from atmospheric currents. It is certainly the case that air, entering in jets occasionally, produces a very agreeable effect; but this is chiefly grateful either when heat oppresses, or the air of the apartment has become vitiated, neither of which conditions can well be brought about in the cells at Pentonville. The perfect diffusion of the air admitted must be remembered as a great advantage, inasmuch as the whole of the fresh air is made to mix with the vitiated atmosphere in its progress through the cell; whereas air admitted by windows, in jets, is less diffused, and consequently passes off, in great part, without carrying away foul air. In winter, too, the windows could not be opened. There appears, then, every reason to be satisfied with the system at present adopted for the ventilation of the cells, whether the question be considered theoretically, or in reference to my experience at the prison.

I have stated at the commencement of this notice, that an approach to an average climate is produced in the cells by the plan of ventilation. This will be shown by the following observations, founded on extracts from the register of health and weather kept at the prison:—

On the 16th of January, 1846, the external air was saturated with moisture. On the same day the air within the cells showed 7° of dryness.

On the 18th of January the external air was saturated with moisture. On the same day the air within the cells showed 4·6° of dryness. (Degrees of temperature above the dew point.)

This increase of moisture within, on the 18th, was owing to the fact that the 15th, 16th, and 17th had been moister days than the three days preceding the 16th.

On the 16th the air within was at 61°, and the air without at 42°. On the 18th the air within was 61° also, and the air without 40°.

On the 20th of January there were 4·6° of dryness in the external air, and 4·6° also in the internal air, notwithstanding that the internal air was at 61°, and the external air at 46° only. This excess of moisture within was caused by the damp days previous to the 20th January having moistened the fresh air flues.

On the 10th of June, 1846, there were 4·6° of dryness in the external air. The internal air on the same day contained 9·3° of dryness. This difference was owing to the fact, that during the previous days the external air had been much dryer than on the 10th.

If we now take the 12th of June (the two previous days having been moist) we shall find that the external air on that day showed 21° of dryness, while the air of the cells contained only 9·30°; showing that the long air passage had tended to produce a medium climate.

G. OWEN REES.

The following table of temperature, as observed within and without the Prison during February, 1846, shows the regulating power of the heating apparatus to be in full force. The same quantity of fuel was continued every day :—

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Physician's Report.

	Temperature without the Prison.	Temperature within the Prison.		Temperature without the Prison.	Temperature within the Prison.
1846.			1846.		
February 1 . .	46	60	February 15 . .	30	52
" 2 . .	40	58	" 16 . .	32	53
" 3 . .	41	60	" 17 . .	41	56
" 4 . .	37	58	" 18 . .	40	55
" 5 . .	36	59	" 19 . .	41	56
" 6 . .	31	58	" 20 . .	41	56
" 7 . .	43	57	" 21 . .	42	56
" 8 . .	36	56	" 22 . .	43	58
" 9 . .	29	54	" 23 . .	50	58
" 10 . .	25	54	" 24 . .	50	60
" 11 . .	27	52	" 25 . .	50	59
" 12 . .	28	53	" 26 . .	43	61
" 13 . .	32	56	" 27 . .	45	61
" 14 . .	33	52	" 28 . .	45	60

G. OWEN REES.

APPENDIX D.

Appendix D.

EXPENSES of PENTONVILLE PRISON for the Year ending 31st December, 1845.

Expenses of Pen-  
tonville Prison for  
1845.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount of Each.	Total under each Head of Service.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Buildings and Repairs.</i>		
Gas Apparatus and Buildings. . . . .	1,474 11 0	
Steam Engine for Pumping Water, and Building for same . .	398 0 0	
Rooms in angles of Central Hall . . . . .	373 0 0	
Wash-house for families of Officers residing in the Prison } Cottages, and Residence and Workroom for Sempstress . }	211 0 0	
Laboratory and additional Stores . . . . .	258 0 0	
Additions to Boundary Wall, and covering Yards with Gravel	198 0 0	
Signal Bells from Airing Yards, additional Gas Burners, and } alterations to Offices . . . . . }	111 0 0	
Building Repairs, including Materials and Wages to } Workmen . . . . . }	1,116 9 0	
		4,140 0 0
<i>Establishment.</i>		
Salaries of Officers, not including such as are employed in the } Manufacturing Department of the Prison . . . . . }	5,229 16 9	
Salaries of Officers, and of Trades Instructors in the Manu- } facturing Department . . . . . }	1,735 4 8	
Officers' Lodging Allowance . . . . .	134 10 10	
— Rations . . . . .	573 10 0	
Victualling Prisoners . . . . .	3,635 3 11	
Clothing for ditto . . . . .	883 4 1	
Bedding for ditto . . . . .	161 18 5	
Combs and Shaving Articles for Prisoners' use . . . . .	46 2 6	
Extras for Sick Prisoners: Tea, Sugar, Wine . . . . .	130 10 7	
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.. . . .	77 12 7	
Allowance to Prisoners on discharge . . . . .	13 4 9	
Clothing for ditto . . . . .	10 17 8	
Washing and Repairs for Prisoners . . . . .	369 7 1	
Books for Prisoners and for the Chapel . . . . .	71 17 9	
Expenses attendant on Prisoners Transported . . . . .	35 8 8	
Uniform Clothing for Officers: Badges, Making and Repairs	81 6 11	
Coals and Firewood . . . . .	413 18 8	
Gas-light, Candles, Oil, and Matches . . . . .	875 11 9	
Furniture for the Prison generally . . . . .	142 18 10	
Brushes, Brooms, Mops, Pails, &c. . . . .	223 10 7	
Cutlery, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils . . . . .	7 5 2	
Wages for Lighting Fires, Cleansing Offices, Windows, } Stairs, &c. . . . . }	173 14 3	
Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenses of Prisoners . . . .	19 19 10	
Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenses, General Service of } the Prison . . . . . }	246 9 0	
		15,293 5 3
Total of Expenses from 1st January to 31st December, } 1845 . . . . . }		19,433 5 3
Deduct, Amount of Prisoners' Earnings. . . . .	2,849 11 4	
Sale of old Stores . . . . .	16 16 1	
		2,866 7 5
Net Expense . . . . .		16,566 17 10

W. H. WEAVER, Secretary and Accountant.

F

## Appendix D.

Expenses of Pen-  
tonville Prison for  
1845.STATEMENT of the SUMS paid on account of SALARIES to OFFICERS on the Establishment, for  
the Year ended 31st December, 1845.

Departments.	Total of Salaries paid in each De- partment.
<i>For the Commissioners.</i>	£. s. d.
Secretary and Clerk . . . . .	400 0 0
<i>Discipline Officers.</i>	
Governor, Deputy Governor, Clerk, three Prin- cipal Warders, thirteen Warders, and eight extra Warders . . . . .	2,140 12 9
<i>Chaplain's Department.</i>	
Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain, Schoolmaster, and two Assistants . . . . .	970 0 0
<i>Medical Department.</i>	
Medical Officer, Resident Surgeon, and Infirmary Warder . . . . .	458 2 9
<i>Steward's Department.</i>	
Steward, Clerk and Assistant, Porter, Cook and three Assistants, Baker and Assistant. . . . .	627 18 11
<i>Manufacturer's Department.</i>	
Manufacturer, Clerk, fifteen Trades Instructors, two Instructors' Assistants, and two Porters . . . . .	1,735 4 8
<i>General Service of the Prison.</i>	
Clerk of Works, Engineer, two Messengers, two Gate Porters, Gardener, Stoker, and Lamp- lighter . . . . .	633 2 4
	6,965 1 5

W. H. WEAVER, *Secretary and Accountant.*A NOMINAL LIST of all OFFICERS and SERVANTS on the Establishment on 1st January, 1846,  
showing the Department in which Employed, the Nature of their Office, Amount of Salary,  
and other Emoluments received by each.

Name.	Office.	Salary per Annum.	Other Emoluments.
<i>For the Commissioners.</i>			
William H. Weaver . . . . .	Secretary and Accountant . . . . .	£. s. d. 300 0 0	
Francis Murphy . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	100 0 0	Rations.
		400 0 0	
<i>Discipline Officers.</i>			
Robert Hosking . . . . .	Governor . . . . .	600 0 0	House.
William H. Foster . . . . .	Governor's Clerk . . . . .	100 0 0	Rations.
Terence Nulty . . . . .	Chief Warder . . . . .	100 0 0	Rations and Apartments.
Charles Hill . . . . .	Principal Warder . . . . .	75 0 0	"
John Jenkins . . . . .	"	75 0 0	"
John Smart . . . . .	Warder . . . . .	63 0 0	"
Archibald McConochie . . . . .	"	60 0 0	"
Nicholas Neville . . . . .	"	60 0 0	"
William B. Wood . . . . .	"	60 0 0	"
George W. Hillyard . . . . .	"	60 0 0	"
David Adamson . . . . .	"	60 0 0	Rations and Lodging-money.
Adam Corrie . . . . .	"	60 0 0	"
Henry Huddy . . . . .	"	60 0 0	"
Thomas Everett . . . . .	"	60 0 0	Rations and Apartments.
William Keating . . . . .	"	60 0 0	"
Henry Crawley . . . . .	"	60 0 0	"
Senthill Lindsey . . . . .	Extra Warder . . . . .	55 0 0	"
Charles Baillie . . . . .	"	55 0 0	"
Duncan Stewart . . . . .	"	55 0 0	"
James Buckland . . . . .	"	55 0 0	"
William Kirk . . . . .	"	55 0 0	"
David Darling . . . . .	"	55 0 0	"
		1,943 0 0	
<i>Chaplain's Department.</i>			
Rev. Joseph Kingsmill . . . . .	Chaplain . . . . .	400 0 0	House.
Rev. John T. Burt . . . . .	Assistant Chaplain . . . . .	200 0 0	"
John Wilson . . . . .	Schoolmaster . . . . .	150 0 0	"
Eli Mitchell . . . . .	Assistant Schoolmaster . . . . .	120 0 0	
Charles Gregg . . . . .	"	100 0 0	
		970 0 0	

A Nominal List of all Officers and Servants, &c.—*continued*.

## Appendix D.

Expenses of Pentonville Prison for 1845.

Name.	Office.	Salary per Annum.	Other Emoluments.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
George Owen Rees . . .	Medical Officer . . .	£. s. d. 300 0 0	Apartments and Rations. ,,
Charles Bradley . . .	Resident Surgeon . . .	100 0 0	
William Lintou, Jr. . .	Infirmary Warder . . .	60 0 0	
		460 0 0	
<i>Steward's Department.</i>			
William Gibbs* . . .	Steward . . . . .	100 0 0	House.
John Bennett . . .	Steward's Clerk . . .	100 0 0	Rations.
Arthur Bennett . . .	,, Assistant . . .	15 12 0	,,
Joseph Thorp. . . .	,, Porter . . . . .	55 0 0	Rations and Lodging-money.
James Somerville . . .	Cook . . . . .	60 0 0	Rations and Apartments.
John Beckley. . . .	Assistant Cook . . . .	60 0 0	Rations and Lodging-money.
Richard Cray. . . .	,, . . . . .	60 0 0	,,
William Robinson . . .	,, . . . . .	50 0 0	Rations.
George Goodburn . . .	Baker . . . . .	65 0 0	,,
Henry Godley . . . .	,, . . . . .	65 0 0	,,
		630 12 0	
<i>Manufacturer's Department.</i>			
William Gibbs . . . .	Manufacturer . . . . .	100 0 0	Rations.  <

\* Mr. Gibbs being both Steward and Manufacturer, at a salary of £200 per annum, with a house, a moiety of his salary is charged to each department.

W. H. WEAVER, *Secretary and Accountant.*

## Appendix E.

Despatch from C.  
J. Latrobe, Esq., to  
Lord Stanley.  
April 7, 1845.

## APPENDIX E.

COPY of a DESPATCH from C. J. LATROBE, Esq., to Lord STANLEY.

MY LORD,

*Melbourne, Port Phillip, 7th April, 1845.*

It is my duty to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th October, 1844, referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the projected removal of a certain class of prisoners from the Pentonville Prison to these colonies, under the name of "Exiles," and notifying to me that a certain number of such convicts, after passing a probationary period in the above prison, were on the point of sailing for Launceston, in the ship "Sir George Seymour."

Your Lordship will doubtless have been made aware, by the official correspondence of his Excellency, Sir George Gipps, that in consequence of the disposition manifested by certain classes of the inhabitants of Port Phillip to welcome the introduction of the exiles into the district, and to furnish them with employment, all immediate steps for the formation of such a labour depôt, as suggested by your Lordship in the despatch of the 27th July, 1844, have been suspended.

The "Sir George Seymour," upon her arrival at Hobart Town, was directed to proceed with 174 exiles, under charge of Surgeon Superintendent Hampton, to the port of Geelong. She arrived there on the 19th ultimo. The surgeon superintendent reported in the most favourable terms of the general conduct of the exiles during the voyage; and I am happy to bear my testimony to the excellence of the internal arrangement and the order that had been established on board, under Mr. Hampton's experienced management.

It will be gratifying to your Lordship to learn, that not the slightest difficulty has arisen in the way of the exiles finding immediate employment. Before the general landing took place on the 22nd ultimo, 55 of their number had been engaged at rates of wages varying from 18l. to 20l. sterling per annum. On the 29th March, I am informed there were only 19 of the entire number awaiting engagements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. LATROBE,  
*Superintendent of Port Phillip.*

*Convict Ship "Sir George Seymour," Hobart Town,  
3rd April, 1845.*

SIR,

IN compliance with your Excellency's orders, I have the honour to forward the enclosed remarks, &c., on the conduct of the prisoners brought out from England under my charge on board this ship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
*Surgeon Superintendent.*

*His Excellency Sir E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.*  
&c. &c. &c.

On the mornings of the 28th and 29th October, 1844, 345 convicts were sent on board the ship "Sir George Seymour," direct from Pentonville Prison, where they had been shut up in separate confinement for periods varying from 15 to 22 months.

I experienced some difficulty at first in berthing and arranging these men, who, apparently, from not having been associated together for some time, were slow in comprehending orders, and equally slow in obeying them, although evidently tractable and willing; in fact they had lost their gregarious habits, and did not again acquire them until after some weeks.

The sudden change from great seclusion to the bustle and noise of a crowded ship produced a number of cases of convulsions, attended in some instances with nausea and vomiting, in others simulating hysteria, and in all being of a most anomalous character. The recumbent position, fresh air, mild stimulants, &c., were found beneficial in all these cases, and after three days the convulsions disappeared.

We left Woolwich on the 9th November, but were detained in the Downs by contrary winds and bad weather until the 21st. We then sailed with a fair wind, and, without calling at any intermediate port, anchored off Hobart Town on the 27th February, 1845.

From the first day of embarkation, persevering and very successful efforts were made to establish order and method amongst the prisoners. To prevent the possibility of mistakes or disputes, the written regulations and daily routine entered in the commencement of my journal were not only hung up in a conspicuous part of the prison, but often read and explained to the convicts, and in a short time were so thoroughly understood and acted upon, that there was no confusion whatever on board, every man knowing exactly what he was required to do.

During the first three weeks after embarkation, stormy wet weather, sea sickness, and the short November days, prevented much being done in forming schools; but as soon as possible, the men were examined, placed in classes, and in a great number of instances made most pleasing and satisfactory progress, labouring with great diligence to benefit and improve themselves, in which they were most zealously assisted by the prisoner monitors in charge of the respective classes.

I enclose a summary of the educational improvement on board, which is most highly creditable to the men, considering the unavoidable obstructions to school business produced by bad weather, want of room, and other causes, on board a crowded ship.

Sunday-schools were also established specially for the religious instruction of the convicts, and were evidently more valuable in consequence of the attendance being altogether voluntary. One hundred and ninety-eight of the prisoners attended these schools with great diligence, and there is every reason to believe, much profit.

Divine service was performed morning and evening every Sunday after the embarkation of the convicts; the Church of England service and a sermon being read each time. The morning services were conducted by myself, the evening by the religious instructor. To improve the prisoners' minds, as well as to increase their self-respect and estimation of each other, a certain number of the most intelligent were selected, and encouraged to deliver lectures to their fellow-prisoners, in the evenings, on instructive and interesting subjects; and many of these lectures, as well as the attentive manner in which they were listened to, would have done credit to similar meetings of free men having much greater pretensions.

Among the subjects selected by the lecturers, I may mention—The advantages of education; The use and abuse of music; Comparative anatomy; English history; The origin of names; Universal history; Astronomy; Poetry; Ornithology; Characteristics of the human race; Circulation of the blood; The duties of domestic servants; Architecture; &c.

A weekly newspaper was also proposed, edited, and carried on by the prisoners in a very highly creditable manner. In fact, every possible means were used to excite and keep up a healthy, vigorous, manly tone of mind amongst the convicts, and with the most pleasing results.

As an opinion prevails very generally that the separate system in force at Pentonville Prison weakens the mind, and often causes insanity, I feel bound to state in the most emphatic terms that it did not produce the slightest mental imbecility in any of the 345 men under my charge, and that, in my opinion, their minds were in a much more healthy state than is usual amongst ordinary convicts, or even any similar number of men of the same station in life. The only mental effect I observed has been already noticed, for want of a better term, as the loss of gregarious habits.

During the time the convicts were on board, 64 were put on the sick list, and only one died at sea. Such an exceedingly good state of health may, in part, be attributed to the free ventilation kept up in the prison, and the strict cleanliness of the men's berths, persons, clothing, &c.

The only punishment found necessary during the voyage was putting five men in solitary confinement for short periods.

With reference to the conduct of the prisoners, there can be no better proof of my confidence in their good intentions than the fact that during the time they were on board the "Sir George Seymour," the prison doors were opened every morning at daylight, never again locked until sunset; and the whole 345 men, except at school hours, allowed to be on deck at the same time, although the guard consisted of 30 soldiers only, and sometimes from misconduct, sickness, and other causes, not more than five soldiers in the watch on deck. In short, I have been for years familiar with the convict service at sea, have come out to this and the neighbouring colony in charge of emigrants, male and female convicts, and served in the highly disciplined ships of war, yet I never met with anything to equal the uniform orderly good conduct of the prisoners on board the "Sir George Seymour."

During the time these men were under my charge I was generally amongst them from daylight until after sunset, and never heard one make use of an oath, or even intemperate language; never saw or heard any quarrelling or fighting, but on the contrary they had, in general, a quiet, subdued, thoughtful manner most pleasing to observe, and calculated to inspire the greatest confidence in their good intentions.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that I have been cheered and encouraged to labour and tax my energies to the utmost for the benefit, comfort, and improvement of the prisoners, by seeing them all so contented and anxious to behave well. Although I feared at first that in taking charge of these men under novel and somewhat difficult circumstances, I had incurred very grave and unusual responsibility, yet, in the end, my mind has been completely relieved from anxiety on this subject, and the enclosed copies of addresses presented by all the exiles to the assistant superintendent and myself at the termination of the voyage, prove not only that strict and impartial discipline will ultimately produce the greatest amount of comfort and contentment, but will also, in part, show that I have faithfully, and to the utmost of my ability, carried out the views of all who are interested in the welfare of the Pentonville prisoners.

(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON.

Surgeon Royal Navy and Surgeon Superintendent  
Convict Ship "Sir George Seymour."

3rd April, 1845.

SUMMARY of EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT of the 345 MEN on board the "Sir George Seymour," from Embarkation to Debarkation.

On Embarkation.		On Debarkation.	
Reading:—		Reading:—	
Read well . . . . .	144	Read well . . . . .	182
„ tolerably . . . . .	51	„ tolerably . . . . .	114
„ imperfectly . . . . .	132	„ imperfectly . . . . .	48
„ scarcely at all . . . . .	18	„ scarcely at all . . . . .	
		Dead . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	345	Total . . . . .	345





of Her Majesty for full pardon, they cannot be justly held to belong to a very degraded class of the community, either at home or in the colonies.

" If, under this point of view, they have an advantage over the ordinary classes of prisoners transported to these colonies, the circumstances under which they have left the mother country and performed the voyage, and the character which they are free to assume on their arrival here, save them from that degradation of mind and body which, in the majority of instances, must await prisoners transported in the ordinary way, and leading the life of convicted felons among their fellows in these colonies, must also be alleged in their favour.

" As to the colony, there can be no doubt that, situated as we are in Port Phillip, we ought to consider the acquisition of labour upon such terms as it is now offered, provided it be of the description we want, and not really in itself of an objectionable character, a great boon. I am aware that a diversity of opinion on such a point may be expected. I cannot consider that the opinions expressed by the local public press carry much weight on this or any other subject. I am aware that there are many within my district who, even at this hour, would gladly welcome the authorized introduction of even convict labour. My own wish, as I believe his Excellency is aware, would have been to have dispensed with convict labour entirely; to have seen every prisoner of the Crown and ticket-of-leave holder withdrawn from my district; and to have been able to command a steady stream of really useful free immigration from the mother country; and were I placed in any colony of Great Britain, at a distance from the theatre of transportation, I should probably say that, however pressed for labour, I would much rather the Home Government sent their exiles somewhere else.

" But here I cannot see the justice of an outcry against their introduction to my district; we may consider an absence of convict labour would add to our character of purity as a country, and so far I believe it would; but were his Excellency pleased to withdraw all the prisoners of the Crown of every description, over which the Government assumes direct control, to-morrow, how are we to keep the expirée, the holder of conditional pardon, without our borders?

" Believing that the Home Government does its duty, and acts up to its principles in selecting the exiles, I must presume that these belong to a higher and better class than the former, and I do not see the reasonableness of the outcry that would deprive the colony of the advantage of their services. For my part, in the present state and prospects of my district, I should be strongly inclined to set the advantage of an importation, free of all charge to the colony, of some hundreds of able-bodied and promising men per annum, against any odium that might attach to the country for affording a retreat to a class of men whose crimes were, perhaps, in most cases, even in the opinion of their judges, venial, and who, having evinced fitting repentance for them, have received Her Majesty's pardon. I have little doubt that the view I take will be participated in, upon reflection, by a considerable body of the colonists.

" With especial regard to the moral and physical advantage of the exiles, and the suggestions for the ultimate disposal of such as may be sent out, contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, I may be permitted to remark that, to send them to Van Diemen's Land, where it appears that the supply of labour is far greater than what is required, and where there are, it is said, between 5000 and 6000 prisoners, of what is considered the best class, who ought to be now in private service, but who remain a dead weight upon the hands of Government, would appear both useless and inexpedient. Besides, in that colony, however free by the terms of their pardon, they would inevitably be mixed up and classed with the prisoner population, from which, for their own sakes, it were better that they were altogether separated; even to the eastern portion of New South Wales, the latter, if not the former, objection might present itself.

" I would suggest that, in the Port Phillip district, where I consider the demand for labour (a demand that would steadily augment, provided the squatter could secure a more certain tenure of his station), would insure ready employment for any number of 'exiles' of proper character and description that the Home Government would send.

" The latter objection to their introduction here, to which I have adverted, could scarcely exist, particularly if his Excellency would accede to a request which I should earnestly make, in the event of its being determined that any considerable number of these exiles should be sent to Port Phillip, which is, that all prisoners of the Crown, properly so called, of every class (and they are comparatively few), should be withdrawn from Port Philip, and the district held in future altogether relieved from their introduction.

" I am, &c.,

(Signed)

" C. J. LA TROBE.

" *The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.*"

Appendix E.

Despatch from Mr.  
La Trobe to Sir  
George Gipps.

**LONDON:**  
**Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons, Stamford-street,**  
**For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.**

# **SEVENTH REPORT**

OF THE

## **GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

OF

## **PRISONS IN SCOTLAND,**

TO

**THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BART.,**

**ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE,**

OF

**THEIR PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT 2 & 3 VICT., c. 42.**

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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**LONDON:**

**PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

**1846.**



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# SEVENTH REPORT

OF

## THE GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND ;

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1845.

---

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BART.,  
*One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

CHAMBERS OF THE BOARD,  
*Edinburgh, 11th February, 1846.*

SIR,

In pursuance of the Scottish Prisons Act of 2 and 3 Vict., c. 42, we have to report to you our proceedings during the year 1845 ; and, referring to the 8th and 40th sections of the statute, as showing generally the matters which our Annual Reports are required to contain, we propose that, as usual, the present Report shall be comprehended under the following heads, viz.—

Introduction.

- I. Our Proceedings with relation to the General Prison at Perth.
- II. Our Proceedings with relation to the Local Prisons.
- III. A Statement of our Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1845, and Proceedings relative thereto ; and,
- IV. An Estimate of the Funds which we shall require in the execution of our Statutory duties during the current year 1846.

The full details of all these proceedings—embracing a great variety of matters which the limits of our Report necessarily prevent us from adverting to—are contained in our Minutes, and those of our Committees ; and we annex hereto a Statement of the dates of Meetings of the General Board, and of the names of the Members composing our several Committees, and the dates of their Meetings.

App. No. I.

We shall notice in this Report, under the appropriate heads, the various alterations and modifications of the law as established by the original Prisons Act, which have resulted from the operation of the provisions of the recent amending statute, and by which certain imperfections which had been found to exist in the original Act have been removed.

We now proceed to report to you our Proceedings during last year, in the usual order.

### I.—PROCEEDINGS WITH RELATION TO THE GENERAL PRISON.

The General Prison, as formerly reported, contains 360 available cells for the confinement of prisoners, and is divided into two departments—one consisting of 260 cells for male prisoners, and the other of 100 cells for female prisoners. It also includes an Hospital for the accommodation of insane prisoners connected with the General Prison, containing three large rooms, capable of accommodating from sixteen to eighteen prisoners, with a cell for refractory lunatic prisoners, a room for the keeper, a bath, and other conveniences ; and an Hospital for sick prisoners in the same building, though quite separate from the other, consisting of ten large cells, five of which, on the ground floor, are set apart for males, and five on the upper floor for females. The access to the cells for the males and females is by different doors, with suitable apartments for the keepers, baths, and other conveniences.

Extent of Accommodation.

B



Works ordered to  
be executed in 1845.

Chapel.

Airing-yards for  
Hospitals, &c.

State of Buildings.

App. No. II.

Ventilation

The chief works at the Prison which we directed to be executed in the course of last year, consist of the Chapel—the Plans of which are fully described in our Sixth Report—the airing-yards, also there described, for the sick and insane prisoners, in connexion with their respective Hospitals—and an additional glazed sash in the window at each end of the Prison corridors, in conformity with Dr. Reid's original plans. The walls, roofs, and plaster-work of the Chapel have been completed, and the interior fittings are ready to be put up, when the plaster is sufficiently dry to admit of its being done with safety, which our Architect states will be in less than a month hence. We have the satisfaction, therefore, of knowing that the prisoners will, in a very short time, enjoy the great advantage which we are satisfied they must derive from the addition of a Chapel to the Prison Establishment, and which nothing but the inadequacy, till lately, of the funds at our command, prevented us from affording to them sooner. The airing-yards for the sick and insane prisoners have also been completed; and the additional sashes in the windows of the corridors fitted up.

Our Architect visited the Prison frequently during the year, and duly reported to us on the state of the Buildings and Establishment generally, in so far as falling within his department. We beg to refer to a Report on their state which he presented to us at the close of last year, from which it appears as at that time to have been satisfactory.

In our Sixth Report, presented to you in February, 1845, we informed you that the ventilation of the Prison was then in a very efficient state. At that time the prisoners had the power of opening to a small extent their cell windows, in order to regulate the temperature—a power which, according to circumstances, they were in use, with the sanction of the Prison authorities, pretty generally to take advantage of. In June last, however, it appeared that this power afforded to the prisoners a means of communicating with each other, which the Governor reported led to inconvenience, and the necessity of punishment; and on his report we directed the cell windows to be permanently fixed, thus leaving the ventilation to be effected by the ventilating apparatus, independently of any aid from the windows. In August the Governor reported that the ventilation in many of the cells had become unsatisfactory since the cell windows had been closed; and in the same month, the Director who visited the Prison (the Solicitor-General) made a special and most minute inquiry into the whole subject of the ventilation, which was subsequently considered with much deliberation and anxiety by us. We directed our Architect carefully to examine into, and report on the state of the ventilation, and suggest such remedial measures as he deemed suitable; and ultimately we put ourselves into communication with Dr. Reid, whom we fully informed of the circumstances, and requested to point out to us what in his opinion ought to be done. We received an elaborate report from Dr. Reid, by which it appeared that a limited use of the cell windows had been intended by him to be included in the original arrangements for effecting the ventilation; and the power of partially re-opening them as formerly having, on the recommendation of Dr. Malcom, the surgeon, been restored to the prisoners, the good effects of this measure immediately became apparent, and the ventilation of the Prison has since been, and now is, as efficient as it was prior to the cell windows being closed. The Governor reports, too, that the practice of attempting to communicate by means of the cell windows is no longer resorted to.

Number of Pri-  
soners at close of  
1844.

Mode in which  
Prison was filled  
in 1845.

At the close of the year 1844, on 31st December, the number of prisoners remaining in custody in the General Prison was 308, of whom 233 were males, and 75 were females.

During the year 1845, such cells as became vacant in the General Prison were filled by prisoners transmitted thither under the sentences of the Criminal Courts, in accordance with regulations, specifying the description of prisoners to be received into the General Prison, which we framed, and which received your approval *ad interim*, under sections 5th and 6th of 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 34, and which are reported in our Sixth Report.

During the greater portion of the year, we found, as we had anticipated, that the operation of these Rules was such as to keep the cells full, or nearly full, without leading to more prisoners being sentenced to confinement in the General

Prison than the extent of accommodation would allow. Towards the close of the year, however, owing, probably, in a great measure to a diminution in the number of those descriptions of offenders for whose offences the criminal courts deemed imprisonment the appropriate punishment, the operation of the Rules was less satisfactory, the number of prisoners transmitted to the Prison having fallen considerably short of that for which accommodation existed. We are now considering whether, by some alteration of the Rules, this state of matters, which, it is proper to observe, may possibly prove only of a temporary character, may not be remedied, and we expect very soon to submit to you the result of our deliberations.

The total number of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during the year 1845 was 233, of whom 160 were males, and 73 were females; and which, added to the number remaining in custody at the close of the preceding year, as above stated, viz., 233 male, and 75 female prisoners, shows the total number in confinement during the year to have been 541, of whom 393 were males, and 148 were females.

Number of Prisoners in 1845.

The following Table shows the periods of the sentences of imprisonment, and the ages:—1st, Of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during the year 1845, including those prisoners admitted in previous years, who remained in custody at the close of 1844; 2ndly, Of those who were liberated during 1845, either by expiration or remission of their sentences, or who died; and 3rdly, Of those who remained in custody at the close of 1845:—

Sentences and ages of Prisoners.

		AGES.																		Total.	
		15 Years and under.		16 Years and above 15.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>1. ADMITTED IN 1845, INCLUDING THE PRISONERS IN CUSTODY AT CLOSE OF 1844.</b>																					
Sentence of																					
12 months and under 18		6	3	44	10	69	28	34	27	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	158	70		
18 months & under 2 years		6	..	49	6	40	21	48	23	12	7	8	1	2	3	..	..	165	61		
2 years and upwards		1	..	27	..	20	4	15	6	6	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	70	17		
Total . . . .		13	3	120	16	129	53	97	56	21	8	8	7	4	5	1	..	393	148		
<b>2. LIBERATED OR DEAD, IN 1845.</b>																					
Sentence of																					
12 months and under 18		2	1	13	3	29	10	17	10	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	66	26		
18 months & under 2 years		2	..	17	2	19	6	27	9	12	6	8	1	2	3	..	..	87	27		
2 years and upwards		1	..	15	..	10	2	10	3	5	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	42	12		
Total . . . .		5	1	45	5	58	18	54	22	20	7	8	7	4	5	1	..	195	65		
<b>3. IN CUSTODY AT CLOSE OF 1845.</b>																					
Sentence of																					
12 months and under 18		4	2	31	7	40	18	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	44		
18 months & under 2 years		4	..	32	4	21	15	21	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	34		
2 years and upwards		..	..	12	..	10	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5		
Total . . . .		8	2	75	11	71	35	43	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	83		

The following Table shows the number of prisoners sent to the General Prison from each County respectively, during last year, including those remaining in confinement therein at the close of 1844, and the total number of days of imprisonment of such prisoners during last year,—being the Table according to which a calculation is to be made of the proportions of assessment on the several Counties, for the current expenses of the General Prison during the year 1845, in pursuance of the 37th section of the original Act. It will be kept in mind, that under the original statute it had been provided, that all the expenses of the General Board, as well as those of the General Prison, excepting the salary of the General Board's Secretary, were to be defrayed by assessment upon the Counties of Scotland and Burghs situated therein, and they were so defrayed until the 1st of September, 1844; on and after which date, as enacted by the 2nd section of the recent statute, the Counties were relieved from payment of any portion of the expenses of the General Board.

Number of Prisoners from each County, and duration of Imprisonment during the Year 1845.

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration in Days of their Imprisonment.	COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration in Days of their Imprisonment.
Aberdeen . . . . .	22	5,104	Brought forward . . . . .	314	68,469
Argyle . . . . .	2	261	Kinross . . . . .	3	513
Ayr . . . . .	20	3,606	Kirkcudbright . . . . .	332	39,221
Banff . . . . .	1	95	Lanark . . . . .	2	271
Berwick . . . . .	4	454	Linlithgow . . . . .	2	271
Bute . . . . .	1	231	Nairn . . . . .	1	55
Caithness . . . . .	5	804	Orkney . . . . .	3	482
Clackmannan . . . . .	4	988	Peebles . . . . .	23	5,949
Dumbarton . . . . .	12	2,913	Perth . . . . .	27	5,798
Dumfries . . . . .	164	36,834	Renfrew . . . . .	5	1,158
Edinburgh . . . . .	6	686	Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	9	740
Elgin . . . . .	19	4,249	Roxburgh . . . . .	10	3,248
Fife . . . . .	40	8,945	Selkirk . . . . .	3	865
Forfar . . . . .	4	936	Stirling . . . . .	5	760
Haddington . . . . .	9	2,286	Sutherland . . . . .		
Inverness . . . . .	1	83	Wigtown . . . . .		
Kincardine . . . . .			Zetland . . . . .		
Forward . . . . .	314	68,469	Total . . . . .	541	118,490

Number of Prisoners at the close of 1845.

At the close of last year, viz., on 31st December, 1845, the number of prisoners remaining in custody in the General Prison was 281; of whom there were 198 males, and 83 females. The following Table shows the number of these prisoners who will be liberated monthly, by expiration of their sentences:—

	Males.	Females	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.
In 1846, January . . . . .	21	6	27	Brought forward . . . . .	145	67	212
.. February . . . . .	10	2	12	In 1846, November . . . . .	18	6	24
.. March . . . . .	6	2	8	.. December . . . . .	8	3	11
.. April . . . . .	17	13	30	In 1847, January . . . . .	6	1	7
.. May . . . . .	19	7	26	.. February . . . . .	2	1	3
.. June . . . . .	7	5	12	.. March . . . . .	4	15	19
.. July . . . . .	14	10	24	.. April . . . . .	8	1	9
.. August . . . . .	7	2	9	.. May . . . . .	2	1	3
.. September . . . . .	20	10	30	.. June . . . . .	3	..	3
.. October . . . . .	24	10	34	.. August . . . . .	1	..	1
Carried forward . . . . .	145	67	212	.. October . . . . .	1	..	1
				Total . . . . .	198	83	281

Liberation of Prisoners by expiration or remission of sentence.

Deaths.  
App. No. III.

Health of Prisoners.

During last year, 191 male and 65 female prisoners were liberated by expiration, and 4 male prisoners by remission of their sentences.

No prisoner was liberated during the year on account of sickness.

Three deaths of prisoners occurred at the General Prison during the year, and we annex a Report by the Governor and Surgeon containing full particulars with relation to these cases. One of the prisoners—who were all males—died from rheumatism, which went to suppuration. This prisoner had been completely worn out from previous dissipation. Another died of scrofula, for which complaint he had his right leg amputated, above the knee, a year or two before he came to the Prison. The disease had spread to the mesenteric glands, preventing nutrition from food, and causing vomiting and purging to a degree which could not be stopped. The third died of epilepsy, of long standing, and its consequences.

The general health of the prisoners has been very favourable; and of the deaths which occurred, being, as above-mentioned, only three during the year, while the average daily number of prisoners was 324, none was caused by any circumstance connected with the locality or management of the Prison. The Surgeon reports that the Prison continues to enjoy that complete immunity from infectious or contagious disease which had from the first characterized it, and that he has no apprehension of any such disease occurring. The average daily number of sick has been three, and only 15 cases of what may be called serious

disease have shown themselves throughout the year. The Surgeon adds, that the Prison dietary is good, wholesome, and sufficient,—the cleanliness of the prisoners well preserved,—their clothing ample and satisfactory,—and the warmth and ventilation of the Prison in a comfortable and healthy state. We refer to the Surgeon's Report, which will be found in the Appendix.

App. No. IV.

Referring to former Reports for a detail of the arrangements which we have made to ensure a sufficient amount of active exercise being given to the prisoners, especially to the younger males, we have to report that the prisoners have enjoyed exercise daily throughout the year in their respective airing-yards and galleries, under the inspection of the exercising warders, assisted by sub-warders. The average daily time for exercise allowed to each prisoner has been one hour and five minutes, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the course of the autumn, however, stiffness of the limbs exhibited itself among the juvenile male prisoners, but which has for the present been overcome by care and increased exercise. The health of the prisoners in this respect is a subject which we feel claims from us constant and the most vigilant attention, and we have impressed on those of our number who officially inspect the Prison, the necessity of having it always particularly in view.

Exercise in relation to Health.

With reference to the department of, educational, and moral and religious instruction, we refer to the three Reports by the Chaplain of the General Prison, which will be found in the Appendix, and which fully detail, as well the mode in which the Chaplain and the different teachers execute the duties respectively incumbent on them, as the results of their labours, so far as these can be ascertained or appreciated. The Chaplain states that the prisoners in general acquire, in a surprisingly short time, a facility in reading, writing, and cyphering, and the Tables which are given in his reports afford a very pleasing view of their progress in these attainments. He also states the progress made by them in religious knowledge to have been satisfactory and very encouraging, and that the library is in constant requisition—the books, both religious and secular, being read with great avidity and much advantage. He adds, that the majority of the prisoners were in use to express to him, with apparent earnestness, their hope of being yet able to become useful and industrious members of society. The Chaplain states himself to have been highly satisfied with the zeal and efficiency, both of the male teachers, four in number, who officiate under his own superintendence, and of the female teachers, two in number, who are superintended by the Matron.

Educational, and Moral and Religious Instruction. App. No. V.

The Rules to which the Chaplain refers in his several Reports, are a series of interim regulations which were framed by a Special Committee of our number, about the time when the present Chaplain was appointed to his office, and were communicated to him by us for his guidance. Under one of these Rules it is the duty of the Chaplain to open communications, when it is thought expedient, with the friends of a prisoner, with a view to the prisoner's benefit, and to obtain their assistance in procuring a situation for the prisoner on his release; to endeavour in all cases, in concert with the Governor or Matron, to obtain, if possible, suitable situations for prisoners, to which they may go immediately after liberation; and to endeavour to keep up, as far as practicable, either directly or by means of ministers of religion, or other benevolent persons, residing in the places to which liberated prisoners belong, a communication with such prisoners, so as to exert an influence in preventing them from recurring to habits of crime. We have much reason to be satisfied with the manner in which this important duty has been performed,—the result being that of the 260 prisoners, viz., 195 males and 65 females, who were liberated during the year, no fewer than 114, viz., 81 males and 33 females, have obtained employment, and are now, so far as can be ascertained, conducting themselves well.

During last year the prisoners have been more fully employed than in any preceding year, although the number engaged in working at trades, properly so called, has been somewhat smaller than formerly, which the Governor accounts for by the circumstance that of the prisoners admitted during the year, very few possessed any previous knowledge of a trade, while the period of imprisonment of many was not sufficiently long to admit of their receiving such instruction in the knowledge of a trade as could render them able to

Labour.

practise it efficiently. Such prisoners, therefore, were necessarily employed in mat-making, winding, and other inferior kinds of work, according to their several capabilities. Such manufactures as were carried on met with a ready sale; the orders obtained, indeed, far exceeding what the prisoners could execute. The gross profits arising from the whole work of the Prison during the year, amounted to 1077*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and the net sum available for the Prison was £886 8*s.* 0*d.* We refer to the Governor's Report, which will be found in the Appendix, for full details in connexion with this subject.

App. No. VI.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The Governor reports that the prisoners generally had shown an anxiety to acquire habits of industry, cleanliness, and order; and their conduct during the year appears, from the comparatively small number of punishments which it was found necessary to inflict, to have been, on the whole, good.

Expenditure connected with the Prison.

The Governor's Report concludes with a classified view of the Expenditure connected with the General Prison (exclusive of the expenditure on the labour account), for the year 1845, and the cost per head of the prisoners, to which we beg to refer. In the formation of an establishment so extensive as the General Prison, on a system containing much that was novel, it was obviously difficult to estimate the expense, in each of its various departments, which would necessarily and properly be incurred, so as best to ensure its giving effect to the provisions, and accomplishing the objects of the statute under which it was established. Experience alone could enable us to decide whether, or, in what degree, the establishment which, with such advice and assistance as we had access to, we originally authorized at the General Prison, might fall short of or exceed what was suitable or necessary. We have all along had the various considerations connected with this subject fully in view, and from time to time made such alterations and modifications in different departments, as were suggested to us by the experience we had acquired from our observation of the practical working of the establishment. Our attention throughout last year has been especially and unremittingly directed to this important subject; and our Committees on the General Prison and on Finance, and those of our number who from time to time visited the Prison, have continued to make the most searching and minute investigations into every branch of the expenditure, with a view to its being placed on the most economical footing possible, consistently with the due maintenance of the efficiency of the establishment. We have satisfaction in stating, that we have thus been enabled to introduce measures by which a material reduction of expense in various departments has been effected; and that the total amount of the expenditure connected with the establishment, which was incurred last year, has been considerably less than that incurred in any former year. We insert in the Appendix a Table exhibiting various details in relation to this subject.

App. No. VII.

Superintendence of General Prisons, Buildings, &c.

The interim arrangement, which we mentioned in our last Report we had made with our Architect, with a view to his superintendence and regular inspection of the Prison Buildings, &c., has proved useful, and still subsists.

Officers.  
App. No. VIII.

We annex a Table of the whole establishment of officers in the General Prison, as on the 31st December last, with their several salaries, wages, and allowances.

Inspection of Prison by Visiting Directors.

Throughout last year the system of inspection of the General Prison by our own members has been duly acted on, Directors having been appointed each month to officiate as Visitors. The character of the inspections has been of the most comprehensive and searching kind, embracing everything connected with the prisoners, the Prison buildings and grounds, and the economy, discipline, and management, of the establishment, extending even to the most minute details. The limits of our Report necessarily preclude us from doing more than indicating a few of the more important points to which the attention of the Visitors was given on the occasion of their respective visits, which, it is proper to add, took place without the Governor being apprized of the time when the visits were to be paid, so that no preparation could be made with a view to them. On each occasion, every individual prisoner, male and female, was seen and conversed with, apart from the presence of any Prison Officer. The work of each prisoner was examined—his progress in the different branches of education inquired into—and his state, as regarded health and

comfort, ascertained. Any complaint which he might have to make was received and investigated, every prisoner having been informed by the Chaplain, on admission, that such a privilege was to be enjoyed by him, so that every prisoner might be able to derive from the privilege its full advantages. Our Visitors also directed their attention specially to the subject of the ventilation of the Prison,—a subject which, upon more occasions than one, led to very laborious and minute investigations, followed by highly salutary results. The various details connected with the very important subject of the exercise given to the prisoners, and its effects with reference to their strength and general health, were most carefully examined into. The discipline of the Prison, and especially the matter of punishments for Prison offences, was fully investigated. The condition of the Prison and the Prison buildings, with reference to order and cleanliness, and the state of the Prison grounds, were ascertained on each occasion by personal inspection. The several modes in which the prisoners were employed, and the means which might be most beneficially and profitably adopted, with a view to affording them useful employment, as prescribed by the statute, as well as the qualifications and efficiency of the teachers appointed to instruct them in their different trades, formed constant subjects of scrutiny and consideration. The suitableness and sufficiency of the Prison diet was regularly tested. The Prison books and accounts, the stock of manufactures, the supplies in store of provisions and other furnishings for the use of the Prison, passed under inspection. The Governor and other chief officers of the Prison were communicated with by the Visitors, and full information received from them on every subject which called for it; and, when required, our Architect was also in attendance to afford similar information with reference to his own department. Occasionally, such special matters connected with the Prison, as demanded investigation on the spot, or as to which personal communication with the Governor, or some other officer was desirable, and which had been accordingly remitted by us to the next Visitors, were considered and discussed. The Visitors on each occasion reported to us very fully their whole proceedings, with such suggestions and recommendations as occurred to them. The Reports thus made were carefully considered by us, and we have derived from them much useful information, and many valuable suggestions. The experience which we have now had of this system of inspection has been such as to justify us in stating, that our expectation that it would be productive of advantage in the highest degree to the well-being and well-working of the whole Prison establishment, has been realized.

Having thus reported our chief proceedings during last year, in the administration of the General Prison, we have further to mention various minor or incidental proceedings which appear worthy of being brought under your notice.

Incidental Proceedings.

The Governor has continued to make Returns weekly, on each Monday, of all prisoners admitted into, and liberated from the General Prison during the preceding week; and Returns weekly and monthly, according to the Schedule in the Appendix of our Fourth Report. He also makes each week elaborate Returns applicable to the consumption of coals and gas, which afford, too, the means of instituting a comparison between the consumption of each week and that of the corresponding week of the preceding year.

Returns by Governor.  
Admission and Liberation of Prisoners.  
Condition of Prison.  
Consumption of Coals and Gas.

With reference to the claim alluded to in our last Report, as having been made by the Police Commissioners of Perth, under the Perth Police Act, we beg to state, that acting on an opinion with which we were favoured by the Lord-Advocate and the Solicitor-General, we entered into negotiations with the Commissioners with a view to an adjustment, which is now on the point of being brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Claim of Police Commissioners of Perth.

On consideration of a petition by a prisoner confined in the General Prison, to be allowed the use of certain books belonging to him, which he stated to be in the possession of the Governor, we authorized the Governor to permit the prisoner to have the use of any of these books which the Chaplain might deem unobjectionable, and fit and proper for the perusal of a person in the prisoner's situation.

Prisoner's application for the use of his own Books.

Having learned, by the Report of a Director who visited the Prison in April last, that a practice existed of allowing some of the prisoners to begin work

Discontinuance of work at an untimely hour.



at an hour so early as to interfere with the regular hours of rest of the prisoners in general, and which had become the subject of complaint, we instructed the Governor to take measures for putting an end to this practice.

Manufactures  
should not be sold  
below the Market  
Price.

In consequence of a representation made to us by Mr. Alston, treasurer of the Asylum for the Blind at Glasgow, we instructed the Governor to put himself into friendly communication with Mr. Alston, and endeavour to make such arrangements with him, with a view to the regulation of the sale of the manufactures produced at the General Prison and at the Asylum for the Blind respectively, as might preclude the existence of any ground, or appearance of ground, for complaint in future, that the Prison manufactures were sold at prices below those for which similar articles could be made in the Asylum; and we pointed out to the Governor that no reason existed why the manufactures of the Prison should be sold below the market prices, and that if this had been done to any extent it was an abuse, and not a necessary consequence of employing prisoners in useful labour.

Additions to Prison  
Library.

On recommendation by the Chaplain, we authorized certain suitable additions, which included a stock of well-selected tracts for the use of the female prisoners, to be made to the Prison Library, and from which the Chaplain states much benefit to have been derived.

Practical Working  
of the third of the  
Rules regulating  
the admission of  
Prisoners into the  
General Prison.

In the course of the year, representations were made to us by several County Prison Boards remonstrating against the practical working of the third of the Rules regulating the admission of prisoners into the General Prison, which prescribes that "no prisoner shall be received into the General Prison who shall be ascertained, to the satisfaction of the surgeon of the General Prison, not to be in such a state of bodily and mental health as to be qualified for reception therein." After communication with the surgeon, we informed the County Boards, that the rejection of prisoners transmitted to the General Prison was a matter which was regulated by the above rule, and which rule was imperative on us. We have remitted the subject to our Committee on the General Prison, to consider whether an alteration in this Rule might not be proper.

A great variety of other incidental proceedings connected with the General Prison, in many instances founded on suggestions contained in the reports made to us by the visiting Directors, took place during the year, although not of a nature, or of sufficient importance, to call for special notice in this Report.

## II.—PROCEEDINGS WITH RELATION TO LOCAL PRISONS.

Efficient co-operation  
of County  
Boards.

We have the satisfaction to report, that in the performance of our duties of regulating the construction and management of the Local Prisons in Scotland, during the year 1845, we have continued to receive from the County Prison Boards the same cordial and efficient co-operation which we have had occasion to mention in all our preceding Reports.

Establishment of  
County Boards.

In conformity with previous practice, we, in the month of March last, made such alterations on the Table of Establishment of County Prison Boards, reported for the preceding year, as were required, in order to enable us to give the right of representation in suitable proportions to the different bodies entitled to it, and to give a proper number of members to each County Board, for the then ensuing year. We refer to a Table in the Appendix, showing the number of members in each of the County Prison Boards of Scotland, and the names of their Chairman and Clerk.

App. No. IX.

Our Report with respect to Local Prisons will be divided, as usual, into two branches;—1. Our proceedings with respect to providing Prison accommodation in the several Counties; and, 2. Our proceedings in the exercise of our power of regulating the management and discipline of the Local Prisons.

### 1. PRISON ACCOMMODATION.

Separate System.

In our preceding Reports we have mentioned our desire to provide for each County in Scotland, Prison accommodation for its criminal prisoners on the separate system; and that we think the best mode of doing so is, in general, to have in each County only one Prison sufficiently large, to which all pri-

soners sentenced to imprisonment in the County for considerable periods, should be transmitted, while the other Prisons should be no larger than is necessary for the exigencies of the districts in which they may be situated. We also reported the measures in progress for providing Prison accommodation, and that although additions had been consented to be made to the ordinary maximum assessment leviable under the Prisons Act for building purposes in several of the Counties, yet in many of them the available funds were inadequate to provide sufficient Prisons. We trust that the provisions of the recent Statute, by the 30th and 32nd sections of which the Assessment for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, leviable under the 30th section of the original Act, is continued for the period to which that Act is thereby extended, and by which also increased facilities are given for raising funds, where necessary, by voluntary assessment, may suffice in most instances to supply the deficiency.

We have, in the meanwhile, to state that, in addition to the Counties reported last year as having consented to additional assessments, the county of Dumbarton has agreed to an additional assessment, and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling, each to a further additional assessment, for the purpose of building Local Prisons. The total amount of additional assessments on the several Counties, to which the local authorities have given their consent, and which have been sanctioned and apportioned by us, is as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Argyle, in equal portions in 1844 and 4 succeeding years .	2500	0	0
Banff, in equal portions in 1843 and 2 succeeding years .	2200	0	0
Berwick, in the year 1841 .	1070	0	0
Clackmannan, in equal portions in 1843 and 6 succeeding years .	1064	0	0
Ditto in equal portions in 1845 and 5 succeeding years .	528	0	0
Dumbarton, in equal portions in 1845 and 6 succeeding years .	910	0	0
Fife, in equal portions in 1841 and 8 succeeding years .	5000	0	0
Haddington, in equal portions in 1843 and 6 succeeding years .	2000	0	0
Ditto in equal portions in 1845 and 4 succeeding years .	1000	0	0
Inverness, in equal portions in 1841 and 8 succeeding years .	8059	0	0
Kincardine, in 1841, and yearly during the original Act .	76	16	10
Linlithgow, in equal portions in 1843 and 6 succeeding years .	1785	0	0
Nairn, in equal portions in 1841 and 9 succeeding years .	1130	8	4
Peebles, in equal portions in 1842 and 6 succeeding years .	1400	0	0
Ross and Cromarty, £350 in 1841, and £5500 in equal portions in 1842 and 7 succeeding years .	5850	0	0
Stirling, in equal portions in 1841 and 7 succeeding years .	5000	0	0
Ditto, in equal portions in 1845 and 3 succeeding years .	4000	0	0
Selkirk, in the year 1842 .	179	10	11
Sutherland, in equal portions in 1842 and 6 succeeding years, but the distribution of the portions applicable to the years 1846, 1847, 1848, has been altered, and commuted for an annual sum of £88 10s. during 1846 and 14 succeeding years .	2360	0	0
Wigtown, in 1842, and yearly during the original Act .	200	0	0

Although it is to be regretted that, notwithstanding what has been done to provide sufficient and suitable accommodation, too many of the Prisons of Scotland are still far from admitting of the full adoption of the separate system of imprisonment, it should be observed that this remark applies chiefly to those counties which have consented to additional assessments for building purposes, and in which, therefore, measures are in progress for supplying the deficiency.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon us, we have, after communication with the County Boards, issued various Declarations, legalizing or discontinuing Prisons; and we beg to refer to a Table of such Declarations hereto annexed, showing the date, extent, and effect of each. It will be seen that we have discontinued various small Prisons, which had been reported by the County Boards as not being constructed and fitted up in the requisite manner; and we

Declarations legalizing or discontinuing Prisons.  
App. No. X.  
Small Prisons.



are in course of taking measures for the discontinuance of others in a similar situation, of which, we are happy to add, the number is now very limited.

- Aberdeen.* **ABERDEEN.**—(2nd Rep. 19 and 85; 3rd Rep. 8; 4th Rep. 16; 5th Rep. 15; and 6th Rep. 17.)
- Aberdeen.* **Aberdeen.**—The Prison at Aberdeen, the chief Prison of the county, contains ample accommodation for the enforcement of the separate system, and it is in full operation.
- Peterhead.* **Peterhead.**—We have legalized a newly erected Prison at Peterhead, the seat of a Sheriff Court. It consists of six cells, a bath-room, a keeper's house containing three apartments, and other requisite accommodation. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.
- Fraserburgh and Huntly.* **Fraserburgh and Huntly.**—We have approved, on report of our Architect, of plans for new Prisons at Fraserburgh and Huntly, the former to consist of two cells and a keeper's house, and the latter of three cells a keeper's house, and a magistrates' room.
- Funds.* **Funds.**—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, amounts to £734 17s. 11d.
- Argyle.* **ARGYLE.**—(2nd Rep. 20 and 83; 3rd Rep. 9; 4th Rep. 16; 5th Rep. 15; and 6th Rep. 17.)
- Inveraray.* **Inveraray.**—The additions to, and alterations on, the Prison at Inveraray, which in our last Report we mentioned as being near completion, and the nature of which we fully described, have now been completed; but the County Board have reported to us that the Prison is not yet ready for the reception of prisoners, in consequence of a defect in the heating apparatus, which the architect is taking measures to remedy.
- Campbelltown.* **Campbelltown.**—We have approved of a site and plans for a new Prison at Campbelltown, which is to contain six cells for male prisoners, two cells for female prisoners, a large cell, and another for debtors, an apartment for a washing-house, in which there will be placed a bath, some store-places, and other conveniences, with an airing-yard, and a keeper's house of four apartments. The building will be properly warmed, ventilated, and supplied with water, and is to be surrounded with a boundary wall 15 feet in height, within which an enclosure will be formed for keeping coals, and for other purposes. The County Board have reported to us that contracts have been entered into, and that they expect the works will be completed in the month of July next.
- Tobermory.* **Tobermory.**—The County Board have reported to us that the Prison at Tobermory has been improved and repaired. We had already intimated to them our opinion that further accommodation ought to be provided at this town, which is the seat of a Sheriff Court, and the subject is now under our consideration.
- Fort-William.* **Fort-William.**—We have approved of resolutions by the respective authorities interested, with a view to the formation of a union of the counties of Argyle and Inverness, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a common Prison, on a suitable plan, at Fort-William, which is the seat of a Sheriff Court; and we have been in communication with the Prison Boards of each of these Counties, with respect to the measures necessary to be adopted for carrying the resolutions into effect.
- Lochgilthead.* **Lochgilthead.**—The County Board last year submitted to us plans for a new Prison at Lochgilthead, to consist of a keeper's house and four cells, arranged as on the model plan No. 3, to be properly warmed and ventilated, and surrounded by a boundary wall. Over the prison and keeper's house a court-room, witness-room, and retiring room are to be erected, having a separate access by a staircase provided for the purpose. The estimated cost of the whole was stated to be £690, of which £290, being the cost of erecting the court-room, &c., were proposed to be provided by a private subscription. We approved of these plans, provided the private subscription could be obtained. The County Board have reported to us that they have not yet entered into contracts for the erection of the Prison, as they have not yet obtained the full sum proposed to be raised by

subscription, and they are anxious to be enabled to proceed with the building of the court-house, at the same time with that of the Prison.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, amounts to £328 3s. 4d. As formerly reported, we had authorized the County Board to obtain a cash-credit from the National Bank of Scotland, to the extent of £2200, on security of the assessments under section 36 of the original Prisons Act for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of that Act. An addition to the ordinary assessment of £2500, to be raised in equal portions in 1844, and the four succeeding years, has been consented to by the local authorities. Funds.

*AYR.*—(2nd Rep. 22 and '90; 3rd Rep. 10; 4th Rep. 17; 5th Rep. 16; and *Ayr.* 6th Rep. 18.)

*Ayr.*—This Prison, which is the chief Prison of the County, does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate system being fully observed. Ayr.

*Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, and Cumnock.*—There is a suitable small Prison of three cells, with keeper's house, &c., at each of these places. These Prisons are legalized for the reception of criminal prisoners, but, as regards convicted prisoners, only for periods not exceeding ten days. Stewarton, Largs  
Saltcoats, and  
Cumnock.

*Other Prisons.*—The County Board have it in contemplation to provide a suitable new prison at Kilmarnock, and such farther accommodation at other places as may be required for the County. Other Prisons

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £434 5s. 10d. Funds.

*BANFF.*—(2nd Rep. 24 and 85; 3rd Rep. 11; 4th Rep. 17; 5th Rep. 17; and *Banff* 6th Rep. 19.)

*Banff.*—The new Prison at Banff, the County town, which was last year completed and legalized by us as a place of confinement for all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, appears to contain sufficient accommodation for the confinement of prisoners on the separate system. Should further accommodation be found necessary, the Prison is so constructed, that at a very moderate expense eight cells might be added to the existing building. The County Board having brought before us an application by the Commissioners of Supply of the County, for a gratuitous re-conveyance in their favour of the old Prison, for the purpose of providing accommodation for Courts of Justice in terms of the statute, we acquainted the County Board that we saw no objection to the arrangement. Banff

*Keith.*—There is a small Prison at Keith, consisting of two cells, with keeper's house, &c., recently erected and legalized by us for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, but in the case of convicted prisoners, only for periods not exceeding ten days. Keith.

*Aberchirder.*—On the recommendation of the County Board, concurred in by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, we have discontinued the small Prison at Aberchirder. Aberchirder.

*Cullen.*—We have approved, on report by our Architect, of plans for a new Prison to be erected at Cullen. The Prison is to consist of two cells, with a keeper's house and the usual conveniences attached, and is to be surrounded by a boundary wall nine feet in height. Cullen.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £128 18s. 4d. We formerly reported that an addition thereto of £2200, to be raised in equal portions in the year 1843 and two following years, had been consented to by the local authorities; and that, with our sanction, a credit to the extent of £2850, on security of the assessment, under section 36 of the original Act, had been obtained by the County Board from the National Bank of Scotland. Funds.

*BERWICK.*—(2nd Rep. 26 and 94; 3rd Rep. 11; 4th Rep. 17; 5th Rep. 17; and 6th Rep. 19.) Berwickshire.

*Greenlaw.*—The separate system is in full operation in the Prison at Greenlaw, which is the chief Prison of the County. We formerly reported that there had Greenlaw

been some difficulty with respect to heating this Prison properly; but the County Board have informed us that it has now been completely obviated.

**Dunse, Lauder, and Coldstream.**

*Dunse, Lauder, and Coldstream.*—There is a suitable small Prison at each of these places, legalized for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, for periods not exceeding 14 days.

**Earlston and Aytoun.**

*Earlston and Aytoun.*—As it appeared that the small Prison at each of these places was in use chiefly for the reception of persons placed there by constables for temporary security, prior to committal by the warrant of a magistrate, a purpose to which, consistently with the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, printed in the Appendix to our Sixth Report, legal Prisons cannot competently be applied, we, after communication with the County Board, deemed it proper to discontinue both these buildings as Prisons. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

**Funds.**

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £99 15s. 10d., and an addition of £1070 for the year 1841, was consented to and assessed. In order to meet the expenditure which has been incurred in providing the Prison accommodation required, it will be necessary to continue the ordinary annual assessment during the whole period of the original Act.

**Bute.**

*BUTE.*—(2nd Rep. 28 and 84; 3rd Rep. 12; 4th Rep. 18; 5th Rep. 18; and 6th Rep. 20.)

**Rothsay.**

*Rothsay.*—The Prison at Rothsay, which is the chief Prison of the County, appears to contain sufficient accommodation to admit of these separate confinement of prisoners.

**Lamlash.**

*Lamlash.*—We have legalized a newly erected Prison at Lamlash, in the Island of Arran, containing two cells, keeper's house, &c. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

**Funds.**

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £47 18s. 4d.

**Caitness-shire.**

*CAITHNESS.*—(2nd Rep. 28 and 79; 3rd Rep. 12; 4th Rep. 18; 5th Rep. 18; and 6th Rep. 20.)

**Wick.**

*Wick.*—The Prison at Wick, which is the chief Prison of the County, and to which a keeper's house, bath-room, &c., have recently been added, contains sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be anticipated. The County Board have reported to us that, in order to extend and improve the airing-ground attached to this Prison, they have it in contemplation to enclose and add to the existing Prison-yard a piece of ground, which, as we reported last year, they had acquired from the Magistrates of Wick.

**Thurso.**

*Thurso.*—In our Sixth Report we mentioned that the County Board contemplated the erection of a small Prison at Thurso. In June last they transmitted to us an extract from the Commissioners of Supply of the County, stating that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the erection of a Prison at Thurso is not at present called for; and in this opinion both the County Board and we have concurred.

**Funds.**

*Funds.*—The annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £121 5s. 10d.

**Clackmannanshire.**

*CLACKMANNAN.*—(2nd Rep. 28 and 82; 3rd Rep. 12; 4th Rep. 18; 5th Rep. 18; and 6th Rep. 20.)

**Alloa.**

*Alloa.*—We fully described in our Sixth Report the newly erected Prison at Alloa, which was completed and legalized for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners in the year 1844. This Prison, which is the sole Prison of the County, contains sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be expected.

**Funds.**

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £95 16s. 3d. We formerly reported that an addition thereto of £152 per annum, for the year 1843 and the six following years, had been consented

to by the local authorities, and that we had obtained from the Bank of Scotland, on security of these assessments, two credits, one amounting to £550 and the other to £900. During last year, a farther addition to the said assessment of £88 per annum, for the year 1845 and five following years, has been consented to, and a credit obtained from the said Bank on the security thereof of £450.

**DUMPARTON.**—(2nd Rep. 28 and 76; 3rd Rep. 13; 4th Rep. 18; 5th Rep. 19; *Dumbartonshire.* and 6th Rep. 20.)

*Dumbarton.*—The Prison of Dumbarton, which is the chief Prison of the County, does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate system being observed. An addition to it would be desirable, and is in contemplation.

*Helensburgh and Kirkintilloch.*—There are suitable small prisons at Helensburgh and Kirkintilloch, each consisting of three cells, keeper's house, and other conveniences, which are legalized as places of confinement for prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, but, in the case of convicted prisoners, only for periods not exceeding ten days. *Helensburgh and Kirkintilloch.*

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £157 15s. 10d. An addition thereto of £130 per annum, for the year 1845 and six following years, has been consented to by the local authorities. *Funds.*

**DUMFRIES.**—(2nd Rep. 28 and 92; 3rd Rep. 14; 4th Rep. 19; 5th Rep. 19; *Dumfriesshire.* and 6th Rep. 21.)

*Dumfries.*—We have to repeat the opinion expressed in our last, and several of our preceding Reports, that the existing Prison at Dumfries is unfit for its purposes. During last year we have had much communication with the County Board, in order to arrangements being made for providing a suitable Prison. Towards the close of the year, the County Board agreed that our Architect should visit Dumfries, to inspect the Prison buildings and premises, which he has accordingly done, and his Report, we trust, will enable some definite arrangement ere long to be made.

*Annan.*—There is a suitable small Prison, recently erected, at Annan, consisting of three cells and a keeper's house, which is legalized for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, but in the case of convicted prisoners only for periods not exceeding ten days. *Annan.*

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £285 5s. 5d. *Funds.*

**EDINBURGH.**—(2nd Rep. 30 and 88; 3rd Rep. 14; 4th Rep. 19; 5th Rep. 20; *Edinburgh.* and 6th Rep. 21.)

*Edinburgh.*—We mentioned in our last Report, that an extensive and important addition to the Prison of Edinburgh was going on under the immediate superintendence of our own Architect, by whom the plans were prepared. The works continue to be steadily proceeded with. *Edinburgh.*

*Canongate.*—For reasons similar to those fully detailed in our last Report, we agreed, on the application of the County Board, to continue the Canongate Prison as a place of confinement for civil prisoners, until the addition to the Prison of Edinburgh above referred to, and which includes suitable accommodation for civil prisoners, shall be completed and legalized. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix. *Canongate.*

*Musselburgh.*—There is a small Prison at Musselburgh, suitably constructed and fitted up, containing three cells for prisoners, two large rooms, two store places and other conveniences, together with a keeper's house. This prison is a legal place of confinement for criminal prisoners, but in the case of convicted prisoners only for periods not exceeding thirty days. *Musselburgh.*

*Lock-up-house of Edinburgh.*—The provisions of the Statute are carried out in the Lock-up-house of Edinburgh, as far as practicable under existing circumstances. In July last, we communicated to the County Board a recommendation by Mr. Hill, the Inspector of Prisons, that, if practicable, a Prison containing from thirty to forty cells, with three or four larger ones, should be built adjoining the new Police Prison which is about to be erected in Edinburgh, so *Lock-up-house of Edinburgh.*

as to supersede the use of the present Lock-up-house, and obviate the constant trouble and annoyance caused at the chief Prison by prisoners remanded for further examination, and prisoners sentenced to only a few days' confinement, being taken there. The County Board reported to us, that there was no vacant space adjoining to or in the vicinity of the new Police Buildings, on which such a Prison as that recommended by Mr. Hill could be erected, and that, besides, looking to the probable amount of funds at the command of the Board for further building purposes, and considering that it was in contemplation to make various alterations and improvements on the late Bridewell, or centre division of the Prison of Edinburgh, the County Board were of opinion that it would not at present be safe to venture upon the erection of a new and separate building, such as Mr. Hill recommends. The County Board at the same time stated, that while, for these reasons, they were precluded from entertaining Mr. Hill's proposal, they were of opinion, that it is highly expedient, that remanded prisoners should be kept completely secluded from prisoners of other descriptions, and that they had under consideration the subject of providing accommodation for this purpose.

Leith.

*Leith.*—This prison consists of a keeper's house of two apartments, three large cells, a store-closet, and other accommodation, on the upper floor, and a large strong cell on the floor below. It was legalized by us in 1844 for the reception of criminal prisoners, but in the case of convicted prisoners only for periods not exceeding three days. In the course of last year the County Board intimated to us their opinion and desire, that the period for which prisoners might be confined in this Prison should be extended to thirty days, which, on the report of Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, we did not deem to be expedient, but we agreed to extend the period to ten days, provided the County Board carried into effect certain recommendations respecting that Prison made by Mr. Hill. The County Board having subsequently reported to us that these recommendations had all been carried into effect, we, on their application, legalized the Prison accordingly for the last mentioned period. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Funds.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £1462 2s. 6d. As formerly reported, we authorized the County Board to obtain a cash credit from the Bank of Scotland to the extent of £13,500, on the security of the assessment under section 36 of the original Act, as extended by the recent statute, for the year 1845 and twelve succeeding years.

Elgin.

ELGIN.—(2nd Rep. 32 and 80 ; 3rd Rep. 15 ; 4th Rep. 19 ; 5th Rep. 21 ; and 6th Rep. 22.)

Elgin.

*Elgin.*—The Prison at Elgin, the county town, which is legalized for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, contains sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be expected.

Forres.

*Forres.*—We have approved of a report by our Architect, on amended plans which the County Board submitted to us for a new Prison at Forres, to contain three cells and other conveniences. We have transmitted this report to the County Board for their consideration.

Funds.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £105 17s. 11d. A cash credit has been obtained to the extent of £650, on security of this assessment for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of the original Prisons Act.

Fife.

FIFE.—(2nd Rep. 32 and 96 ; 3rd Rep. 16 ; 4th Rep. 20 ; 5th Rep. 21 ; and 6th Rep. 23.)

Cupar.

*Cupar.*—The Prison at Cupar, the county town, which was completed in 1844, and legalized by us for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, contains ample accommodation for the confinement, on the separate system, of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be expected.

Dunfermline.

*Dunfermline.*—There is a suitable Prison at Dunfermline, the seat of a Sheriff Court, newly erected and legalized as a place of confinement for all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. It contains a keeper's house, a prison-kitchen

two cells for debtors or sick prisoners, and eighteen other cells, with baths, store-places, airing-yard, and all the usual conveniences and arrangements of a first-class Prison. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix for the date and effect of the Declaration which we issued legalizing this Prison, and discontinuing the former Prison at Dunfermline.

*Pittenweem and Newburgh.*—The Inspector of Prisons having recommended that the Prisons at Pittenweem and Newburgh should be discontinued as legal places of confinement, we communicated that recommendation, in which we concurred, to the County Board, who reported to us their opinion that these Prisons should be continued, provided the magistrates of Pittenweem and Newburgh would in each case give a house in connection with the Prison. We informed the County Board that, while it would be quite necessary, if these Prisons are continued, that a house should in each case be provided for a resident keeper and matron, and that such other alterations should be made as would render the building suitable for permanent Prisons, the plans of the keeper's houses, and alterations referred to, must of course be submitted to us for our sanction. Pittenweem and Newburgh.

*Kirkcaldy.*—After communicating with the County Board, we have discontinued the Prison of Kirkcaldy for the reception of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding thirty days; and we have discontinued the Prisons at Inverkeithing and Kinghorn as legal places of confinement. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix. Kirkcaldy.

*St. Andrews.*—The County Board have not reported to us what measures they contemplate with reference to the small Prison at St. Andrews, the only other small Prison in the County, and which is not constructed and fitted up in conformity with the views stated in our Fourth Report. We have in the meantime deferred deciding on the course which may be expedient to adopt with reference to this Prison. St. Andrews.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £454 17s. 6d. As formerly reported, an addition thereto of £5000, to be raised in equal portions in 1841 and eight succeeding years, has been consented to by the local authorities, which we agreed should be applied to the erection of the new Prisons at Cupar and Dunfermline. Funds.

*FORFAR.*—(2nd Rep. 38 and 88; 3rd Rep. 16; 4th Rep. 20; 5th Rep. 22; *Forfar* and 6th Rep. 24.)

*Dundee.*—We have legalized the extensive addition to the Prison of Dundee, which we mentioned in our Reports of the last and preceding year as being in progress. The Prison, as now constituted, consists of 144 cells for criminal prisoners, 3 rooms and 8 cells for civil prisoners, 2 reception cells, 4 small rooms for warders, 3 small apartments used as store-rooms, and for other purposes, prison-kitchen, with store-room for provisions, washing-house, laundry, drying-room with drying oven, room for holding prisoners' clothes with fumigating oven, and several other small apartments used for Prison purposes, with a shower-bath and two ordinary baths. There are suitable houses for the governor, matron, and senior male warder. Dundee.

*Forfar.*—There is a recently erected Prison at Forfar, which is the county town, legalized for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, containing a keeper's house and office, a debtor's room, washing-house with a bath-room in it, 11 cells for criminals, several store-places, and other conveniences. The arrangements of the buildings are such, that, if requisite, this Prison can be easily enlarged at any future period. Forfar.

*Montrose.*—We have legalized the Prison of Montrose, as recently altered and enlarged for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions. The Prison, as now constituted, contains 14 cells, a large room, kitchen, and washing-house; a bath-room, three store-closets, keeper's house, and other conveniences. The airing-yard is situated at the back of the Prison. Part of it is roofed in, and enclosed with a stone-wall and grated front. The remainder of the ground, which is used as a back-yard, is enclosed by a stone-wall of eleven feet high. Montrose.

- Arbroath.** *Arbroath.*—There is a recently erected Prison at this place, legalized for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, for periods, in the case of convicted prisoners, not extending to three months, and containing seven cells, bath-room, keeper's house, and other conveniences.
- Brechin.** *Brechin.*—The newly erected Prison at this place, which we legalized in 1844 for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, but with, in the case of convicted prisoners, a limitation of the period to ten days only, contains four cells, and a keeper's house, with store places and other conveniences.
- Kirriemuir and Carnoustie.** *Kirriemuir and Carnoustie.*—With concurrence of the County Board, we have discontinued the small Prisons at Kirriemuir and Carnoustie as legal places of confinement. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.
- Funds.** *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £707 13s. 9d. As formerly reported, we authorized the County Board to obtain a cash credit from the National Bank of Scotland to the extent of £4300 on security of the assessment, under section 36 of the original Act, for the year 1843 and six succeeding years.
- Haddington.** *Haddington.*—(2nd Rep. 40 and 89 ; 3rd Rep. 17 ; 4th Rep. 20 ; 5th Rep. 23 ; and 6th Rep. 24.)
- Haddington.** *Haddington.*—The new Prison at Haddington, which we have described in our Sixth Report, is in progress of erection.
- North Berwick and Dunbar.** *North Berwick and Dunbar.*—The County Board have not reported to us any arrangements with a view to the improvement of the small Prisons at North Berwick and Dunbar. The latter of these Prisons has, as mentioned in our Sixth Report, been discontinued as a place of confinement for a longer period than ten days at one time of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.
- Funds.** *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £135 6s. 8d. Additions thereto have been consented to by the local authorities, viz., £2000 to be levied in equal portions in 1843 and the six succeeding years, and £1000 in equal portions, in 1845 and the four succeeding years.
- Inverness.** *Inverness.*—(2nd Rep. 40 and 76 ; 3rd Rep. 18 ; 4th Rep. 21 ; 5th Rep. 23 ; and 6th Rep. 25.)
- Inverness.** *Inverness.*—Referring to our previous Reports, we have now the satisfaction of stating, that we expect to have immediately submitted to us plans for a new Prison, on a suitable scale, to be erected at Inverness, the county town.
- Portree and Lochmaddy.** *Portree and Lochmaddy.*—We have, on our Architect's report, approved of plans for the erection of Prisons at Portree and Lochmaddy, the former to consist of a keeper's house and six cells, with bath-room and other conveniences, and the latter of a keeper's house and four cells, with a court-room above them. Both buildings are in progress, and will be completed in the course of next spring.
- Fort William.** *Fort William.*—We have approved of resolutions by the respective authorities interested, with a view to the formation of a union of the counties of Inverness and Argyle, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a common Prison on a suitable plan at Fort William, which is the seat of a Sheriff Court ; and we have been in communication with the Prison Boards of each of these counties, with respect to the measures necessary to be adopted for carrying the resolutions into effect.
- Funds.** *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £313 7s. 1d., and, as formerly reported, an additional assessment has been consented to, of £8059, to be levied in equal instalments, in the year 1841, and eight succeeding years.
- Kincardine.** *Kincardine.*—(2nd Rep. 42 and 86 ; 3rd Rep. 18 ; 4th Rep. 21 ; 5th Rep. 24 ; and 6th Rep. 25.)
- Stonehaven.** *Stonehaven.*—There is a suitable Prison at Stonehaven, the county town, containing fifteen cells, with lobbies, passages, bath-room, and other conveniences ; including a house for the keeper, and provided with an enclosed airing-ground



and exercising-yard. This Prison is legalized for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, and possesses ample accommodation for the separate confinement of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be expected.

*Laurencekirk and Inverbervie.*—There is a small Prison, consisting of two cells and a keeper's house, at each of these places, both recently erected, and legalized for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, for periods, in the case of convicted prisoners, not exceeding ten days. Laurencekirk and Inverbervie.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £113 18s. 4d., and, as formerly reported, an addition thereto has been consented to of £76 16s. 10d. yearly, during the existence of the original Act. Funds.

KINROSS.—(2nd Rep. 42 and 83 ; 3rd Rep. 19 ; 4th Rep. 21 ; 5th Rep. 24 ; Kinross.  
and 6th Rep. 25.)

*Kinross.*—We have legalized, for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, the Prison of Kinross, as recently altered and enlarged, but excluding therefrom a cell or lock-up house behind the keeper's house. This Prison, which is the sole Prison in the County, consists, as now constituted, of six cells for criminals, two apartments for debtors, a kitchen and washing house, a keeper's house of three apartments, with a bath, an exercising yard, and other conveniences. This Prison possesses ample accommodation on the separate system for the prisoners of the County. Kinross.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £88 15s. 5d. Funds.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—(2nd Rep. 42 and 93 ; 3rd Rep. 19 ; 4th Rep. 22 ; 5th Rep. 24 ; Kirkcudbright.  
and 6th Rep. 26.)

*Kirkcudbright.*—The Prison at Kirkcudbright, which is the chief Prison in the stewartry, appears to contain sufficient accommodation, or very nearly so, to admit of the full observance of the separate system. Kirkcudbright.

*Maxwelltown and Creetown.*—The only other small Prison in the County is the Prison at Maxwelltown,—the small Prison at Creetown having been, in the course of last year, discontinued by us as a legal place of confinement, on recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons, concurred in by the County Board. Maxwelltown and Creetown.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £144 14s. 7d. As formerly reported, we obtained from the Bank of Scotland, on security of this assessment, for the year 1843 and the succeeding years of the original Prisons Act, a cash credit to the extent of £800. Funds.

LANARK.—(2nd Rep. 44 and 73 ; 3rd Rep. 20 ; 4th Rep. 22 ; 5th Rep. 25 ; Lanark.  
and 6th Rep. 26.)

*Glasgow.*—In September last, on application of the County Board, proceeding on a recommendation by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, with a view to a saving of expense in the management of the Prison of Glasgow, and to admit of the south branch of that Prison being closed, when not really required, we approved of the civil prisoners being removed from the south to the north branch of the Prison, and of the south branch being for the future reserved chiefly for the reception, in case of need, of such of the male criminal prisoners as there might not be room for in the north branch, and as, from their age and other circumstances, might be considered least susceptible of reformation or improvement. We at the same time informed the County Board, that care must be taken that this arrangement should not interfere with the due maintenance of the separate system of confinement for criminal prisoners. Glasgow.

*Hamilton and Lanark.*—The Prisons at these places, as formerly mentioned, were recently altered, enlarged, and greatly improved. We have under our consideration plans for additional airing-yards at Hamilton. Hamilton and Lanark.

*Airdrie.*—There is a suitable Prison at Airdrie, recently erected. This Prison had been originally legalized as a place of confinement, in the case of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods not exceeding 30 days. The County Board having, in 1843, applied to us for an extension of the term of detention Airdrie.



of convicted criminal prisoners from 30 to 60 days, we informed them that there being no airing-yard attached to the Prison, we deemed the proposed extension of the term inexpedient; but that, if that defect could be remedied, we should not object to it. In May last the County Board renewed their proposition, informing us that an airing-yard had been provided, and we accordingly agreed to extend the period as desired. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Cells in Police  
Buildings of Glas-  
gow.

*Cells in Police Buildings of Glasgow.*—We mentioned in our last Report that we had approved of an arrangement which the County Board had reported they proposed to make with the Glasgow Police Board, on certain specified conditions, for the erection of thirteen cells, with other conveniences, in the Police Office Buildings, to be used as a Prison for convicted prisoners under short sentences, and prisoners committed on written warrants for further examination, at an estimated cost of £300, to be defrayed by the County Board. The County Board have lately reported to us, that, owing to certain difficulties which existed, no progress had been made with this arrangement, and that they had remitted to their Committee for the Lower Ward to negotiate with the Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow, with a view to a permanent and satisfactory arrangement for attaining the object desired.

Calton.

*Calton.*—The upper cells of the Calton Prison are still in use as a place of confinement for periods not exceeding eight days at one time, for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.

Douglas.

*Douglas.*—On recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons, concurred in by the County Board, we have discontinued the small Prison at Douglas, as to which we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Funds.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is 1345*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and, as formerly reported, we negotiated a credit with the Bank of Scotland to the extent of £8500 on security of this assessment for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the original Act.

Linlithgowshire.

LINLITHGOW.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 90; 3rd Rep. 20; 4th Rep. 24; 5th Rep. 26; and 6th Rep. 27.)

Linlithgow.

*Linlithgow.*—We have legalized the newly erected Prison at Linlithgow, which is now the only Prison in the County. This Prison was erected from plans prepared by our own Architect, and under his superintendence. It consists of three stories, containing fifteen cells for criminals, a room for debtors, an office for the keeper, a large apartment for the Prison kitchen, which is also to be used as a washing-house and in which a bath is placed; store-places for different purposes, an examination-room, in which precognitions are taken by the Sheriff, and a house of five apartments for the keeper. There is an airing gallery within the roof of the building, and a large space of ground round the building. The whole building and ground are surrounded by a boundary wall fifteen feet in height, in one of the angles of which an apartment for fumigating the prisoners' clothes has been erected. Due provision has been made for ventilating and heating the prison, and for supplying it with water. The declaration which we issued, legalizing the new Prison, discontinued the old one which it superseded, and we subsequently approved of an arrangement which the County Board reported to us as having been come to between them and the Magistrates and Town-Council of Linlithgow, with reference to the appropriation, for their joint benefit, of the old Prison.

The County Board having farther reported to us that they had resolved to give up the buildings at Bathgate and Queensferry (which had been discontinued by us as legal Prisons), to be employed in future as Lock-up Houses, for the common benefit of the County and Burghs of Bathgate and Queensferry, we informed the County Board, that while we approved of this proceeding, we must at the same time impress upon them the necessity of making the various authorities interested fully aware, that the buildings in question were not to be used to any extent, or for any period, as legal Prisons.

Funds.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £113 17*s.* 11*d.* As formerly reported, an addition thereto of £255 per annum for 1843, and the six succeeding years, has been consented to by the local authorities.

**NAIRN.**—2nd Rep. 48 and 80; 3rd Rep. 21; 4th Rep. 25; 5th Rep. 26; and *Nairn*: 6th Rep. 27.)

*Nairn.*—The new Prison at Nairn, referred to in our last Report, has been completed for some time past, but is not yet sufficiently dry for the reception of prisoners. The heating apparatus, which is being fitted up, will facilitate its becoming so. This Prison will afford ample accommodation for the confinement, on the separate system, of the prisoners of the County; and we have every reason to expect that it will be ready to be opened early in the ensuing spring.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County for building purposes is £36 19s. 2d., and, as formerly reported, an addition thereto has been consented to, of £1130 8s. 4d., to be distributed over the year 1841 and nine succeeding years.

**ORKNEY.**—2nd Rep. 48 and 80; 3rd Rep. 21; 4th Rep. 25; 5th Rep. 27; and *Orkney*. 6th Rep. 27.)

*Kirkwall.*—We have much satisfaction in stating that the County Board have reported to us a resolution passed by them in November last, to the effect that a new Prison, on a suitable scale and proper site, should be erected at Kirkwall, the County town; and we expect that the necessary arrangements will be made so as to enable the works to be proceeded with early in spring.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £88 10s. 11d.

**PEEBLES.**—(2nd Rep. 48 and 95; 3rd Rep. 21; 4th Rep. 25; 5th Rep. 27; and *Peebles*. 6th Rep. 27.)

*Peebles.*—The Prison at Peebles, which is the sole Prison in the County, was recently erected and legalized by us in 1844 for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. Its accommodation is such as to admit of the separate system being fully observed.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £35 9s. 2d. and, as formerly reported, an addition has been consented to of £1400, to be distributed in equal portions over the year 1842 and six succeeding years.

**PERTH.**—(2nd Rep. 50 and 87; 3rd Rep. 22; 4th Rep. 25; 5th Rep. 27; and *Perth*. 6th Rep. 28.)

*Perth.*—The extensive additions to and alterations on the Prison at Perth, the County town, which we referred to in our last Report as being near completion, have been completed; and the Prison, as thus altered and enlarged, with the airing yards and pertinents thereto belonging, has been legalized by us as a place of confinement for all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. The Prison Buildings consist of three divisions. The north division contains, upon the ground and second floors, thirty cells for criminals, with two rooms for the accommodation of the warders, and on the third floor a large class-room. There is also an attic room fitted up as a store for weaving work. On the ground floor there are three small store-rooms, with a bath-room and other conveniences, and an airing yard has been constructed in the form of a verandah on each side of the new building. The south division contains seventeen cells, a store-room, and another room, and there is attached to this division a washing-house with a bath, a drying-house, a kitchen, with store-room and coal-cellar, and two airing-yards, with other conveniences. The centre division consists of a keeper's house, and court-yard in front, on the south side of which are situated the Prison Office and Debtor's Ward, and on the north side the gate-keeper's room, three reception cells, fumigating apartment, &c. The whole Prison buildings are enclosed with a high wall.

*Dunblane.*—At Dunblane, which is the seat of a Sheriff Court, there is a suitable Prison recently erected, and legalized for the reception of civil and criminal prisoners, under the condition, that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods of three months or upwards shall, as soon as convenient, be removed to the County Prison at Perth.

Crieff and Blairgowrie.

*Crieff and Blairgowrie.*—We have had a good deal of correspondence with the County Board relative to additional Prison accommodation at Crieff and Blairgowrie. The subject is still under consideration.

Police Prison, Perth.

*Police Prison at Perth.*—The Police cells at Perth are, under the Burgh Police Act, a legal place of confinement for periods not exceeding three days.

Funds.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, amounts to £630 6s. 3d.

Renfrew.

RENFREW.—(2nd Rep. 52 and 76; 3rd Rep. 22; 4th Rep. 26; 5th Rep. 28; and 6th Rep. 28.)

Paisley.

*Paisley.*—We mentioned in our last Report, with reference to the Prison of Paisley, that with a view to an extension of the Prison-yards, the County Board had acquired from the County Buildings Commissioners their interest in certain grounds without the Prison walls, belonging to the Commissioners and the County Board, and that a negotiation was pending with the Glasgow and Paisley Railway Companies, with a view to the purchase of an additional piece of ground for a farther extension of these yards. This negotiation has now been completed, and the County Board have submitted to us plans showing the mode in which they propose that the extensions alluded to should be carried into effect, and also plans of additional airing-yards which they propose to construct, and of which, on report of our Architect, we have approved. As part of the ground, however, proposed to be enclosed, and certain buildings which it is requisite to alter, have not yet been acquired by the County Board, we agreed that in the meantime a limited portion only of the proposed works should be executed, viz., that the ground between the Prison and the Railway bridge on the north, and between the Prison and the river on the east, should be enclosed; that the spaces under the Railway bridge, to which the County Board had acquired right, should be converted into airing-yards; and that a small stream should be conveyed through the Prison grounds into the river in an arched drain. The County Board have reported to us that the works of which we had thus approved are in a state of forwardness, and may be expected to be completed early in the year. They have informed us, also, that a Committee of the County Board are in negotiation with certain adjoining proprietors on the south of the Prison, with the view of enlarging the Prison grounds in that direction also.

Greenock.

*Greenock.*—The County Board have reported to us that no alteration has been made on this Prison during last year, and that none is contemplated.

Port-Glasgow.

*Port-Glasgow.*—We stated in our last Report, that the County Board had reported that there did not appear to be any possibility of making provision for a suitable Prison at this place, unless at a cost which they did not think they could be warranted in recommending; and that we had discontinued the existing Prison for the imprisonment, for a longer period than fourteen days at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment. Towards the close of last year, Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, recommended that this Prison should be entirely discontinued, and the subject is now under consideration of the County Board.

Pollockshaws.

*Pollockshaws.*—Plans for a new Prison at Pollockshaws, to consist of a keeper's house of two apartments and four cells, after the model plan No. 3, were submitted to us by the County Board. In his Report on this Plan, our Architect suggested certain alterations, and we transmitted his Report to the County Board for their information. These alterations have been adopted, and the County Board have reported to us that the works are on the eve of completion.

Renfrew, and Police Cells at Greenock.

*Renfrew, and Police Cells at Greenock.*—The Inspector of Prisons having recommended the discontinuance of the small Prison at Renfrew, we communicated this recommendation to the County Board, who reported to us their opinion, that the Burgh of Renfrew should not be deprived of a Prison for temporary custody, and recommended that the Prison should be continued as a place of confinement for periods not exceeding ten days, to which we agreed, subject to the proviso, that the usual Prison regulations should be acted on. We accordingly issued the necessary declaration to that effect; and at the same time, with the concurrence of the County Board, we discontinued the Police cells at Greenock as a legal Prison.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £562 17s. 1d. Funds.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.—(2nd Rep. 52 and 78 ; 3rd Rep. 23 ; 4th Rep. 26 ; 5th Rep. 29 ; and 6th Rep. 29.) Ross and Cromarty.

*Dingwall.*—We have legalized a new Prison at Dingwall, being the chief Prison in the County, and containing a keeper's house and office, matron's room, Prison-kitchen, washing-house, a room for debtors, a reception-cell, a cell for sick, 16 cells for criminals, with a bath, store-places, and two airing-yards and other conveniences. This Prison contains sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be expected. Dingwall.

*Tain.*—The new prison at Tain, referred to in our last Report, has been completed, and the heating apparatus has just been fitted up. The gas-fittings are in course of being contracted for, and we expect that the Prison will be sufficiently dry to admit of its being opened for the reception of prisoners early in spring. Tain.

*Stornoway and Cromarty.*—The new Prison at Stornoway, referred to in our last Report, has also been completed, and the heating apparatus, which has been constructed by the Shotts Iron Company, will be immediately fitted up. The new Prison at Cromarty, also referred to in our last Report, is fully completed, with the exception of some adjustment of the ventilating apparatus which is still necessary, and the introduction of a stove for warming the Prison. Both these Prisons, we anticipate, will very soon be in such a state as to admit of their being legalized. Stornoway and Cromarty.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £253 2s. 1d. As formerly reported, an addition had been consented to of £350, for the year 1841, and of £5,500, to be distributed over the year 1842 and seven succeeding years ; and we authorized the County Board to obtain a cash-credit from the National Bank of Scotland at Dingwall, to the extent of £5,750, on security of the ordinary and additional assessments for the year 1843 and six succeeding years. Funds.

ROXBURGH.—(2nd Rep. 54 and 94 ; 3rd Rep. 24 ; 4th Rep. 27 ; 5th Rep. 29 ; and 6th Rep. 30.) Roxburghshire.

*Jedburgh.*—The Prison at Jedburgh, which is the county town, contains sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate system being maintained, and extensive improvements are in immediate contemplation. We have approved of a purchase made by the County Board of two small pieces of ground immediately adjacent to the south and south-western walls of the Prison. Jedburgh.

*Hawick and Kelso.*—There is a small Prison at each of these places, consisting of a keeper's house and four cells, and legalized for the reception of prisoners with certain specified exceptions ; but the period in the case of convicted prisoners being limited to ten days. Hawick and Kelso.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £320 14s. 2d. Funds.

SELKIRK.—(2nd Rep. 56 and 95 ; 3rd Rep. 24 ; 4th Rep. 27 ; 5th Rep. 30 ; and 6th Rep. 30.) Selkirkshire.

*Selkirk.*—The chief Prison of this County appears to contain sufficient accommodation for the observance of the separate system. Selkirk.

*Galashiels.*—The County Board have not reported any proceedings with regard to the erection of a small Prison at Galashiels. Galashiels.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £29 19s. 7d. ; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition thereto was consented to of £179 10s. 11d. for the year 1842. Funds.

STIRLING.—(2nd Rep. 56 and 81 ; 3rd Rep. 24 ; 4th Rep. 27 ; 5th Rep. 30 ; and 6th Rep. 30.) Stirlingshire.

*Stirling.*—The obstacle to the erection of the new Prison at Stirling, arising from the inadequacy of the funds at the command of the County Board, to Stirling.

which we referred in our last Report, has now, we are happy to state, been surmounted; and the works, which we fully described in our Fifth Report, are in rapid progress, under the superintendence of our own Architect, by whom the plans were prepared.

Falkirk, &c.

*Falkirk, &c.*—The County Board have reported to us certain negotiations which they have had, with reference to obtaining a suitable site for the new Prison to be erected at Falkirk; and they have informed us that they had resolved to defer consideration of the subject of additional Prison accommodation in the County, until the new Prison at Stirling shall be farther advanced towards completion, and the Prison at Falkirk contracted for.

Funds.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £332 15s. 5d. Additions thereto have been consented to by the local authorities, viz., £5000 to be distributed in equal portions over the year 1841 and seven succeeding years, and £4000 in equal portions in 1845 and three succeeding years. We have obtained from the Bank of Scotland a credit to the extent of £9675 on security of the assessments for 1845 and succeeding years of the original Act, as extended by the recent statute.

Sutherlandshire.

SUTHERLAND.—(2nd Rep. 58 and 79; 3rd Rep. 25; 4th Rep. 27; 5th Rep. 31; and 6th Rep. 30.)

Dornoch.

*Dornoch.*—The Prison at Dornoch, which is the sole Prison in the County, and newly erected, afford ample accommodation on the separate system for the prisoners of the County.

Funds.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £69 9s. 7d. As formerly mentioned, an addition thereto of £2360 17s. was consented to, and distributed over the year 1842 and six succeeding years.

We have approved of an alteration of the distribution of the said additional assessment, in so far as regards the proportions thereof, of £337 5s. 4d. per annum, for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, and which has been commuted for an annual sum of £88 10s. per annum for the year 1846 and fourteen succeeding years, as authorized by the 26th section of the amending Statute of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 34.

Wigtownshire.

WIGTOWN.—(2nd Rep. 58 and 92; 3rd Rep. 26; 4th Rep. 28; 5th Rep. 31; 6th Rep. 31.)

Wigtown and Stranraer.

*Wigtown and Stranraer.*—We have had, in the course of the year, much communication with the Prison Board of this County, and with other local authorities, relative to the erection of the new Prisons at Wigtown and Stranraer, and the result has been, as regards Stranraer, that we have approved of a site on which the new Prison, which is to be erected from plans prepared by our own Architect, is to be placed, and have authorized the works to be immediately proceeded with, as it appears that the County Board have now sufficient funds at their command, to admit of their erecting both this Prison and a Prison on a suitable scale at Wigtown, the County town. As mentioned in our last Report, plans, also prepared by our own Architect, for the proposed Prison at Wigtown, have been approved by us, but the County Board have not yet reported to us a site for the building, though we expect that they will immediately do so. The works of both Prisons will thus go on together, and when the Prisons are completed, there will be sufficient accommodation for the confinement, on the separate system, of the prisoners of the County.

Funds.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £143 15s. 5d.; and, as formerly mentioned an addition of £200 for 1842, and yearly thereafter during the continuance of the original Act, has been consented to.

Zetland.

ZETLAND.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 80; 3rd Rep. 21; 4th Rep. 25; 5th Rep. 27; and 6th Rep. 31.)

Lerwick.

*Lerwick.*—(Fort Charlotte.) We have legalized this Prison, as recently altered and enlarged, for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. The Prison, as now constituted, contains six cells for criminals, a room for debtors, a sick room, an airing room, an apartment for cooking, washing, &c.,

with a keeper's house, and will afford sufficient means for accommodating, on the separate system of confinement, the criminal prisoners of Zetland.

*Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, Funds.  
is £76 5s. 9d.

## 2. MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF LOCAL PRISONS.

The second branch of our duty, in connexion with Local Prisons, is the superintendence of their management and discipline, the immediate charge of which is placed in the hands of the County Boards. The performance of this part of our duty during the past year has led us into frequent communication with these authorities. In reporting our relative proceedings, it is not necessary for us to enter into detail so minutely as we have done with respect to Prison accommodation—a subject as to which full details are called for, because the circumstances of each County being peculiar, different proceedings were required for each. But as regards the management and discipline of Prisons, the same measures were, in most instances, applicable to all the Counties alike. In many cases, also, our directions and recommendations have been of a temporary character, or of little general importance, so as to render a minute detail on this subject superfluous.

Introduction.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been exceedingly good. The average daily number of prisoners confined in the different local Prisons during the year was 1857, and the average period during which each prisoner did not work, in consequence of illness, amounted to less than six days. The total number of prisoners who passed through the local Prisons in the course of the year was 21,003; and, among this large number of prisoners, only 22 deaths occurred, while only 20 prisoners were removed or liberated on account of sickness.

Health.

The opinion which we expressed in our two last Reports, as to the satisfactory character of the dietary which we had recommended to be used in the Prisons of Scotland, is confirmed by the subsequent experience which we have enjoyed with reference to its effects.

Dietary.

The rule with regard to the separation of criminal prisoners is carried into effect, in so far as practicable, in the different Prisons, and we have the satisfaction of being able to state, that in several Prisons where the requisite facilities did not previously exist, the building arrangements of last year enable the principle to be now wholly, or to a great extent, enforced. We regret, however, that in several of the Prisons, including unfortunately some of the chief Prisons, it is still impossible fully to maintain the principle, from want of sufficient accommodation.

Separation.

Due provision continues to be made, in conformity with the Introductory Rules, for the moral and religious instruction of the Prisoners.

Instruction.

Provision is also made for supplying the prisoners with work. The returns relative to this subject show that, with a single exception, profit has arisen on the labour in all the Prisons. Full details on the subject will be found in the Appendix, to which we refer.

Labour.

App. No. XIV.

Referring to our last Report for a detailed description of the system of Inspection by County Boards of the Prisons under their charge, the introduction of which we had recommended, we have to report, that during the past year a large proportion of the Prisons have been inspected in a regular and efficient manner, and, we are satisfied, with highly beneficial results. We annex, and beg to refer to, an Abstract of Returns, brought down to 31st October last, which we have received from the County Boards, stating the nature and results of the system of Inspection which had been in use as to each Prison during the twelve months immediately preceding. Satisfied as we are, that the important object of Prison discipline cannot be more effectually provided for, than by frequent inspection of the Prisons by members of the County Boards, which makes them thoroughly acquainted with all that belongs to Prison discipline,—is an effectual check on the conduct of the Prison officers,—and affords the best security for the good treatment, health, occupation, and moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, we cannot observe, without much gratification, the zeal and

Inspection of Prisons and Prisoners.

App. No. XI.

earnestness with which the County Boards generally have entered into our views respecting this subject.

**Exercise of Prisoners.**

A Monthly Return regarding the Exercise given to Prisoners, has been made to us from each of the Prisons during the last year. These Returns exhibit, on the whole, results as satisfactory as could reasonably be anticipated, having regard to the limited extent of the means existing in several of the Prisons for giving exercise of the description, and in the manner which we deem requisite. Additional facilities, however, for giving Exercise, have in several instances, been, or are in course of being, provided.

**Removal of Sick Prisoners.**

We stated in our last Report, the instructions which we had transmitted to the County Boards for their guidance, in making summary application to the Sheriff under the authority of the provisions of the 11th section of the recent statute of 7 and 8 Vict., c. 34, with a view to the removal of certain descriptions of sick prisoners from a Prison to an Hospital or other proper place, and we have to report, that from Returns which we received, it appears that during last year three prisoners thus underwent removal.

**Recommendations by Inspector of Prisons respecting Prisons.**

We communicated to County Boards recommendations made from time to time by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, applicable to particular Prisons. The great majority of these recommendations have been given effect to, and in the few instances in which they have not been acted on, either it has been with the acquiescence of Mr. Hill, or that gentleman has stated to us that he did not wish to press the matter farther for the present.

**Introduction of prohibited articles into Prison.**

One or two instances of summary convictions under authority of the 14th section of the recent statute, for introducing prohibited articles into a Prison, have been reported to us. We believe, however, that this is a species of offence which is now very rarely attempted, and still more rarely attempted with success; and the mode of procedure which the recent Act has introduced appears to be well calculated to effect its repression.

**Returns of Prisoners.**

In the course of the year we required Returns of a very comprehensive character, similar to those of which a digest was annexed to our last Report, and containing a great mass of statistical details, in relation to prisoners, conveniently classified, and calculated to bring out information on the matters contained in the registers kept in pursuance of the 11th Introductory Rule. A digest of these Returns is hereto annexed and referred to.

App. No. XII.

**Removal of Prisoners.**

In exercise of our powers under the 31st section of the Act, we have from time to time granted orders for the removal of prisoners from one Prison to another. This duty has been performed chiefly by means of a Committee of our number appointed for that purpose, and whose proceedings are duly reported to us. A Table, showing the various removals of prisoners authorized by us during the last year, is hereto appended.

App. No. XIII.

**Removal of Insane Prisoners.**

Under the powers of the 30th section of the original Act, and the 12th section of the amending statute, four prisoners have been removed either by us or by County Boards, from Prisons to the Royal Lunatic Asylum of Glasgow, viz., one prisoner from each of the Prisons of Cupar, Fort Charlotte, Inveraray, and Glasgow. We also, on application of the Prison Board of Perthshire, authorized the removal of a female lunatic criminal prisoner, from the Royal Lunatic Asylum of Dundee, where she had been placed under our order, to the Royal Lunatic Asylum of Glasgow, in respect that it appeared she might be maintained on more economical terms in the latter institution.

Very great difficulty has occasionally occurred in finding suitable asylums willing to receive insane criminal prisoners as inmates, whatever sum might be offered for their maintenance; and we have brought under the notice of the Lord-Advocate a recommendation made to us by the Inspector of Prisons, and in which we entirely concurred, to the effect that the general subject of the want of a provision for criminal lunatics, independently of the pleasure of the Managers of the different Asylums, should be considered, with a view, if possible, to have a criminal ward, on the same footing as the criminal ward in the Bethlem Hospital in London, attached to some one Lunatic Asylum in



Scotland, to which criminal lunatics might always be sent. In connexion with this subject, we may express our regret at the necessity which exists—apparently from want of any suitable means of accommodating them elsewhere—of placing in legal Prisons parties who are not properly prisoners, but have been apprehended as lunatics who may be dangerous to the lieges, and whom, as such, the statute 4 and 5 Vict., c. 60, authorizes to be committed to a place of safe custody, preparatory to their being conveyed to a Lunatic Asylum. The custody of individuals in this situation must often, it is obvious, seriously interfere with the due maintenance of Prison discipline, and diminish the extent of accommodation available for other prisoners.

The average daily number of prisoners confined in the Prisons of Scotland, in the last and five preceding years (including for the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, those confined in the General Prison), appears, from the returns made to us, to have been the following :—

Number of Prisoners during each of the last six years.

Period.	Civil.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840	98	10	108	1264	676	1940
1841	90	7	97	1222	742	1964
1842	88	6	94	1557	865	2422
1843	84	6	90	1499	789	2288
1844	83	5	88	1492	766	2258
1845	69	5	74	1323	769	2092

We here insert a Table, framed from returns made to us from the several Prisons in Scotland, during the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, showing the average number, and from returns of sentences made to us, under 5 and 6 Vict., c. 67, and 7 and 8 Vict., c. 34, during the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the actual number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for six months and upwards, confined in the several Prisons, including the General Prison, distinguishing those imprisoned under sentences for six months and under one year from those under sentences for one year and upwards :—

Number of Prisoners sentenced to confinement for periods of six months or upwards, for the same period.

Period.	Total sentenced for Six Months and upwards.			Of whom, Sentenced to					
				Six Months, and under Twelve Months.			Twelve Months and upwards.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840	359	159	518	162	69	231	196	90	286
1841	378	188	561	154	70	224	224	113	337
1842	516	275	791	205	108	313	310	167	477
1843	531	237	768	268	121	389	263	116	379
1844	577	251	828	308	141	449	269	111	380
1845	466	287	753	256	167	423	210	120	330

The aggregate amount of sums apportioned by us, and assessed on the several Counties of Scotland, and Burghs situated therein, since the commencement of the Prisons Act, has been as follows :—

Aggregate sums imposed under the Acts.



Period.	Building, &c., General Prison under § 35 of the Act.			Building Local Prisons under § 36 of the Act.			Current Expenses of Ge- neral Prison and of General Board for 1843 and preceding years, and Current Expenses of the General Prison for the year 1844, and of the General Board prior to 1st September, 1844, under § 37 of the original, and § 2 of the Amending Acts.			Current Expenses of Local Prisons under § 38 of the Act.			Interest and Redemption of Debt due by Prison Board of Forfarshire to Borough of Dundee, under § 25 of the Act.			Aggregate of Sums Imposed.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	2,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	30,142	18	0	675	0	0	47,817	18	0
1841	2,000	0	0	13,685	17	8	..			28,773	10	3	1,125	0	0	45,584	7	11
1842	2,000	0	0	13,770	8	1	..			31,520	7	9	866	5	0	48,157	0	10
1843	2,000	0	0	15,116	13	11	5,722	0	3*	36,379	16	0	1,383	15	0	60,602	5	2
1844	2,000	0	0	15,616	13	11	8,517	5	7	33,374	7	3	1,125	0	0	60,633	6	9
1845	1,200	0	0	17,034	13	11	8,261	14	1	31,245	0	3	700	0	0	58,441	8	3
	11,200	0	0	85,224	7	6	27,500	19	11	191,435	19	6	5,875	0	0	321,236	6	11

\* The General Prison was not opened until 30th March, 1842, and this sum has reference to the expenses of that Establishment for the nine following months of that year, the assessment for which was imposed in 1843. The sum of £8517 5s. 7d., assessed in the year 1844, was to provide for the current expenses of the year 1843; and the sum of £8261 14s. 1d., assessed in 1845, was to provide for the current expenses incurred in 1844. The sum required to provide for the expenses incurred in 1845, amounting to £5482 1s. 2d., is estimated for in this Report, and will be assessed in April next.

Expenditure of  
County Boards.

App. No. XIV.

We have called upon the County Boards to make a Return of their whole expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1845, classifying the separate articles thereof, according to a re-adjusted form, which we transmitted to them. The results are shown in the Appendix, to which we beg to refer.

In comparing the expenses of the Prisons in Scotland since the passing of the Prisons Act with what these expenses may have been previously, it ought to be kept in view, that the number of prisoners had materially increased, though probably not more than might have been expected from the increase in population, the gradual extension of an efficient police, and the circumstance that the bad state of the Prisons formerly presented difficulties to sending offenders against the law to Prison for long periods;—that, with reference to the Local Prisons' building expenses, the Prisons generally were extremely defective in accommodation, security, and repair, and that Prison accommodation on the separate system is necessarily attended with considerable expense;—and, with reference to the Local Prisons' current expenses, that criminal prisoners are now provided with clothing,—that the dietary is more uniform, and generally better than formerly,—that prisoners are furnished with moral and religious instruction,—that good discipline is enforced by a superior and higher-paid class of prison officers,—and that implements and materials for labour are provided.

For the details of our Receipts and Expenditure during last year with respect to the Local Prisons, reference is made to Head III. of this Report which immediately follows.

III.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN 1845, AND PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE THERETO.

Section 8.

We have now to submit to you, in terms of the original Prisons Act, an Abstract of the whole Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1845, classifying the separate articles thereof, and showing from whence the receipts have been derived, and to what purposes the expenditure has been applied. It appears to us that we shall best perform this part of our duty by reporting separately as to the different heads of Receipts and Expenditure authorized by the Acts. These are :—1. Expense of Building the General Prison, under section 35 of the original Act, and section 31 of the amending Act ; 2. Current Expenses of the General Board, and of the General Prison, under section 37 of the original Act, and section 2 of the amending Act ; 3. Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, under section 36 of the original Act ; and 4. Current Expenses of County Boards, under section 38.

Arrears of Assess-  
ments.

In connexion with this subject, we think it right in this place to advert to the fact, that we have urged upon the Prison Boards of those Counties from which payment of the assessments imposed under the statute have not yet been

fully received, the expediency of using their utmost endeavours to recover payment of the arrears, with the least possible delay. It is proper to observe, that much the larger portion of these arrears are of very recent standing, and that their existence at all is, in many instances, occasioned by the circumstance that it is found a convenient and economical arrangement to collect the Prison Assessments at the same time with other assessments payable by Counties and Burghs; and we confidently trust that the endeavours of the County Boards to recover payment, will be followed by such results as to supersede the necessity of legal proceedings being resorted to in any case.

We stated in our last Report, that, as authorized by the 21st section of the recent Statute, we had framed, from the Parliamentary Account of the population taken in 1841, a Table of the population of the several Burghs, and the landward parts of Counties, respectively, with the exception of the County of Fife, according to which the whole sums to be assessed upon each County, including the Burghs therein, in pursuance of the original and recent Acts, were to be apportioned and divided. As respects the County of Fife, an arrangement fixing the amount of the population of the landward part of the County, and of the Burghs situated in the said County, respectively, with reference to the Census of 1841, has been made between the Commissioners of Supply and the Magistrates of the several Burghs. To this arrangement we have given effect, and have apportioned and divided the whole sums to be assessed upon the County of Fife, including the Burghs therein, in accordance with it. We have, in like manner, given effect to a proposal by the Prison Board of Edinburgh, that the population of the Burgh of Musselburgh, in the County of Edinburgh, should, for the purposes of assessment under the Prisons Act, be reduced from 6116 to 3000, by which that Burgh is very considerably relieved as regards the amount of the assessments to be paid by it.

Population of  
Burghs and land-  
ward parts of  
Counties.

The first head of Receipt and Expenditure, as to which we are now to report, is,—*The Expense of Building, &c., the General Prison.* We have to state, that the full amount of the assessment of £2000, levied under the 35th section of the Act, was estimated for in each of our Reports, as required in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, and of £1200 in our last Report, as required for the year 1845; and that these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of Counties, and on Burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given on 15th of April, in each of those years. These assessments became severally payable, in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April, 1841, and 15th December, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, respectively. Part of them has accordingly been received, and a small part is still in arrear.

Building, &c. the  
General Prison.

You are aware that in February, 1841, we obtained a loan from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, of the sum of £15,950, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the assessment of £2000, leviable annually for 10 years, under the 35th section of the original Act. Of that loan the sum of £10,134 14s. 8d. remained unpaid as at 1st June, 1844. As formerly reported, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury authorized the rate of interest payable on the above balance to be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. per annum, and the period for repayment of the balance to be prolonged for such number of years as might be necessary for repayment of the same, in sums not exceeding £1200 annually, during the currency of the original Prisons Act, as extended by the recent statute. On our application, the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners agreed to the above arrangement being given effect to, and they also agreed to advance to us a farther sum of £4000, for completing the General Prison at Perth, on the security of a mortgage of the assessments, to be levied under the provisions of the Acts 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, and 7 and 8 Vict. c. 34, with interest at 5 per cent. By the deed of mortgage which we accordingly granted, and which is dated 7th May, 1845, it is, *inter alia*, conditioned, 1st, That the above balance of £10,134 14s. 8d., with interest to accrue thereon after the reduced rate of 4 per cent., shall be paid by annual instalments of not less than £870 in each year, or such sum as shall, for the time being, remain on the original security, until the whole of the loan, with interest at such reduced rate, shall be discharged, and that the first of such payments shall be made on 1st June, 1845: and 2ndly, That the said further loan of £4000, with interest thereon, or on such part thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid, after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, computed from

the date of the Exchequer Bills to be issued for the said loan, shall be repaid by instalments, of the amounts, and at the dates undermentioned:—viz., on 1st June, 1845, £1130; on 1st June, 1846, £330; and a like sum of £330 on the 1st of June in each year thereafter, until the whole loan and interest shall be discharged.

We now submit the following Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, under the above-mentioned head, for the year 1845:—

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.			£	s.	d.
I. Amount of Assessment on the different Counties in Scotland, and Burghs situated therein respectively, for the Year 1844, under 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 42, § 35, mortgaged to the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, for securing repayment of the Fifth Instalment of their advance, payable on 1st June, 1845, and transferred from last year's account			2000	0	0
II. Amount of Sixth Year's Assessment on the said Counties and Burghs, under 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 42, § 35, and 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 34, § 21, 30, 31, 32, payable on 15th December, 1845			1200	0	0
NOTE.—The Sixth Year's Assessment, amounting to £1200, is payable to the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners on 1st June, 1846.					
III. Proceeds of Exchequer Bills for £4000 advanced by the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners on deed of mortgage, dated 7th May, 1845, granted by the Board, of the Annual Assessment authorized to be levied on the said Counties and Burghs, under the said Acts, for securing the repayment of the unliquidated balance of the original advance, with interest thereon at 4 per cent., and of this additional advance with legal interest thereon, and sold at par with two days' interest			4000	13	4
IV. Cash for old Iron sold, viz.—					
Mr. William Bayne, Builder and Contractor, Crieff . . . . .			£40	2	3
Mr. William Straton, Iron-founder, Arbroath . . . . .			255	1	0
V. Interest accrued:—					
1. On Arrears of Assessments for 1844, and previous years, to 31st December, 1845			32	11	5
2. On Assessment for 1845 . . . . .			0	0	5
Amount of Charge . . . . .			£	7528	18 15
EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.			£	s.	d.
I. Balance at the debit of last year's account, being advances by the General Board in defraying the Expenditure thereof . . . . .			2227	8	6
II. Repayment to the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, viz.—					
1. In payment of restricted Instalment of the original advance of £15,950, and interest, viz.—					
For Principal . . . . .			464	12	3
For interest on unliquidated Balance of £10,134 14s. 8d. at 4 per cent., from 1st June, 1844, to 31st May, 1845 . . . . .			405	7	9
			870	0	0
2. In payment of the first Instalment of the additional advance of £4000 . . . . .			1130	0	0
			2000	0	0
Expenditure on Works and relative Outlay during the year 1845—					
1. Payments for works at the General Prison:—					
Mr. William Bayne, Builder, for Iron-work of Hospital Buildings . . . . .			2	9	0
Mr. William Bayne, for erecting coal-places at Drying-house . . . . .			16	7	3
Mr. James Readdie, Jun., Builder, to account of his contract for the Mason department of the Chapel, and other Works in progress . . . . .			200	0	0
Mr. Robert Murray, Wright, to account of his contract for the Carpenter department of the said Works . . . . .			100	0	0
Messrs. Robertson and Scott, Advertising Agents, for advertising for contractors to execute works . . . . .			1	13	0
Mr. John Stewart, W.S., for expense of contracts . . . . .			8	12	6
2. Payments to Solicitors in London for Expenses of deed of mortgage to Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, for additional advance, and brokerage on Exchequer Bills . . . . .			23	0	0
Payment to Messrs. Robertson and Scott for advertising old iron for sale . . . . .			1	11	9
4. Interest incurred on this account . . . . .			9	17	10
			363	11	4
IV. By Assessment for 1845, mortgaged for repayment to the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners for the sixth Instalment of their original, and the second Instalment of their additional advances, payable to them on 1st June, 1846, included in the charge and transferred to next account . . . . .			1200	0	0
V. Balance at the credit of this account, available for building purposes . . . . .			1737	8	6
			7528	18	15

Current Expenses  
of General Board  
and General Prison.

*Part 2. Current Expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison.*—The assessment of £5000, authorized by the 37th section of the Act to be made, in order to meet the expense of the first year, under this head of expenditure, was contained in the estimate submitted in our First Report; and that estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned by us on the several landward parts of Counties and on Burghs, and due notices of such apportionment were given on 15th April, 1840. It became payable, in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April, 1841. Part of it accordingly has been received, and a small part is still in arrear. No estimate was submitted by us under this head, during either of the years 1841 or 1842, and consequently no assessment for these purposes was imposed on the Counties. The General Prison having been opened for the reception of prisoners, on 30th March, 1842, we submitted, in our Fourth Report, for the first time, in addition to the expenses of the General Board, a statement of the current expenses of the General Prison during the year 1842; from which it appeared, that the advances and liabilities on account of the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, and the expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of the Secretary), amounted, after deducting the balance on hand at the commencement of that year, and other receipts, to the sum of £5722 0s. 3d., which sum was estimated for in our said Fourth Report, as being, in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several Counties, including the Burghs therein, according to a proportion corresponding to the number of prisoners ascertained to have been sent to the General Prison, from such Counties respectively, during the year 1842, and the duration of imprisonment of such prisoners. Having ascertained such numbers, duration, and proportion, we submitted, in our said Fourth Report, a Table exhibiting the corresponding apportionment of the said sum on the several Counties; and that estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned by us on the several landward parts of Counties, and on Burghs, and due notices of such apportionment were given on 15th April, 1843. The assessment above mentioned became payable in pursuance of the Act, on 15th December, 1843. Part of it has been received, and part of it is still in arrear. In our Fifth Report, we submitted a statement of the current expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison, during the year 1843; from which it appeared, that the advances and liabilities on account of the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, and the expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of the Secretary), amounted, after deducting certain receipts, to the sum of £8517 5s. 7d., which sum was estimated for in our said Fifth Report, as being in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several Counties and Burghs therein, imposed on the same principle as is mentioned above, with reference to the assessment of the preceding year; and our relative estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned and notified by us, in terms of the Act. This assessment became payable on 15th December, 1844. Part of it has been received, and part of it is still in arrear.

In our Sixth Report, we submitted a statement of the current expenses of the General Board during the year 1844, distinguishing the proportion of these expenses applicable to the period prior to the 1st of September of that year (which, under the provisions of the original statute, fell to be assessed on the Counties along with the current expenses of the General Prison), from the proportion of the expenses of the General Board applicable to the period subsequent to 1st September, which, as provided by the recent statute, fell to be paid by Her Majesty's Treasury; and we also submitted a statement of the current expenses of the General Prison during the whole year 1844; from which statements it appeared, that the advances and liabilities on account of the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, and the expenses, prior to the said 1st of September, of the General Board (excepting the salary of the Secretary), amounted, after deducting certain receipts, to the sum of £8261 14s. 1d., which sum was estimated for in our said Sixth Report, as being to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several Counties, and Burghs therein, in terms of the Acts: and our relative estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned and notified by us. This assessment became payable on 15th December last. Part of it has been received, and part of it is still in arrear.

We stated in our Fifth Report, that we had made an arrangement with the Bank of Scotland, for extending our credit with them, to a sum not exceeding £12,000, on security of the assessments authorized by the 37th section of the Prisons Act. On this credit we have continued to operate as occasion rendered necessary during the year just past.

The following abstract gives the receipts and expenditure—the latter being stated under two separate branches, viz :—1st, Expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison incurred previously to, but not paid at, the close of the year 1844; and 2nd, The expenses of the General Prison during the year 1845. For more full details as to the expenditure connected with, and the profits of labour in, the General Prison, reference is made to the Appendix.

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.			£.	s.	d.
I. Arrears of Assessment for 1840, and interest thereon, given up in the discharge of the account ended 31st December, 1844 . . . . .			11	13	10
II. Outstanding accounts for sales and work executed at the General Prison at Perth in 1844, and preceding years, given up in the discharge of the said account £ 386 5 2 To which add sum short reported at the close of 1844 . . . . .		1 0 0	387	5	2
III. Amount of Assessment on the different Counties in Scotland and Burghs situated therein respectively, for defraying the current expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison at Perth in the year 1844, and the expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of the Secretary), during the period of the said year prior to the 1st of September, under the 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 42, s. 37, and 7th and 8th Vict. c. 34, s. 2, payable 15th December, 1845 . . . . .			8261	14	1
IV. Excess or profits arising on interest, transferred from Bank deposit account for local Prisons . . . . .			0	13	2
V. Interest accrued :—					
1. On Arrears of Assessment for 1840, for the year ended 31st December, 1845 . . . . .	0	5	0		
2. On Arrears of Assessments for 1843 and 1844, for the year ended 31st December, 1845 . . . . .	87	11	4		
3. On Assessment for 1845 . . . . .	0	1	4		
	Sum		87	17	8
VI. Incidental receipts from the General Prison . . . . .			45	10	6
VII. Proceeds of Labour of Prisoners in the General Prison, in the year 1845, viz.—					
1. Money received for Sales and Deliveries of work . . . . .	1418	10	4		
2. Value of Materials, &c., issued for the use of the Prison in making and repairing Shoes for Prisoners, and making Furniture, Fittings, and Repairs, stated in the Discharge, Br. II., § 1 . . . . .	105	6	4		
3. Value of Labour of Prisoners, on Materials issued for Prison use, and in domestic Prison services, stated in the Discharge, Br. II. § 1 . . . . .	334	9	5		
4. Outstanding accounts for Sales and Deliveries of Work . . . . .	323	12	9		
	Sum		2181	18	10
VIII. Balance at the debit of this account at 31st December, 1845, being advances made and liabilities incurred by the General Board in the year 1845, and falling to be defrayed by Assessment on the Counties and Burghs, to be levied in 1846, viz.—					
1. Advances by the General Board in defraying the expenditure of this account . . . . .	4763	6	3		
2. Liabilities incurred prior to 31st December, 1845, but not paid at the close of the year, and included in the Discharge hereof . . . . .	718	14	11		
	Sum, being balance of this account		5482	1	2
Amount of Charge . . . . .	£		16,458	14	6
EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.			£.	s.	d.
I. Expenses incurred in the year 1844, but not paid at the close of that year, and estimated for in the last account, ended 31st December, 1844, viz.—					
1. Advances on this account by the General Board . . . . .	7036	18	8		
2. Payments in 1845 on account of Liabilities, viz. —					
For expenses of General Board . . . . .	£ 121	8	0		
For expenses of General Prison . . . . .	1103	5	10		
	Sum of payments for Expenditure of 1844		1224	13	10
II. Current expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison, during the year 1845 :—					
1. Expenses paid during the year :—					
By the General Board . . . . .	1471	19	11		
By the Governor of the Prison . . . . .	4802	8	7		
	Carry forward . . . . .		6274	8	6
			8261	12	6

										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward										6274	8	6	8261	12	6 <sup>1</sup>			
By Materials, &c., issued from the Work-Store for Prison use, and labour of Prisoners thereon, and in domestic Prison services, viz.—																		
										Whereof								
										Materials.			Labour.					
										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
Uniform of Officers . . . . .													5	0	10			
Clothing . . . . .										47	19	0	68	9	6			
Bedding . . . . .													1	13	1			
Current repairs . . . . .										19	7	3	14	18	3			
Furniture, fittings, &c. . . . .										29	12	6	13	5	9			
Cooking and washing . . . . .													68	13	0			
General contingent charges, and } other Prison services. . . . .										8	7	7	162	9	0			
										£105	6	4	£334	9	5	439	15	9
2. Liabilities for expenses incurred during the year, but not paid, viz., for Supplies, Current Repairs on Buildings, and Conveying Prisoners to the General Prison . . . . .																718	14	11
Amount of Expenses of the General Prison during the Year . . . . .																7432	19	2
The Classification of the several Articles of the said Current Expenses of the General Prison is as follows:—																		
1. Salaries and Wages of Officers . . . . .													2630	8	6			
2. Uniform of Officers . . . . .													90	17	7			
3. Bibles and other books, Registers, Stationery and Printing . . . . .													102	7	3			
4. Prison diet . . . . .													1393	9	10 <sup>s</sup>			
5. Contingent alimentary charges . . . . .													25	9	11			
6. Medicines . . . . .													21	18	0			
7. Clothing . . . . .													209	18	5			
8. Bedding . . . . .													25	9	6 <sup>s</sup>			
9. Lighting Prison . . . . .													146	7	7			
10. Lighting Officers' Houses and Outhouses . . . . .													44	7	0			
11. Fuel . . . . .													308	12	5			
12. Cooking and Washing . . . . .													108	15	9			
13. Materials for work, implements, tools, and carriage of goods . . . . .																		
14. Prisoners for overwork . . . . .													807	2	4 <sup>s</sup>			
15. Travelling expenses of Prisoners from the General Prison to their usual place of residence . . . . .													270	19	7			
16. Clothing for Prisoners on liberation . . . . .													81	8	0			
17. Furniture, fittings, and utensils . . . . .													2	17	7			
18. Ordinary current repairs, &c. . . . .													133	5	6			
19. General contingent charges . . . . .													298	2	10 <sup>s</sup>			
20. Transmission of Prisoners from Local Prisons to the General Prison . . . . .													312	12	6 <sup>s</sup>			
													418	8	11			
													7432	19	2			
III. Interest on the Progressive Expenditure of this Account, including Commission on balance due to Bank at 31st December, 1845 . . . . .													..			337	13	6
IV. Loss on outstanding Accounts, being abatements and commission allowed at Settlements, viz.—																		
On Accounts of 1842 . . . . .													1	14	10			
,, 1843 . . . . .													5	10	9			
,, 1844 . . . . .													18	0	4			
V. Arrears of Assessment for 1840, and interest thereon to 31st December, 1845, due by the Prison Board of Ross and Cromarty . . . . .													..			25	5	11
VI. Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Deliveries of work at the General Prison, viz.—In the year 1844, and preceding years . . . . .													72	11	7	4	19	1
In the year 1845 . . . . .													323	12	9			
													396	4	4			
Amount of Discharge . . . . .													..			£16,458	14	6 <sup>1</sup>

In compliance with your instructions, we transmitted to you on the 27th January, 1845, an estimate of the money required to defray the expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of the Secretary), from the 1st of September, 1844, when the recent Act came into operation, to the 31st of March 1845; and also an estimate of the probable expenses of the General Board, from 1st April, 1845, to 31st March, 1846. On 1st December last we transmitted an estimate in detail of the sum which will be required to defray the said expenses from the 1st of April next, 1846, to the 31st, March 1847. And on the 9th of the said month of December, we received from Her Majesty's Exchequer the sum of £1122, being the amount provided by Parliament for the expenses of the General Board, from the 1st of September, 1844, to the 31st of March, 1845; and for the half

year following from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, under 7th and 8th Vict., c. 34, § 2.

The following Abstract shows the Receipts and Expenditure stated under the proper heads—applicable to the period from 1st September, 1844, to 31st December 1845 :—

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.							
I. Cash from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Scotland, being the amount provided by Parliament for the expenses of the General Board from the 1st September, 1844, to 31st March, 1845, and for the half-year from 1st April to 30th September, 1845, under 7 and 8 Vict. c. 34, sec. 2				£.	s.	d.	
II. County Prison Boards in account for interim advances on their behalf, being expenses of Warrants obtained from the High Court of Justiciary for removal of Prisoners							
III. Balance of Expenses incurred to 31st December, 1845, carried to next account							
Amount of Charge				£	1390	16 8	
EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.							
I. Expenses of the General Board applicable to the period from 1st September to 31st December, 1844; whereof—		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paid in the year 1844		272	4	8			
Paid in the year 1845		21	6	0			
II. Expenses of the General Board incurred in the year 1845, viz.—					293	10	8
1. Salaries and Allowances—							
Clerks		434	11	8			
Messenger		26	10	0			
Architect for examining and reporting to the Board on Sites and Plans of Local Prisons		29	14	6			
Accountant		40	0	0			
2. Boards' Chambers, &c.—							
Rent	55	0	0				
Public and municipal burdens	11	12	7				
Furniture and books	15	14	2				
Postages and parcels, coals, gas, small repairs, and petty charges	55	4	11				
3. Expenses of Directors and Secretary, &c., incurred in visiting the General Prison		137	11	8			
4. Printing		38	6	6			
5. Stationery		176	2	6			
6. Advertising		28	2	0			
7. Miscellaneous charges, viz.—		50	19	0			
1. Law Agent's Fees of notifying declarations legalizing and discontinuing prisons	49	12	8				
2. Fees for Medical Reports on Dietary	9	9	0				
3. Expenses of Keepers of Prisons in attending Committee on Prison Discipline, and fee to Short-hand writer for taking evidence, &c.	23	13	9				
8. Interest on the expenditure of this account		82	15	5			
Sum of expenses for 1845		24	9	3			
III. Interim advances on behalf of County Prison Boards, for warrants from the High Court of Justiciary for removal of Prisoners					1069	2	6
Amount of Discharge					28	3	6
					£	1390	16 8

Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.

3. *Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.*—The full amount of the assessment of £10,000, authorized by the 36th section of the Act, to be made in order to defray the expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, were estimated for in each of our six preceding Reports, as required, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, with this exception, that no estimate was made on account of Berwickshire in 1842; and these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of Counties and on Burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given on the 15th April 1840, and 15th April, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, respectively. These assessments became severally payable on 15th April 1841, and 15th December, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, respectively. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear.

Additions to the ordinary maximum assessments, which, as already mentioned, may be levied, where necessary, during the period to which the Prisons Act is extended by the recent statute, having been consented to in several Counties, and reported to us, the same were duly apportioned and notified by us in pursuance of the Act.

We have made arrangements with the Bank of Scotland for opening accounts in our name, on the footing of a cash-credit, or, more properly, a special loan, for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, on security of the assessments, under section 36 of the original Act, applicable to the Counties and for the sums respectively undermentioned, viz.—

Lanark . . . . .	£8500
Stirling . . . . .	9675
Elgin . . . . .	650
Sutherland . . . . .	2360
Clackmannan, £550, £900, and £450 . . . . .	1900
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	800

The form in which these loans are arranged is fully described in our Fifth Report.

In several instances, on the application of County Boards, we have authorized them, under certain conditions and restrictions, to open an account with an incorporated Bank in their own name, relative to the funds for building, altering, and repairing Prisons in their respective counties. Credits in this form have been sanctioned by us, on security of the assessments under section 36 of the Act, applicable to the counties, and for the sums undermentioned :—

1. With the National Bank of Scotland—

Argyle . . . . .	£2200
Banff . . . . .	2850
Forfar . . . . .	4300
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	5750

2. With the British Linen Company—

Kinross . . . . .	320
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3. With the Commercial Bank of Scotland—

Linlithgow . . . . .	2300
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4. With the Bank of Scotland—

Edinburgh . . . . .	13,500
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It is to be kept in view, that, on 14th May, 1841, we acquainted the several County Boards, that although, in terms of the Act, the assessments authorized by the 36th section thereof, along with any additions consented to be made thereto, by the local authorities, were payable to us, yet that we did not desire that either the ordinary assessment, or any addition made thereto, should actually be remitted to our credit in account with the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, and that we were willing to make such arrangements as should be most agreeable to the County Boards, and at the same time provide adequately for the security of funds in the administration of which we have, by the statute, such great responsibility, and have incurred more by acceding to the arrangements we have referred to. We, at the same time, stated that the County Boards would understand that the funds to be retained must remain as fully under our control, in conformity with the provisions of the statute, as if the moneys had been remitted to Edinburgh. In pursuance of this intimation, arrangements have been made with several County Boards, for retention by them of assessments under the 36th section of the Act.

With these explanations, the following abstract of Receipts and Expenditure under this head, is submitted :—



RECEIPTS—BRING CHARGE.			£.	s.	d.
I. Balance of Arrears of Assessments, and interest on those for 1843, and preceding years, given up in the Discharge of the Account ended 31st December, 1844 . . . . .			11,917	8	0 <sup>s</sup>
II. Balance at Credit of Account at 31st December, 1844, given up in the Discharge of the said account, viz. :—					
Sum transferred to Board's General Credit Account with the Bank of					
Scotland . . . . .	£5,200	0	0		
Cash in Bank . . . . .	1,958	3	9		
			7,158	3	9
III. Amount of Sixth Year's Assessment on the different Counties in Scotland, and Burghs situated therein, for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, § 36, payable 15th December, 1845 . . . . .			10,000	0	0
IV. Amount of Additional Assessments on the following Counties and Burghs situated therein respectively, under 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, § 36, and 7 and 8 Vict. c. 34, §§ 24 and 26, for the year 1845, payable 15th December, 1845, viz. :—					
Argyle . . . . .	500	0	0		
Banff . . . . .	733	6	8		
Clackmannan, £152 and £88 . . . . .	240	0	0		
Dumbarton . . . . .	130	0	0		
Fife . . . . .	555	11	1 <sup>d</sup>		
Haddington, £285 14s. 3 <sup>d</sup> . and £200 . . . . .	485	14	3 <sup>d</sup>		
Inverness . . . . .	895	8	10 <sup>s</sup>		
Kincardine . . . . .	76	16	10		
Linlithgow . . . . .	255	0	0		
Nairn . . . . .	113	0	10		
Peebles . . . . .	200	0	0		
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	687	10	0		
Stirling, £625 and £1000 . . . . .	1,625	0	0		
Sutherland . . . . .	337	5	4		
Wigtown . . . . .	200	0	0		
			7,034	13	11 <sup>s</sup>
V. Cash drawn from the Bank of Scotland, on Cash-credits, obtained on Security of Assessments for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons in the following Counties, including interest to 31st December, 1845, and Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Balances due to the Bank at the close of the year, viz. :—					
Clackmannan . . . . .	165	9	5		
Elgin . . . . .	16	10	7		
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	108	13	8		
Lanark . . . . .	556	4	6		
Nairn . . . . .	28	3	2		
Sutherland . . . . .	52	10	11		
Stirling . . . . .	1,791	17	1		
Ditto . . . . .	1,007	2	9		
			3,726	12	1
VI. Cash drawn by Prison Boards, upon Cash-credits, authorized by the General Board on Security of the Assessments for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons in their respective Counties, including interest to 31st December, 1845, and Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on balance due to the Bank at the close of the year, stated to the Credit of the following Banks, and to the Debit of County Boards, viz. :—					
Prison Board of Edinburgh, from Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh . . . . .	5,817	2	3		
Prison Board of Forfar, from National Bank of Scotland, Dundee . . . . .	393	10	8		
Prison Board of Banff, from National Bank of Scotland, Banff . . . . .	1,492	5	7		
Prison Board of Kinross, from British Linen Company at Kinross . . . . .	130	0	0		
Prison Board of Linlithgow, from Commercial Bank at Linlithgow . . . . .	2,285	19	7		
			10,118	18	1
VII. Interest accrued :—					
1. On Arrears of Assessments for 1844, and previous years, to 31st December, 1845, at 5 per cent. . . . .	268	3	2 <sup>s</sup>		
2. An Assessment for 1845, at 5 per cent. . . . .	0	4	0		
3. On Cash in Bank of Scotland, on Local Prisons Account, at 2 per cent., from 31st December, 1844, to 17th November, 1845, and at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the latter date, to 31st December, 1845 . . . . .	11	15	4		
4. On Cash transferred from Local Prisons Account, to the Board's General Credit Account at the same rates . . . . .	120	10	3		
5. Difference arising from Fractions . . . . .	0	0	0 <sup>s</sup>		
Sum . . . . .			400	12	9 <sup>11</sup>
Amount of Charge . . . . .	..		£50,356	8	9

## EXPENDITURE—BRING DISCHARGE.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<b>I. Remittances to the Prison Boards of the following Counties in the year 1845, on account of Assessments, at their Credit, in account with the General Board, viz. :—</b>			
Bute . . . . .	£16 13 0		
Inverness . . . . .	1,000 0 0		
Renfrew . . . . .	2,000 0 0		
Stirling . . . . .	99 19 3		
		3,116 12 3	
<b>II. Retentions of Assessments by the Prison Boards of the following Counties, in terms of arrangements with the General Board, viz. :—</b>			
Aberdeen . . . . .	£734 17 11		
Argyle . . . . .	1,644 10 7		
Ayr . . . . .	434 5 10		
Bute . . . . .	97 8 9 <sup>a</sup>		
Dumbarton . . . . .	324 18 3		
Edinburgh . . . . .	386 5 6		
Fife . . . . .	1,033 13 2 <sup>a</sup>		
Haddington . . . . .	429 2 0 <sup>1</sup>		
Kincardine . . . . .	190 15 2		
Orkney and Zetland . . . . .	233 10 9		
Perth . . . . .	548 12 2		
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	854 19 3		
Roxburgh . . . . .	323 17 10 <sup>a</sup>		
Selkirk . . . . .	29 19 7		
Wigtown . . . . .	314 3 8		
		7,581 0 6 <sup>7</sup>	
<b>III. Advances to Country Prison Boards in the year 1845, the same being drawn by the General Board from Cash-credits, established with the Bank of Scotland, in security of Assessments for Building, Altering, and Repairing Prisons, viz. :—</b>			
Clackmannan . . . . .	£121 1 0		
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	93 1 2		
Lanark . . . . .	350 0 0		
Stirling—Old credit . . . . .	1,791 17 1		
Stirling—New credit . . . . .	1,005 5 0		
		3,361 4 3	
<b>Interest on Advances charged by the Bank on operations on the said Cash-credits established by the General Board, at the rate of 4 per cent., from 31st December, 1844, to 1st November, 1845, and 4½ per cent. from the latter date to 31st December, 1845, including one-fourth per cent. commission on the balance due to the Bank at the end of the year, and stated to the respective debits of the County Boards' Accounts for Building, &amp;c., Prisons, viz. :—</b>			
Clackmannan . . . . .	£44 8 5		
Elgin . . . . .	16 10 7		
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	15 12 6		
Lanark . . . . .	206 4 6		
Nairn . . . . .	28 3 2		
Sutherland . . . . .	52 10 11		
Stirling—New credit . . . . .	1 17 9		
		365 7 10	
<b>IV. Cash drawn by County Prison Boards in the year 1845, from the Cash-credits authorized by the General Board to be established, on security of the assessments for Building, Altering, and Repairing Prisons in their respective counties, including interest to 31st December 1845, and commission on balance due to the Bank at the close of the year, stated to the debit of the County Boards' Accounts for Building, &amp;c., Prisons, and to the credit of the Bank's credit, respectively, viz. :—</b>			
	Cash.	Interest, &c.	
Prison Board of Edinburgh, from Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh . . . . .	5718 16 5	98 5 10	
Prison Board of Forfar, from National Bank of Scotland, Dundee . . . . .	286 9 7	107 1 1	
Prison Board of Banff, from National Bank at Banff . . . . .	1473 17 4	18 8 3	
Prison Board of Kinross, from British Linen Company at Kinross . . . . .	130 0 0	..	
Prison Board of Linlithgow, from Commercial Bank of Scotland, at Linlithgow . . . . .	2166 18 7	119 1 0	
	£9776 1 11	£342 16 2	
		10,118 18 1	
Carried forward . . . . .			24,543 2 11 <sup>7</sup>

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . . . .		..	..	..	24,543	2	11 <sup>1</sup>
V. Payments to the Bank of Scotland, in 1845, on Account of Cash-credits established in name of the General Board, for Building, Altering, and Repairing Prisons in the following Counties, viz.:—							
Clackmannan . . . . .	£335 16 3						
Elgin . . . . .	105 17 11						
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	145 5 10						
Lanark . . . . .	1377 14 10						
Stirling—Old credit . . . . .	313 1 8						
Stirling—New credit . . . . .	737 2 6						
		3014	19	0			
VI. Payments by County Prison Boards of Assessments, retained by them to the Banks aftermentioned, in 1845, on account of Cash-credits authorized by the General Board to be established for Building, Altering, and Repairing Prisons:—							
1. Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh . . . . .	£1068 19 0						
2. National Bank of Scotland, Forfar . . . . .	741 14 6						
3. National Bank of Scotland, Banff . . . . .	1611 14 7						
4. British Linen Company, Kinross . . . . .	90 8 7						
		3512	16	8			
VII. Sum transferred from Local Prisons' Account to the Account for current Expenses of the General Prison, being Excess or Profit arising on interest . . . . .					0	13	2
VIII. Balance at 31st December 1845, viz.:—							
1. Arrears of ordinary and additional Assessments, and Interest on those for 1844, and previous years, to 31st December, 1845, viz.:—							
	For 1844, and Previous Years.	For the Year 1845.					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					
Argyle . . . . .	..	11 17 10					
Berwick . . . . .	104 19 9	99 15 10					
Caithness . . . . .	697 2 9	121 5 10					
Dumbarton . . . . .	..	287 15 10					
Dumfries . . . . .	506 15 0 <sup>s</sup>	285 5 5					
Edinburgh . . . . .	..	393 3 5					
Elgin . . . . .	3 14 7	105 17 11					
Fife . . . . .	467 3 1 <sup>s</sup>	639 1 2 <sup>s</sup>					
Haddington . . . . .	..	621 0 11 <sup>s</sup>					
Inverness . . . . .	84 10 1	1208 15 11 <sup>s</sup>					
Kinross . . . . .	..	88 15 5					
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	..	12 2 10					
Lanark . . . . .	..	1345 0 10					
Linlithgow . . . . .	388 2 11	368 17 11					
Nairn . . . . .	431 9 8	150 0 0					
Orkney and Zetland . . . . .	610 18 4 <sup>s</sup>	..					
Orkney . . . . .	..	88 10 11					
Peebles . . . . .	..	235 9 2					
Perth . . . . .	..	630 6 3					
Renfrew . . . . .	..	562 17 1					
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	378 3 10	940 12 1					
Roxburgh . . . . .	..	320 14 2					
Selkirk . . . . .	1 11 3	..					
Stirling . . . . .	191 0 9	1220 12 11					
Sutherland . . . . .	..	406 14 11					
Wigtown . . . . .	..	29 11 9					
	£ 3865 12 1	10,174 6 5 <sup>s</sup>					
			14,039	18	6 <sup>s</sup>		
2. Sum formerly reported to have been transferred with a view to the saving of interest, from this account to the Board's General credit Account for defraying the expenses of the General Prison, &c. . . . .		£5200 0 0					
Further sum transferred . . . . .		1800 0 0					
		7600 0 0					
Less sum re-transferred . . . . .		2000 0 0					
		5000 0 0					
3. Cash in Bank on Local Prisons' Account . . . . .		244 18 5					
			5244	18	5		
Amount of Discharge . . . . .		..					
			25,813	5	9 <sup>s</sup>		
			50,356	8	9		

4.—*Current Annual Expenses of County Boards, including Aliment of Prisoners, &c.*—We made no estimate in our Report last year, with respect to this head of Receipt and Expenditure, because the sums to be raised for this purpose are not required by us, and do not come into our hands, but are payable directly to the County Boards, and remain in their hands.

Current Expenses  
of County Boards.

We have to report, however, that, in pursuance of the 38th section of the original and 25th section of the amending Acts, the several County Boards (with the exception of the County of Zetland,) fixed and determined at Meetings held by them for the purpose, in the months of April, May, or September last, the amount of assessment required to be imposed on their several counties, for the current annual expenses of their Prisons. There having been an informality in this proceeding, with respect to the County of Zetland, the amount of assessment to be imposed on this county for the current annual expenses of its Prisons, was fixed and determined by us, as coming in place of the County Board, under the 16th section of the original Act. The different sums fixed and determined were intimated to us, and we authorized the apportionment of the same, on the several landward parts of counties and on the burghs, according to the relative population of such landward parts of counties and of burghs; of which we gave due notice in terms of the statute. These assessments will become payable to the several County Boards, in the proportions notified, in eight months from the date of the notices.

For your farther information, we have thrown into one Table the whole assessments imposed on the several counties in Scotland, under the Prisons Acts, during the year 1845, and the apportionment of such Assessments among the several landward parts of Counties and Burghs, specifying also their relative population; and this Table appears in the Appendix.

Table of Assess-  
ments and Popula-  
tion for 1845.

Appendix No. XVI.

Having thus submitted a detailed Abstract of the whole Receipts and Expenditure, with a classification of the separate articles thereof, as applicable to the several heads, we have further to lay before you, in the following pages, the General Balance of the Cash transactions of the Board, during the period to which the foregoing accounts relate:---

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF

## THE GENERAL BOARD, DEBTOR.

I. To the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners—Assessment for the year 1845, under 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, § 35, and 7 and 8 Vict. c. 34 §§ 21, 30, 31, and 32, mortgaged to them for repayment of the 6th instalment of their original advance, and the 2nd instalment of their additional advances, and payable on 1st June, 1846 . . . . .	£.	s.	d.	
	1200	0	0	
II. To the account for Building, Furnishing, and Completing the General Prison . . . . .	1737	8	6 <sup>11</sup>	
III. To the Bank of Scotland—General Credit Account . . . . .	2914	6	6	
IV. To the Secretary—Balance on Cash Book . . . . .	36	1	10 <sup>6</sup>	
V. To the Account for Current Expenses of the General Prison, viz.—				
	£.	s.	d.	
1. For Arrears of Assessment of 1840 . . . . .	4	19	1	
2. For Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Deliveries of Work at the General Prison . . . . .	396	4	4	
				401 5
VI. To Sundries, for Liabilities incurred, but unpaid at the close of the year, viz., £718 14s. 11d., and £40 . . . . .				758 14 11
VII. To the Bank of Scotland on special credit accounts for Building Prisons in the following Counties respectively, viz.—				
	£.	s.	d.	
Clackmannan . . . . .	849	13	8	
Lanark . . . . .	4550	4	5	
Elgin . . . . .	397	18	0	
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	298	4	10	
Nairn . . . . .	678	10	6	
Sutherland . . . . .	1267	0	0	
Stirling . . . . .	270	0	3	
				8311 11 8
VIII. To the Bank of Scotland—on special credit account for Building Prisons in the County of Edinburgh . . . . .				4748 3 3
IX. To the National Bank of Scotland at Dundee—on special credit account for Building Prisons in Forfarshire . . . . .				2010 18 10
X. To the National Bank of Scotland at Banff—on special credit account for Building Prisons in Banffshire . . . . .				172 13 10
XI. To the British Linen Company at Kinross—on special credit account for Building Prisons in Kinross-shire . . . . .				229 11 5
XII. To the Commercial Bank of Scotland at Linlithgow—on special credit account for Building Prisons in Linlithgowshire . . . . .				2285 19 7
XIII. To County Prison Boards' Accounts for Building Prisons, viz.—				
	£.	s.	d.	
Argyle . . . . .	11	17	10	
Berwick . . . . .	204	15	7	
Caithness . . . . .	818	8	7	
Dumbarton . . . . .	287	15	10	
Dumfries . . . . .	1477	15	4 <sup>3</sup>	
Fife . . . . .	1106	4	2 <sup>10</sup>	
Haddington . . . . .	621	0	11 <sup>5</sup>	
Inverness . . . . .	5256	11	0 <sup>6</sup>	
Orkney and Zetland . . . . .	700	12	5 <sup>4</sup>	
Orkney . . . . .	88	10	11	
Peebles . . . . .	235	9	2	
Perth . . . . .	630	6	2 <sup>6</sup>	
Renfrew . . . . .	587	6	8 <sup>4</sup>	
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	1318	15	11	
Roxburgh . . . . .	320	14	1 <sup>8</sup>	
Selkirk . . . . .	1	11	3	
Stirling . . . . .	1148	12	7 <sup>5</sup>	
Wigtown . . . . .	29	11	9	
Zetland . . . . .	76	7	0	
				14,922 7 6 <sup>6</sup>
XIV. To the Governor of the General Prison for Stock on hand for General Prison purposes, at 31st December, 1845, viz.—				
	£.	s.	d.	
Manufactured Goods, Materials for Work, and Implements of Labour . . . . .	646	3	9 <sup>6</sup>	
Clothing, Bedding, and Stores . . . . .	698	17	9	
				1345 1 6 <sup>6</sup>
XV. To difference arising from fractional parts . . . . .				0 0 5 <sup>3</sup>
	£			41,074 3 4 <sup>7</sup>

DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND, from the 31st December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845.

## THE GENERAL BOARD, CREDITOR.

I. By the Account for Current Expenses of the General Prison.—Balance at the debit of this Account; being the sum falling to be defrayed by assessment to be levied in 1846 . . .	£.	s.	d.
II. By Her Majesty's Treasury for the current expenses of the General Board . . .	5482	1	2 <sup>4</sup>
III. By the Account for interim advances on behalf of County Prison Boards of Inverness and Orkney . . .	240	13	2
IV. By Sundries for Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Deliveries of Work at the General Prison . . .	5	10	9
V. By Bank of Scotland's Branch at Perth—on deposit account for General Prison purposes . . .	396	4	4
VI. By James Stuart, Esq., Governor of General Prison . . .	239	5	7
VII. By Bank of Scotland, on Local Prisons deposit account . . .	107	5	0 <sup>0</sup>
VIII. By County Prisons Boards, for advances for Building Prisons on security of future assessments, viz.—	244	18	5
Banff . . . . .	172	13	10
Clackmannan . . . . .	849	13	8
Edinburgh . . . . .	4354	19	10
Elgin . . . . .	288	5	6
Forfar . . . . .	2010	18	11
Kinross . . . . .	140	16	0
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	296	2	0
Lanark . . . . .	3205	3	6
Linlithgow . . . . .	1130	10	0
Nairn . . . . .	97	0	10
Sutherland . . . . .	860	5	1

13,396 9 2<sup>4</sup>

## IX. By County Prison Boards for Arrears of Assessment, viz.—

	Under Sec. 35.	Under Sec. 37.	Under Sec. 36.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Argyle . . . . .	0 13 7	0 6 10	11 17 10
Berwick . . . . .	35 9 7	112 12 0	204 15 7
Caithness . . . . .	63 3 9	12 16 5	818 8 7
Dumbarton . . . . .	24 3 7	129 6 10	287 15 10
Dumfries . . . . .	133 2 8 <sup>4</sup>	209 10 8 <sup>4</sup>	792 0 5 <sup>4</sup>
Edinburgh . . . . .	41 14 0	624 10 7	393 3 5
Elgin . . . . .	14 2 8	37 3 3	109 12 6
Fife . . . . .	24 19 0 <sup>4</sup>	90 10 4	1106 4 3 <sup>7</sup>
Haddington . . . . .	15 13 6	57 14 2	621 0 11 <sup>4</sup>
Inverness . . . . .	46 0 7	65 2 8	1293 6 0 <sup>0</sup>
Kinross . . . . .	3 12 4	0 0 0	88 15 5
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	1 4 8	4 2 2	12 2 10
Lanark . . . . .	183 5 10 <sup>4</sup>	2025 0 10 <sup>4</sup>	1345 0 10
Linlithgow . . . . .	40 1 10	9 0 10	757 0 10
Nairn . . . . .	19 9 7	26 10 1	581 9 8
Orkney and Zetland . . . . .	23 1 4 <sup>4</sup>	54 17 7 <sup>4</sup>	610 18 4 <sup>4</sup>
Orkney . . . . .	12 11 8	7 7 6	88 10 11
Peebles . . . . .	5 15 8	30 16 8	235 9 2
Perth . . . . .	55 1 8	298 12 3	630 6 3
Renfrew . . . . .	81 16 8	543 8 2	562 17 1
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	91 14 8	100 2 5	1318 15 11
Roxburgh . . . . .	33 14 1	30 2 5	320 14 2
Selkirk . . . . .	0 19 8	0 10 4	1 11 3
Stirling . . . . .	17 0 3	115 1 10	1411 13 8
Sutherland . . . . .	8 16 5	5 7 7	406 14 11
Wigtown . . . . .	1 11 10	6 19 11	29 11 9
	979 1 2 <sup>4</sup>	4597 14 5	14,039 18 6 <sup>4</sup>

19,616 14 1<sup>4</sup>

## X. By Governor of General Prison for Stock on hand for General Prison purposes at 31st December, 1845, viz.—

Manufactured Goods, Materials for Work, and Implements of Labour . . .	£.	s.	d.
Clothing, Bedding, and Stores . . . . .	646	3	9 <sup>4</sup>
	698	17	9
	1345	1	6 <sup>4</sup>
	£	41,074	3 4 <sup>7</sup>

## IV.—ESTIMATE FOR 1846.

We are required by the 40th section of the original Act, to transmit to you, as part of this Report, an estimate of the sums which we shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year. In the performance of this duty, we have to submit the following estimate, with respect to the several purposes for which the sums therein contained are, in our opinion, required. You are aware that, under the provisions of the 2nd section of the Amending Prisons Act, 7th and 8th Vict., c. 34, we are now no longer called upon here to submit to you an estimate of the expenses of the General Board, as required by the 37th section of the original Prisons Act, 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42.

Building General  
Prison.

1. *Building General Prison.*—We estimate that the sum of £1200 will be required to be raised by Assessment, in manner provided by the Acts of 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 42, and 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 34, for the current year, for defraying the expense of converting the buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and furnishing and completing the same. The Table on the following page shows the apportionment of this Assessment on the several Counties.

With reference to this Estimate, we have to state, that in February, 1841, we obtained a Loan from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, of the sum of £15,950, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the Assessment of £2000, leviable annually for ten years, under the 35th section of the original Act. Of that loan the sum of £10,134 14s. 8d. remained unpaid, as at 1st June, 1844. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorized the rate of interest payable on the above balance to be reduced from five to four per cent. per annum, and the period for repayment of the balance to be prolonged for such number of years as may be necessary for repayment of the same, in sums not exceeding £1200 annually, during the currency of the original Prisons Act, as extended by the recent statute. On our application, the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners agreed to the above arrangement being given effect to, and they also agreed to advance to us a farther loan of £4000 for completing the General Prison at Perth, on the security of a mortgage of the Assessments to be levied under the provisions of the Acts 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 42, and 7th and 8th Vict., c. 34, with interest at 5 per cent. By the deed of mortgage, which we accordingly granted, and which is dated 7th May, 1845, it is, *inter alia*, conditioned, 1st, That the above balance of £10,134 14s. 8d. with interest to accrue thereon after the reduced rate of 4 per cent., shall be paid by annual instalments of not less than £870 in each year, or such sum as shall, for the time being, remain on the original security, until the whole of the Loan with interest at such reduced rate shall be discharged, and that the first of such payments shall be made on 1st June, 1845; and 2ndly, That the said further loan of £4000, with interest thereon, or on such part thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid, after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, computed from the date of the Exchequer Bills to be issued for the said Loan, shall be repaid by instalments, of the amounts, and at the dates undermentioned, viz., on 1st June, 1845, £1130; on 1st June, 1846, £330; and a like sum of £330 on the 1st of June in each year thereafter, until the whole Loan and interest be discharged. The instalments of these respective Loans, stipulated to be paid on 1st June, 1845, have been satisfied, and there remains unpaid of the original Loan, £9670 2s. 5d., and of the additional Loan, £2870 0s. 0d., besides interest on both.

Current Expenses  
of the General  
Prison.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Prison.*—The advances and liabilities on account of the current Expenses of the establishment of the General Prison at Perth, during last year, amount, as already shown, after deducting certain receipts, to the sum of £5,482 1s. 2d., which sum is, in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several Counties, including the Burghs therein, according to a proportion corresponding to the number of prisoners ascertained to have been sent to the said General Prison from such Counties respectively during the year, including those remaining in confinement therein at the close of the year 1844, and the duration of the imprisonment of such prisoners during last year. We have, accordingly, ascertained such numbers, duration, and proportion; and the Table on the following page exhibits the corresponding apportionment of the said sum on the several Counties.

3. *Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.*—We estimate that the sum of £10,000 will be required to be raised by Assessment, in manner provided by the Act, for the current year, for defraying the expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing the Local Prisons. The following Table shows the apportionment of this Assessment on the several Counties, and also the additions to the ordinary Assessment consented to be made by certain Counties, so far as leviable for the current year.

Building Local Prisons.

4. *Current Expenses of County Boards.*—For the reasons stated in former Reports, and already adverted to, we make no estimate of the expense of transmitting prisoners from one Local Prison to another, the expense of the aliment of prisoners in the County Prisons, and, generally, the current expenses of such Prisons. The amount of this Assessment is, as provided by the statutes, to be fixed and determined by the County Boards, and is payable to them.

Current Expenses of County Boards.

TABLE of Estimated Assessments apportioned on the several Counties of Scotland, including the Burghs situated therein, for the Year 1846, for the purposes specified in the 35th, 37th, and 36th Sections of the original Act; and also containing the additions consented to be made to the ordinary Assessment under the said 36th Section of that Act.

Estimated Assessments for 1846.

Counties.	For the Expenses of Converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of Furnishing and Completing the same. Sec. 35.	For Defraying the Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison in 1845. Sec. 37.	For Expense of Building, Alter- ing, and Repairing Local Prisons. Sec. 36.	Proportion of Addition to Assessment under the 36th section of the Act, to be levied in 1846.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen . . . . .	62 15 5	236 2 10	734 17 11	0 0 0
Argyle . . . . .	47 4 5	12 1 6	328 3 4	500 0 0
Ayr . . . . .	60 5 2	166 16 9	434 5 10	0 0 0
Banff . . . . .	17 10 3	4 7 11	128 18 4	0 0 0
Berwick . . . . .	14 9 7	21 0 1	99 15 10	0 0 0
Bute . . . . .	6 4 4	0 0 0	47 18 4	0 0 0
Caithness . . . . .	10 18 8	10 13 9	121 5 10	0 0 0
Clackmannan . . . . .	10 13 5	37 4 0	95 16 3	{ 152 0 0
Dumbarton . . . . .	24 3 7	45 9 7	157 15 10	{ 88 0 0
Dumfries . . . . .	31 15 8	134 15 5	285 5 5	130 0 0
Edinburgh . . . . .	155 1 10	1,704 3 3	1,462 2 6	0 0 0
Elgin . . . . .	13 7 9	31 13 10	105 17 11	0 0 0
Fife . . . . .	55 2 0	196 11 8	454 17 6	0 0 0
Forfar . . . . .	99 17 4	413 17 0	707 13 9	555 11 1 <sup>a</sup>
Haddington . . . . .	14 16 2	43 6 1	135 6 8	0 0 0
Inverness . . . . .	44 17 4	105 15 3	313 7 1	{ 285 14 3 <sup>b</sup>
Kincardine . . . . .	10 15 11	3 16 10	113 18 4	{ 200 0 0
Kinross . . . . .	3 12 4	0 0 0	88 15 5	895 8 10 <sup>c</sup>
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	14 14 2	23 14 8	144 14 7	76 16 10
Lanark . . . . .	183 5 10	1,398 4 1	1,345 0 10	0 0 0
Linlithgow . . . . .	16 2 6	12 10 9	113 17 11	0 0 0
Nairn . . . . .	3 11 4	0 0 0	36 19 2	255 0 0
Orkney . . . . .	12 11 8	2 10 11	88 10 11	113 0 10
Peebles . . . . .	5 15 8	20 18 3	35 9 2	0 0 0
Perth . . . . .	55 1 8	274 16 5	630 6 3	200 0 0
Renfrew . . . . .	81 16 8	268 5 0	562 17 1	0 0 0
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	22 18 7	53 11 6	253 2 1	0 0 0
Roxburgh . . . . .	33 14 1	34 4 9	320 14 2	687 10 0
Selkirk . . . . .	4 1 1	0 0 0	29 19 7	0 0 0
Stirling . . . . .	44 6 9	150 5 5	332 15 5	0 0 0
Sutherland . . . . .	8 16 5	40 0 5	69 9 7	{ 625 0 0
Wigtown . . . . .	18 9 8	35 3 3	143 15 5	{ 1000 0 0
Zetland . . . . .	11 2 9	0 0 0	76 5 9	88 10 0
	1,200 0 0	5,482 1 2	10,000 0 0	200 0 0
				0 0 0
				6,052 11 11 <sup>d</sup>



49 SEVENTH REPORT *of* BOARD *of* DIRECTORS.

Accountant.

Our Accounts have been regularly submitted to our Accountant, and checked and docketed by him.

Having thus reported on the various matters required by the Statutes, we have the honour to remain,

SIR,

Your very obedient Servants,

MELVILLE, *Chairman*.  
BREADALBANE.  
ROSEBERRY.  
MANSFIELD.  
DUNFERMLINE.  
F. MAULE.  
D. BOYLE.  
JOHN HOPE.  
DUN. McNEILL.  
J. IVORY.  
ADAM ANDERSON.  
AND. RUTHERFURD.  
ALEX. E. MONTEITH.  
GRAHAM SPEIRS.  
FREDERIC HILL.  
JOHN WIGHAM, JUNR.  
ROBT. WHIGHAM.  
JOHN CAY.

## APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

STATEMENT of the DATES of MEETINGS of the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in SCOTLAND, and of the NAMES of the MEMBERS composing their several COMMITTEES, and DATES of their MEETINGS, during the year 1845.

*General Board—Fourteen Meetings.*

8 January	1 March	15 July
13 "	2 April	10 September
8 February	23 "	30 October
12 "	7 May	8 December
15 "	25 June	

*Committee on Finance—Five Meetings.*

The Viscount Melville	Mr. Monteith	Mr. Sheriff Whigham, and
The Lord Ivory	Mr. Speirs	Mr. Cay
The Solicitor General	Mr. Whigham	

Mr. Speirs, convener; and three a quorum.

15 February	10 June	16 December
25 "	16 September	

*Committee on Rules and Appointments—Seven Meetings.*

The Viscount Melville	The Dean of Faculty	Mr. Hill
The Lord Justice Clerk	Mr. Rutherford	Mr. Whigham, and
The Lord Ivory	Mr. Speirs	Mr. Sheriff Whigham
The Solicitor General		

Lord Ivory, convener; and three a quorum.

26 March	25 June	16 September
4 June	8 July	5 December
16 "		

*Committee on Local Prisons—Six Meetings.*

The Viscount Melville	The Solicitor General	Mr. Monteith
The Lord Dunfermline	The Dean of Faculty	Mr. Hill, and
The Lord Justice Clerk	Mr. Rutherford	Mr. Cay
The Lord Advocate		

Viscount Melville, convener; and three a quorum

5 February	4 June	16 September
5 March	15 July	17 October

*Committee on Prison Discipline—Five Meetings.*

The Viscount Melville	The Lord Advocate	Mr. Speirs
The Lord Dunfermline	The Lord Ivory	Mr. Hill, and
The Lord Justice Clerk	The Solicitor General	Mr. Sheriff Whigham

Lord Melville, convener:

6 January	18 January	29 January
7 "	25 "	

**Appendix.**

No. 1.

*Committee on Removal of Prisoners—Fifty-five Meetings.*

The Viscount Melville  
The Lord Justice Clerk  
The Lord Advocate  
The Solicitor General

The Dean of Faculty  
Mr. Rutherford  
Mr. Monteith  
Mr. Speirs

Mr. Hill  
Mr. Wigham, and  
Mr. Cay

With power to any two to act.

Mr. Speirs, convener.

10 January	4 June	11 September
18 "	25 "	13 "
21 "	26 "	15 "
28 "	27 "	20 "
1 February	1 July	25 "
5 "	3 "	6 October
15 "	4 "	8 "
20 "	8 "	21 "
11 March	19 "	4 November
14 "	24 "	7 "
24 "	25 "	8 "
28 "	31 "	11 "
16 April	7 August	13 "
18 "	8 "	17 "
30 "	15 "	20 "
8 May	1 September	27 "
9 "	6 "	11 December
13 "	10 "	23 "
31 "		

*Committee on Health of Prisoners.*

The Lord Dunfermline  
The Lord Ivory

The Solicitor General  
Mr. Monteith, and

Mr. Sheriff Wigham

Lord Dunfermline, convener.

*Committee on Exercise of Prisoners.*

The Lord Dunfermline

The Solicitor General, and

Mr. Hill

Lord Dunfermline, convener.

*Committee on Diet—Three Meetings.*

The Viscount Melville  
Mr. Speirs

Mr. Hill  
Mr. Wigham, and

Mr. Sheriff Wigham

Mr. Wigham, convener.

10 June

25 June

8 July

*Committee on General Prison—Six Meetings.*

The Viscount Melville  
The Lord Dunfermline  
The Lord Justice Clerk  
The Lord Advocate  
The Lord Ivory

The Solicitor General  
The Dean of Faculty  
Mr. Rutherford  
Mr. Monteith  
Mr. Hill

Mr. Sheriff Wigham  
Mr. Cay  
Mr. Speirs, and  
Mr. Wigham

Lord Dunfermline, convener; and three a quorum.

8 January  
5 March

15 March  
23 April

22 September  
17 October

*Sub-Committee on Grounds and Buildings of General Prison—Three Meetings.*

The Hon. Fox Maule

Mr. Monteith, and

Mr. Sheriff Wigham

10 September

17 September

17 October

*Visitors to inspect the General Prison, with Powers—Nineteen Meetings.*

Appendix.  
No. 1.

Mr. Wigham, 30 and 31 January, and 1st February  
Mr. Speirs, 20 and 21 March  
Mr. Monteith, 25 and 26 April  
The Viscount Melville, 16 May  
Mr. Cay, 26 and 27 June  
The Solicitor General, 11 and 14 August  
Mr. Sheriff Whigham, 10 and 19 September  
The Hon. Fox Maule, 17 October  
Lord Dunfermline, 23 and 24 November  
The Marquess of Breadalbane, 24 and 25 December

*Committee to inquire as to a proper person for appointment to the Office of Chaplain to the General Prison—Two Meetings.*

The Viscount Melville	The Lord Advocate	Mr. Monteith
The Lord Justice Clerk	The Solicitor General	Mr. Wigham
The Lord Advocate, convener		
25 January		8 February

*Committee to frame Regulations, by which the Chaplain of the General Prison is to be guided in the performance of his duties—One Meeting.*

The Viscount Melville	The Solicitor General	Mr. Hill
The Lord Justice Clerk	Mr. Wigham, and	
The Lord Justice Clerk, convener.		
1 March.		

*Committee appointed to watch Railway proceedings affecting the General Prison—One Meeting.*

Lord Melville and Mr. Sheriff Whigham.  
25 March.

*Abstract of Meetings.*

General Board . . . . .	14
Committee on Finance . . . . .	5
„ on Rules, &c. . . . .	7
„ on Local Prisons . . . . .	6
„ on Prison Discipline . . . . .	5
„ on Removal of Prisoners . . . . .	55
„ on Diet . . . . .	3
„ on General Prison . . . . .	6
„ on Grounds and Buildings of ditto . . . . .	3
„ on Inspections of General Prison . . . . .	19
„ on Chaplaincy of General Prison . . . . .	2
„ on Chaplaincy Regulations . . . . .	1
„ on Railway proceedings affecting the General Prison . . . . .	1
	— 118
Total . . . . .	127

Appendix.

No. 2.

No. II.

## REPORT by THOMAS BROWN, Architect in Edinburgh, on the State of the Buildings at the General Prison.

The works at the General Prison, which have been ordered by the Board during last year, consist of a chapel, airing yards for the sick and insane prisoners, furnishing, and fitting up inside glazed sashes in the windows, at the ends of the prison corridors, and several other minor conveniences.

The chapel, which is made to contain 180 prisoners, separated from and unseen by each other, but all seen by the chaplain from the pulpit, and by the officers of the Prison from their respective seats, is placed between the Prison wings, with an access to it from each wing, and from the connecting corridor. The walls, roof, and plaster-work of the chapel have been completed. The timber-work for the seats and other inside fittings is ready to fit up when the plaster on the walls and ceilings, which have been completed for the last two months, is sufficiently dry to admit of that being done with safety, and which I expect will be in about one month hence. The airing yards for the sick and insane prisoners have been completed. The inside glazed sashes for the corridor windows and the other minor conveniences referred to have been fitted up.

During the past year my visits to the Prison were frequent, and I have to report the state of the buildings and other departments connected therewith as very satisfactory.

The damp which appeared on the walls of some of the cells in the year 1843, may now be said to have disappeared, as was anticipated in my report of last year.

The ventilation of the Prison is satisfactory, and is effected at a moderate cost. The windows of the cells, which open to a limited extent, are being partly covered with perforated zinc plates, to prevent the prisoners communicating with each other by means of the open windows.

The warming of the Prison during the year has been very satisfactory. An improved superintendence of the apparatus has effected a considerable reduction in the quantity and cost of the fuel required. This reduction will be still further increased by the double glazed sashes, introduced into the corridor windows with the view of preventing the cooling influence of the external atmosphere upon the warm air in the corridors, and from which beneficial results are already appearing. At present the expense of fuel for warming and ventilating the Prison is less than one farthing for each cell per diem, the temperature in the cells being on an average of 54°, and in the corridors 58°.

A new outer case for one of the steam cooking boilers became necessary, and has been supplied. Various alterations have been made on the gas fittings in the Prison, in order to accommodate the prisoners in different kinds of work introduced.

The water-works, roofs of houses, and the buildings in general, have all received the necessary repairs during the season.

THOMAS BROWN.

*Edinburgh, 3, Charlotte Street.  
1st January, 1846.*

No. III.

RETURN of DEATHS in the GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, from 1st January to 31st December, 1845, inclusive.

Current Number.	Name.	Age.		Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment awarded.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Number of days in Prison.	Where Interred.	Disease.	Contracted before or after Admission.	Probable Cause of Disease.	REMARKS.
		M.	F.												
129 } 3	J. B. .	18	..	Edinburgh	Sheriff Court.	June 2nd, 1844	18 Months .	July 10th, 1844	June 4th, 1845	329	Within the precincts of the Prison.	Rheumatism.	Before . .	Exposure and dissipation.	Had led a wandering and dissipated life. Often without shelter, food, or clothing; in consequence of which he was a worn-out man.
94 } 4	A. Mc I. .	19	..	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	April 25th, 1845	15 Months .	May 2nd, 1845	July 27th, 1845	86	Ditto .	Disease of Intestines.	Ditto . .	Scrofula . . . .	He had had his right leg amputated for diseased knee-joint, and the disease had spread to the bowels, producing vomiting and purging.
34 } 4	A. Mc G. .	23	..	Inverness .	Ditto . . .	Feb. 3rd, 1845	13 Months .	Feb. 8th, 1845	Oct. 27th, 1845	261	Ditto .	Epilepsy . .	Ditto . .	Uncertain . . . .	The disease was of long standing.

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, the probable cause of disease, of the several prisoners above named, and the relative remarks are correct,—the columns having been filled up under my direction.

WM. MALCOLM, M.D.

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, dates of sentences, periods of imprisonment awarded, dates of admission, number of days in prison, and where interred, are correct; and also that the friends of the above-named prisoners were written to, in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment, if they wished to do so.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH,  
12th January, 1846.

JAS. STUART.

Appendix.

No. IV.

No. IV.

REPORT by WILLIAM MALCOM, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the General Prison.

SIR,

*Perth, 1st January, 1846.*

I HAVE to report to you, for the information of the General Board of Directors of Prisons for Scotland, the state of health of the General Prison for the year 1845.

The general health of the prison has been very favourable, and although three deaths have occurred among 540 prisoners who have been here during the past year, yet none of them have been caused by any circumstances connected with the locality or management of the prison.

The same immunity from infectious or contagious disease, which has heretofore characterized the prison, has still favoured it up to this time, and I have no apprehension of anything of the kind occurring. The average daily number of sick has been three; and only fifteen cases of what I should call serious disease have shown themselves for the above period. I do not include in my return of sickness those cases where a slight dose of medicine has relieved the person, as I find in my weekly inspection several who wish physic for some real or fancied complaint.

The dietary is good, wholesome, and sufficient; the cleanliness of the prisoners well preserved; the clothing ample and satisfactory; and the heat and ventilation of the prison in a comfortable and healthy state.

Of the three prisoners who died, all of whom were males, one died of rheumatism, which went to suppuration. This man was completely worn out from previous dissipation, and frequently sleeping out in the open air without food or clothing. The second died of scrofula, for which complaint he had had his right leg amputated above the knee, a year or two before he came here. As it frequently happens in white swelling, the disease had spread to the mesenteric glands, preventing nutrition from his food, and causing vomiting and purging to a degree which could not be stopped. And the third died of epilepsy of long standing and its consequences.

I am, &amp;c.,

WM. MALCOM, M.D.

*To Ludovic Colquhoun, Esq.,*

*Secretary of the General Board of Directors  
of Prisons in Scotland.*

No. V.

No. V.

REPORTS by the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, Chaplain of the General Prison at Perth.

1. *For the Quarter ended 30th June, 1845.**General Prison, Perth, 1st July, 1845.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, through you, this my first Quarterly Report to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland; and, with all deference, I beg to state, agreeably to my instructions:—

I. That I am not aware of having acted otherwise than in strict accordance with the Rules laid down for my guidance.

II. The number of Prisoners admitted during the quarter, ending 30th June, was 85; viz. 57 Males, and 28 Females. Of that number one was in the General Prison before (C/n 308—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); respecting whom the Chaplain's Register bears, that, on admission, he was "ignorant;" that during confinement his conduct was "good;" that at the time of his liberation he was "improved;" that "he went," in "very destitute" circumstances, "to an aunt in Stirling," and afterwards "fell back into crime." According to the Prisoner's own declaration he has led a very dissolute life, subsisting chiefly by gambling and theft.

III. The number of Prisoners liberated during the quarter was 52; viz. 44 Males and 8 Females.

I am not prepared, from the recency of my appointment, to give a decided opinion as to their future prospects: but I have learned that 17 of them are employed; and one (C/n<sup>24</sup><sub>1</sub>), I regret to report, has absconded from the situation which had been provided for him.

I have written to many of the liberated Prisoners, also to influential individuals in the districts to which they returned; and the accounts I have received are very satisfactory.

IV. The following table will show the present state of Education among the Prisoners, (excepting those admitted during the preceding quarter,) as compared with what it was at the time of their admission:—

## MALE DEPARTMENT.

ON ADMISSION.				AT PRESENT.			
Could not read	.	.	39	Cannot read	.	.	12
Could read with difficulty	.	.	121	Can read with difficulty	.	.	60
Could read well	.	.	44	Can read well	.	.	132
			204				204
Could not write	.	.	64	Cannot write	.	.	2
Could write with difficulty	.	.	122	Can write with difficulty	.	.	76
Could write well	.	.	18	Can write well	.	.	126
			204				204
Had no knowledge of Arithmetic	.	.	140	Have no knowledge of Arithmetic	.	.	58
Had a partial knowledge of do.	.	.	56	Have a partial knowledge of do.	.	.	83
Were well informed in do.	.	.	8	Are well informed in do.	.	.	63
			204				204

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

ON ADMISSION.				AT PRESENT.			
Could not read	.	.	17	Cannot read	.	.	2
Could read with difficulty	.	.	40	Can read with difficulty	.	.	27
Could read well	.	.	14	Can read well	.	.	42
			71				71
Could not write	.	.	53	Cannot write	.	.	2
Could write with difficulty	.	.	12	Can write with difficulty	.	.	32
Could write well	.	.	6	Can write well	.	.	37
			71				71
Had no knowledge of Arithmetic	.	.	67	Have no knowledge of Arithmetic	.	.	13
Had a partial knowledge of do.	.	.	4	Have a partial knowledge of do.	.	.	58
			71				71

V. The progress of the Prisoners in religious knowledge is very gratifying. A few give evidence of being under serious impressions. Many take pleasure in reading and conversing upon religious subjects, and in committing to memory the Shorter Catechism, as well as various portions of Scripture; and almost every one who has been here for the period of six months, however ignorant on admission, is more or less acquainted with the doctrines and precepts of Christianity.

VI. The whole of the books in the Prison Library are constantly in use. Those which the Prisoners have a taste for, such as Biographies, Anecdotes, Travels, &c., are found to be well understood and retentively remembered by them. The Books which have been in circulation since the opening of the Prison have been, in various ways, abused; but I have been at great pains in making such arrangements as that this practice cannot now occur without detection.

VII. The general state of feeling among the Prisoners is very favourable. A few of them, indeed, are so hardened in crime as neither to give promise of amendment, nor to feel that penitence which their situation is so well fitted to produce. The great majority of them, however, express deep regret on account of the disgrace which they have brought upon themselves and their friends.

All who stand in need of instruction are desirous of obtaining it, and this desire is evident from the progress which they make in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; also from the pertinent questions which they put about the meaning of what they learn.

The outgoing letters of the Prisoners, which pass through my hands, show, in the most decisive manner, the advantages which they have derived from their imprisonment. Indeed, the majority of them have profited so much, that, were it in my power to provide suitable situations for them on their liberation, they would not, I am disposed to think, again return to crime.

The following table will show the amount of time, which I have devoted to duties in Prison; and I beg to state, that, besides preaching three times, and visiting for two hours on Sabbath, on no other day, save Saturday, have I spent less than five hours in Prison—not a little of which time has been occupied in the superintendence of the teachers, and in matters connected with the Library. I beg also to state that I am almost daily more or less engaged in my own house in corresponding with liberated Prisoners, and with the relations of those about to be discharged.

H



Appendix.  
No. V.

1845.					H.	M.
To April	7	.	.	.	31	35
"	"	14	.	.	34	15
"	"	21	.	.	37	30
"	"	28	.	.	39	—
"	May	5	.	.	35	30
"	"	12	.	.	38	20
"	"	19	.	.	34	30
"	"	26	.	.	34	15
"	June	2	.	.	39	45
"	"	9	.	.	38	35
"	"	16	.	.	37	45
"	"	23	.	.	37	40
"	"	30	.	.	43	30

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
WILLIAM BROWN, Chaplain.

To Ludovic Colquhoun, Esquire,  
Secretary to the General Board of Directors of  
Prisons in Scotland.

2. For the Quarter ended 30th September, 1845.

General Prison, Perth, 1st October, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honour to present, through you, to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, this my Second Quarterly Report; and in compliance with the instructions of the Board, I beg most respectfully to state:—

I. That the Rules laid down for my guidance, have to the best of my knowledge, been fully observed.

II. The number of Prisoners admitted during the quarter, ending 30th September last, was 40; viz., 25 Males, and 15 Females. One of these—a female (C/n<sup>o</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>—177)—was in the General Prison before; respecting whom, as to her future career, no entry had been made in the Chaplain's register at the time of her liberation. According to her own statement, intemperance and bad company were the causes of her relapse into crime.

III. The number of Prisoners liberated during the quarter was 86; viz., 72 Males, and 14 Females. Of the Males, 20 gave little promise of future amendment; of the other 52, I have the satisfaction to report that 20 have obtained employment; and I expect to hear favourable accounts of a number more. Here I may be allowed to state, that in addition to the 17 mentioned in my last return as having got work, I have ascertained that other 8 are employed. Of the Females I am not ready to report so decidedly as to their future career; but I have been given to understand that 7 of them are employed.

I have written to almost every one of the liberated Male Prisoners, as well as to many of their friends, and to other individuals who, I thought, would take an interest in their welfare; and the letters I have received in return are not only satisfactory but in many instances very encouraging.

IV. The following tables will show the present state of education among the Prisoners (excepting those received during the previous quarter), as compared with what it was at the time of their admission.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

ON ADMISSION.			AT PRESENT.		
Could not read	.	36	Cannot read.	.	5
Could read with difficulty	.	104	Can read with difficulty	.	64
Could read well	.	48	Can read well	.	119
		188			188
Could not write	.	62	Cannot write	.	1
Could write with difficulty	.	105	Can write with difficulty	.	94
Could write well	.	21	Can write well	.	93
		188			188
Had no knowledge of Arithmetic	.	139	Have no knowledge of Arithmetic	.	56
Had a partial knowledge of do.	.	43	Have a partial knowledge of do.	.	76
Were well advanced in do.	.	6	Are well advanced in do.	.	56
		188			188

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Appendix.

[No. V.]

ON ADMISSION.		AT PRESENT.	
Could not read . . . . .	26	Cannot read . . . . .	2
Could read with difficulty . . . . .	44	Can read with difficulty . . . . .	27
Could read well . . . . .	15	Can read well . . . . .	56
	85		85
Could not write . . . . .	61	Cannot write . . . . .	2
Could write with difficulty . . . . .	21	Can write with difficulty . . . . .	39
Could write well . . . . .	3	Can write well . . . . .	44
	85		85
Had no knowledge of Arithmetic . . . . .	81	Have no knowledge of Arithmetic . . . . .	25
Had a partial knowledge of do. . . . .	4	Have a partial knowledge of do. . . . .	57
Were well advanced in do. . . . .	0	Are well advanced in do. . . . .	3
	85		85

V. The amount of religious knowledge acquired by the Prisoners, during their confinement, is very considerable. Many who, on admission, were totally ignorant of the simplest truths of the Gospel, have now tolerably correct ideas of its leading facts and doctrines. Others who were to some extent acquainted with these, have perused the Bible and Shorter Catechism so carefully that they give ready answers to the various questions which are, from time to time, put to them. And it is pleasing to be able to add, that there are some who seem to be anxiously inquiring after the one thing needful.

VI. The books in the Library are regularly used and much thought of. To those Prisoners who are capable of reading—the capacity and taste of each being attended to—a religious and a secular book are given once a week; and nothing seems to afford them more happiness than this privilege. Many of them, too, show, upon examination, that they do not read in vain. The books upon the whole are well taken care of.

VII. The general state of feeling among the Prisoners is such as induces me to hope that a work of reformation is going on. The greater part of them admit the justice of their punishment, and profess themselves desirous of shunning their former associates, and of living soberly and decently for the future. A number of them, however, in consequence of the lengthened period and extent of their indulgence in crime, seem to be insensible of the impropriety of their past misconduct.

The desire which they in general show for instruction—moral and religious—is certainly very strong. They are happy to receive information, at all times, upon any subject which has a tendency to promote their future welfare; and the progress which many of them make is truly surprising.

The following table will show the amount of time which I have given to duties in Prison, during the last quarter, apart from that occupied, in my own house, in correspondence—in examining the Prisoners' letters to their friends—in making entries in my journal, registers, &c.

1845.		H.	M.
To July	7	38	35
" "	14	43	30
" "	21	41	40
" "	28	44	25
„ August	4	41	50
" "	11	45	40
" "	18	41	50
" "	25	41	40
„ September	1	44	30
" "	8	44	—
" "	15	42	15
" "	22	41	30
" "	30	50	—

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN, Chaplain,

To Ludovic Colquhoun, Esquire,  
Secretary to the General Board of Directors  
of Prisons in Scotland.

Appendix.  
No. V.

3. For the Quarter ended 31st December, 1845.

General Prison, Perth, 1st January, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honour, in accordance with my instructions, to transmit to you for the information of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, this my Third Quarterly Report, and to state :—

I. That I have, so far as I know, carefully attended to the Rules laid down for my guidance.

II. The number of Prisoners admitted during the quarter, ended the 31st December last, was 49; viz., 36 Males and 13 Females;—one of whom, a male, (C/n 159/3-221/4) was liberated from the General Prison on the 17th October last; at which period he seemed to me to have been little benefited by his confinement.

III. The number of prisoners liberated during the quarter was 81, viz., 51 Males and (including one, C/n 34/4, who died) and 30 Females.

Respecting the future career of the Males, I am disposed to think that 30 are likely to do well; 20 have already got work, as I have ascertained by letters from themselves, from their friends, and from the clergymen of the respective parishes and localities to which they went; and I anticipate due information of the success of several others, who, I have reason to know, are in quest of employment.

I beg also to state that, in addition to the 20 reported in my last Return as having obtained situations, I have learned that other 13 are employed.

As to the future prospects of the Females, I find, from returns made to me by the Matron, that 18 are expected to do well, and that 17 have got work.

IV. The following Tables will show the present state of education among the Prisoners (excepting those admitted during the previous quarter,) as compared with what it was at the time of their admission.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

ON ADMISSION.					AT PRESENT.				
Could not read	.	.	.	35	Cannot read	.	.	.	3
Could read a little	.	.	.	99	Can read a little	.	.	.	61
Could read well	.	.	.	28	Can read well	.	.	.	98
				162					162
Could not write	.	.	.	60	Cannot write	.	.	.	3
Could write a little	.	.	.	92	Can write a little	.	.	.	87
Could write well	.	.	.	10	Can write well	.	.	.	72
				162					162
Could not cipher	.	.	.	133	Cannot cipher	.	.	.	49
Could cipher a little	.	.	.	28	Can cipher a little	.	.	.	82
Could cipher well	.	.	.	1	Can cipher well	.	.	.	31
				162					162

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

ON ADMISSION.					AT PRESENT.				
Could not read	.	.	.	23	Cannot read	.	.	.	1
Could read a little	.	.	.	35	Can read a little	.	.	.	12
Could read well	.	.	.	12	Can read well	.	.	.	57
				70					70
Could not write	.	.	.	47	Cannot write	.	.	.	1
Could write a little	.	.	.	20	Can write a little	.	.	.	21
Could write well	.	.	.	3	Can write well	.	.	.	48
				70					70
Could not cipher	.	.	.	64	Cannot cipher	.	.	.	8
Could cipher a little	.	.	.	5	Can cipher a little	.	.	.	33
Could cipher well	.	.	.	1	Can cipher well	.	.	.	29
				70					70

The Prisoners in general acquire, in a surprisingly short time, a facility in reading, writing, and ciphering. Instances not unfrequently occur of those who were quite ignorant on admission being able to read and write intelligently within the period of six months; and many before liberation become familiar with all the ordinary rules of arithmetic.

V. The progress made by the Prisoners in Religious knowledge continues to be satisfactory and very encouraging. They seem to derive much pleasure from reading the Bible—the historical parts in particular. They readily repeat to myself and the Teachers, Psalms, Paraphrases, and various portions of Scripture, as well as the Shorter Catechism; and often express gratitude for the explanations given them of what they read and commit to memory. It is gratifying also to observe that a few appear desirous of imbibing that spirit which the Bible is so well fitted to impart.

VI. The Books in the Library—religious and secular—are regularly and judiciously circulated among the Prisoners, once a week. They are read with great avidity, and to much advantage,—the good, indeed, which they are the means of silently, yet effectually accomplishing, cannot easily be estimated.

The late additions which the Board were pleased to make to the Library have proved a great boon to the Prisoners; the generality of whom received them with the most evident marks of delight and gratitude. From the taste which they have here imbibed for reading, many of them ask advice as to what works they should purchase after their liberation.

The Books are carefully examined by the Teachers, before and after they have been in the hands of the Prisoners; and injuries, when committed, which however rarely occur, are usually traced to newly admitted Prisoners.

VII. The general state of feeling among the Prisoners is that of penitence and gratitude. There are a few, indeed, who show no contrition, and who profess no anxiety about earning an honest livelihood. This I attribute, in a great measure, to their habits of indolence, and to their love of unrestrained indulgence in debasing vices; above all, to the moral darkness in which their minds are enveloped. So far, however, is this from being the case with the majority of the Prisoners, that, in the course of my visits, they not unfrequently declare, that nothing of an earthly description would give them more satisfaction and delight than the hope of being yet able to regain their lost character,—of becoming industrious and useful members of society. A number also express themselves grateful for being in a place where the importance and reality of religious truths are brought, in so many ways, before their minds.

I may here state, that I continue to preach regularly three times every Sabbath, from ten till one o'clock, once in each of the two wings of the Male Prison, and once in the Female Prison; and, from the orderly behaviour of the Prisoners during Divine worship, as well as from the interest which many of them take in the service, I fondly hope that the words of eternal life, thus addressed to them, are, by the spirit of God, productive of much good. I also visit, for not less than two hours, in the Female Prison on the evening of Sabbath.

On each of other five days of the week I devote not less than five hours to duties in Prison, in visiting from cell to cell, and in superintending the Teachers.

The plan pursued by me, in the course of my visits, is to acquaint myself, as far as possible, with the past history, present attainments, and future prospects of the Prisoners; by which method I am the better able to instruct and exhort them, according to their different circumstances. And I am happy in having it in my power to add, that they one and all invariably receive me with the utmost civility.

The following Table will show the amount of time which I have devoted to duties in Prison, during the last quarter.

1845.					H.	M.
To October	7	.	.	.	35	10
" "	14	.	.	.	39	25
" "	21	.	.	.	37	20
" "	28	.	.	.	42	25
„ November	4	.	.	.	37	50
" "	11	.	.	.	43	20
" "	18	.	.	.	40	15
" "	25	.	.	.	36	35
„ December	2	.	.	.	32	35
" "	9	.	.	.	37	35
" "	16	.	.	.	38	25
" "	23	.	.	.	39	—
" "	31	.	.	.	47	15

In my own house, I keep forward the Chaplain's Journal and Registers; read the out going letters of the Prisoners; and correspond with those Prisoners who have been discharged, also with the friends of those about to be liberated. And I am happy in being able to report, that my correspondence continues to be very satisfactory.

The Male Teachers—four in number—are engaged eight hours daily, except on Saturday and Sabbath; the hours of duty on these days being three and five respectively. They visit from cell to cell, devoting the greater portion of their time to the instruction of those Prisoners who are most ignorant; and I have reason to be highly satisfied with their diligence and success.

The Female Teachers—two in number—under the able superintendence of the Matron, are evidently zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

From the 5th of March—the date of my entrance on office here—till the 31st of December last, the number of Prisoners liberated was 240; viz., 179 Males (exclusive of 3 who died,

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Appendix.  
No. V.

C/n 129/3, 94/4, 34/4) and 58 Females. Of that number 102 obtained employment; viz., 78 Males, and 24 Females.

The following tables give a comparative view of the state of their education on admission and at liberation:—

MALES.									
ON ADMISSION.					AT LIBERATION.				
Could not read	.	.	.	29	Could not read	.	.	.	2
Could read a little.	.	.	.	115	Could read a little.	.	.	.	44
Could read well	.	.	.	35	Could read well	.	.	.	133
				179					179
Could not write	.	.	.	53	Could not write	.	.	.	2
Could write a little	.	.	.	109	Could write a little	.	.	.	54
Could write well	.	.	.	17	Could write well	.	.	.	123
				179					179
Could not cipher	.	.	.	119	Could not cipher	.	.	.	34
Could cipher a little	.	.	.	52	Could cipher a little	.	.	.	80
Could cipher well	.	.	.	8	Could cipher well	.	.	.	65
				179					179
FEMALES.									
ON ADMISSION.					AT LIBERATION.				
Could not read	.	.	.	17	Could not read	.	.	.	3
Could read a little.	.	.	.	31	Could read a little.	.	.	.	7
Could read well	.	.	.	10	Could read well	.	.	.	48
				58					58
Could not write	.	.	.	43	Could not write	.	.	.	4
Could write a little	.	.	.	13	Could write a little	.	.	.	8
Could write well	.	.	.	2	Could write well	.	.	.	46
				58					58
Could not cipher	.	.	.	56	Could not cipher	.	.	.	11
Could cipher a little	.	.	.	2	Could cipher a little	.	.	.	21
Could cipher well	.	.	.	0	Could cipher well	.	.	.	26
				58					58

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN, A.M., Chaplain.

To Ludovic Colquhoun, Esquire,  
Secretary to the General Board of Directors  
of Prisons in Scotland.

No. VI.

No. VI.

General Prison, Perth, 5 February, 1846.

SIR,

I HAVE to request that you will do me the honour of laying before the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland for their information a Report relative to this Prison for the year 1845, and which relates to the following, among other matters, viz.:—

I. Returns showing in tabular forms—1st. The number of prisoners in custody at 31st December, 1844; 2nd. The number admitted during 1845; 3rd. The number liberated during 1845; 4th. The number of prisoners in custody at 31st December, 1845, distinguishing in each return the ages of the prisoners, and the period of sentence of imprisonment of each.

II. The Health of the Prisoners.

III. Daily exercise and its effects.

IV. Warming and Ventilating.

V. Conduct of Prisoners and Punishments.

VI. State of Education.

- VII. Employment of Prisoners, and profits arising from labour.  
VIII. Staff of Officers.  
IX. Expenditure of the Prison.

Appendix.  
No. VI.

1. The number of prisoners in custody at the close of 1844 was 308, of whom 233 were males, and 75 females. The following Table shows the ages and period of imprisonment of these prisoners:—

In Custody at 31 December, 1844.	AGES.																	
	13 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12 Months and under 18	2	1	14	3	29	8	15	11	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	65	25
18 Months and under 24	4	..	25	4	24	9	32	13	12	7	8	1	2	3	..	..	107	37
2 Years and upwards .	1	..	24	..	18	2	11	4	6	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	61	13
Total . . . .	7	1	63	7	71	19	58	28	21	8	8	7	4	6	1	..	233	75

The number of prisoners admitted into the prison during the year 1845 was 233, of whom there were 160 males and 73 females. The period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners and their ages are shown in the following Table:—

Admitted during 1845.	AGES.																Total.	
	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
12 Months and under 18	4	2	30	7	40	20	19	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	45		
18 Months and under 24	2	..	24	2	16	12	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	24		
2 Years and upwards	..	..	3	..	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4		
Total . . . .	6	2	57	9	58	34	39	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	73		

During the year 1845, 195 males and 65 females have been liberated, either by expiration or remission of their sentences, or have died. The ages and period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners are shown in the following Table:—

Liberated during 1845.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12 Months and under 18	2	1	13	3	29	10	17	10	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	66	26
18 Months and under 24	2	..	17	2	19	6	27	9	12	6	8	1	2	3	..	..	87	27
24 Months and upwards	1	..	15	..	10	2	10	3	5	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	42	12
Total . . . .	5	1	45	5	58	18	54	22	20	7	8	7	4	5	1	..	195	65

At the close of 1845 there remained in custody 198 males and 83 females. The following Table shows the period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners and their ages:—

In Custody at 31 December, 1845.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12 Months and under 18	4	2	31	7	40	18	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	44
18 Months and under 24	4	..	32	4	21	15	21	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	34
24 Months and upwards	..	..	12	..	10	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5
Total. . . .	8	2	75	11	71	35	43	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	83

The number of prisoners in custody at the close of 1844 being . . . 308  
And the number admitted during 1845 being . . . . . 233

Shows the total number in custody during the year to have been . . . 541

Appendix.  
No. VI.

The average number in custody during the quarter ended,

31 March, 1845,	was 325
30 June	„ 347
30 Sept.	„ 328
31 Dec.	„ 292

## II. Health of the Prisoners :—

Throughout the year the health of the Prisoners has been remarkably good. Only 20 cases of sickness have occurred, being in the proportion of 1 to 27, and most of them have been of a mild and ordinary character. Three deaths have taken place during the year, and in each case the disease was contracted before the admission of the prisoner to this Prison.

## III. Exercise and its effects :—

The Prisoners have been exercised daily in the airing-yards, and galleries, under the constant inspection of the Exercising Warders, who are assisted by the Discipline Warders, and the average daily time allowed to each Prisoner has been 64½ minutes.

The mode formerly reported of passing the male prisoners from the several galleries to the airing yards and exercising galleries has been materially changed, at the same time the efficiency of separation has not been impaired. In the month of April last masks were attached to the bonnets used by the prisoners, which completely cover the face, and the prisoners have been passed to and from the airing yards in parties not exceeding eight, at equal distances of six feet, in charge of two warders. This distance is preserved by each prisoner holding by a loop of a cord extended to the length of the number so passed, and at the distance stated. By this new method a considerable saving of time has been effected, which has tended to enable me to make a reduction in the staff of officers.

The time allowed for airing has been to the fullest extent in my power, and the result has been very satisfactory. In the month of September last two boys became affected with stiffness of the limbs, and in the month of November the number having increased, a large room adjoining the store-house was put in use for exercising them with military clubs, and skipping-ropes, under the superintendence of a warder, and wearing their masks. The greatest number at any one time so affected was twenty-one, and of that number nine had been affected previous to their admission into this prison. At the close of the year nine had perfectly recovered, and twelve were rapidly recovering.

## IV. Warming and Ventilating :—

The heating apparatus has been in full operation during the months in which it was required, and the result in regard to the temperature maintained has been most satisfactory. The following Table will show the temperature in the prison, and also the external temperature during the first fortnight of each of the months of January and December :—

Date.	External Temperature.		Temperature in Corridors.		Temperature in Cells.		Average.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
1845							
January 1	29	27	57	55	54	52	53
„ 2	35	32	56	55	53	52	53
„ 3	36	33	57	55	55	52	53
„ 4	44	36	58	56	56	50	53
„ 5	50	49	61	59	58	52	54
„ 6	48	38	62	58	58	52	55
„ 7	32	31	60	57	57	53	56
„ 8	39	36	58	56	57	53	55
„ 9	40	36	58	56	58	52	55
„ 10	49	44	59	56	58	52	55
„ 11	49	45	60	57	58	52	56
„ 12	40	38	60	58	58	52	56
„ 13	39	36	60	58	58	52	56
„ 14	42	40	60	58	58	53	56
December 1	41	36	62	58	59	53	55
„ 2	40	33	60	58	59	53	54
„ 3	34	32	59	58	57	52	54
„ 4	37	30	59	57	57	52	54
„ 5	39	32	59	57	57	52	54
„ 6	39	35	60	56	57	51	54
„ 7	36	26	60	57	57	51	54
„ 8	36	29	60	57	57	51	53
„ 9	38	34	61	56	57	51	54
„ 10	39	34	61	57	57	51	54
„ 11	42	37	61	57	57	51	53
„ 12	36	33	61	57	57	51	53
„ 13	34	25	59	56	57	51	53
„ 14	46	33	60	56	57	51	53

In this department of the prison expenditure the strictest economy has been observed, and every means tried with the view of attaining its successful operation at the most economical rate. From the system pursued in reference to this department, the expenditure has been

greatly decreased, and a corresponding decrease has also taken place in the general expenditure for fuel consumed in the various departments during the past year, compared with that of 1844. The following has been the average cost of the daily consumption of fuel in the different departments, viz.—

Appendix.  
—  
No. VI.

Department in which Coal was consumed.	Daily cost.	
	s.	d.
Fire in Heating Apparatus . . . . .	5	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Ventilating Shaft . . . . .	1	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Cook House . . . . .	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Bake House . . . . .	0	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Laundry . . . . .	0	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Drying House . . . . .	0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Male Prison . . . . .	0	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Female Prison . . . . .	0	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Hospital and Class-room . . . . .	0	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Smith's Shop . . . . .	0	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Offices . . . . .	0	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Lodge . . . . .	0	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Store and Water House . . . . .	0	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Total average daily cost . . . . .	13	5
Average daily cost in each department	1	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

The total expense of warming and ventilating the Prison during the year has been 119*l.* 1*s.* 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>*d.*, and the number of cells being 400, the average daily cost per cell for warming and ventilating has thus been three-sixteenths of a penny, or rather less than a farthing per day.

The expense for coal consumed in baking has been 15*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in cooking 53*l.* 1*s.* 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>*d.*, and in the laundry and drying house, where the prisoners' clothing, bedding, &c., is washed and dried, 20*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 324, and the expense per prisoner has thus been, for baking one-eighth, for cooking three-eighths, and for washing, one-eighth of a farthing per day.

The ventilation of the Prison during the year has been satisfactory.

V. Conduct of the Prisoners and Punishments :—

The prisoners generally have shown an anxiety to acquire habits of industry, cleanliness, and arrangement, and their conduct during the year has been good.

The number punished was 172. Of that number the conduct generally of 63 was good, of 61 medium, and of 48 bad.

Of the number punished, 6 were aged 12 years and under

73	„	16 and above 12
57	„	21 „ 16
33	„	30 „ 21

3 were above 30 years of age.

VI. State of Education :—

The manner in which the education of the prisoners has been conducted has been attended with much success, the most beneficial results having attended the exertions of the Teachers, which I propose to exhibit from the following Table, showing the difference between the state of education on admission of the 198 males, and 83 females; remaining in custody at 31 December, 1845, and their present state.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

ON ADMISSION.	AT PRESENT.
39 could not read.	5 cannot read.
127 could read a little.	87 can read a little.
32 could read well.	106 can read well.
198	198
79 could not write.	15 cannot write.
109 could write a little.	108 can write a little.
10 could write well.	75 can write well.
198	198
164 could not cipher.	73 cannot cipher.
33 could cipher a little.	91 can cipher a little.
1 could cipher well.	34 can cipher well.
198	198



Appendix.  
No. VI.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

ON ADMISSION.	AT PRESENT.
25 could not read.	0 cannot read.
46 could read a little.	21 can read a little.
12 could read well.	62 can read well.
83	83
58 could not write.	4 cannot write.
23 could write a little.	31 can write a little.
2 could write well.	48 can write well.
83	83
78 could not cipher.	16 cannot cipher.
4 could cipher a little.	41 can cipher a little.
1 could cipher well.	26 can cipher well.
83	83

Considering the former habits of several of the most ignorant and depraved prisoners, the assiduity with which they have attended to instruction, and the progress they have made in the different branches of Education taught in the Prison, has been remarkable.

VII. Employment of Prisoners :—

During the past year the prisoners have been more fully employed than in any former year, although the number employed at what could more immediately be called Trades has been less numerous, very few having been admitted during the year who possessed any previous knowledge of a trade, and the period of imprisonment of many of them, rendered it impossible to impart such instruction in the knowledge of a trade, as would suffice to enable them to work at it, or to obtain their livelihood by its exercise after their liberation. Such prisoners have been employed at mat-making, winding, and other inferior work, according to their capabilities.

The subjoined Tables show the number of prisoners admitted and liberated during 1845, who on their admission were good tradesmen ; the number who had a slight knowledge of a trade on their admission, and improved previous to their liberation ; and the number who were taught trades in prison.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Trade.	Admitted during 1845.				Liberated during 1845.			
	Good Tradesmen on their Admission.	Had Slight Knowledge on Admission, Improved in Prison.	Being Taught Trades at Present in Prison.	Total.	Good Tradesmen on their Admission.	Had Slight Knowledge on Admission, Improved in Prison.	Were Taught Trades in Prison.	Total.
Weavers . . .	9	13	74	96	6	30	60	96
Shoemakers . . .	3	4	14	21	4	3	21	28
Tailors . . .	..	6	..	6	..	4	11	15
Carpenters . . .	..	2	..	2	1	3	1	5
Whip-maker . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Clockmaker . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Painter . . .	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2
Smith . . .	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Bookbinder . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Turner . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Cooper . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Mat-makers . . .	..	..	17	17	..	1	17	18
Total . . .	15	27	107	149	13	43	112	168

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Trade.	Admitted during 1845.				Liberated during 1845.			
	Had Good Knowledge of a Trade on Admission.	Had Slight Knowledge on Admission, Improved in Prison.	Were Taught Trades in Prison.	Total.	Had Good Knowledge of a Trade on Admission.	Had Slight Knowledge on Admission, Improved in Prison.	Were Taught Trades in Prison.	Total.
Sewing . . .	9	13	38	60	..	4	40	44
Knitting . . .	2	2	9	13	3	4	27	34
Embroidery . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Weaving . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	6
Flowering . . .	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
Total . . .	12	15	50	77	4	11	73	88

The average daily number of looms in operation in the Male division during the year has been 81, and in the Female division 4.

Such manufactures as have been carried on in the prison have met with a ready sale, the orders obtained for goods far exceeding what the prisoners could possibly execute.

From the following view connected with the prisoners' labour, and of the returns therefrom, it appears that the gross profits arising from the whole work of the prisoners, during the year, amounted to £1077 11s. 9½d., and the net amount available for the prison was £886 8s. 0½d.

## Appendix.

No. VI.

WORK—DEBTOR.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Value of Stock on hand at 31st December, 1844—								
1st. Undisposed-of Goods	.	.	.	.	.	308	5	6½
2nd. Materials	.	.	.	.	.	159	5	2½
3rd. Tools and Implements	.	.	.	.	£ 514 5 11½			
Less over estimated in valuation of these tools and im- plements	.	.	.	.	38 8 3			
Sum	.	.	.	.		475	17	8½
II. To outstanding Accounts for Sales and Work executed at 31st December, 1844, given up in last year's Account						386	5	2
Add sum short stated	.	.	.	.		1	0	0
III. To outlay this year for Materials, Implements, and carriage of Goods.						..		
Sum of Debit.	.	.	.	.		..		
CREDITOR.								
I. By Loss on outstanding Accounts incurred in the years aftermentioned, being abatements and commission allowed at settlement of the accounts, viz :—								
On Accounts incurred in 1842	.	.	.	.	£ 1 14 10			
„ „ 1843	.	.	.	.	5 10 9			
„ „ 1844	.	.	.	.	18 0 4			
Sum	.	.	.	.		25	5	11
II. By Receipts by the Governor, viz :—								
1st. Outstanding Accounts of 1844, and preceding years	.	.	.	.	289 7 8			
2nd. Sales, and Work executed to Purchasers and Employers	.	.	.	.	1418 10 4			
Sum	.	.	.	.		1707	18	0
III. By Current Expenses of the General Prison, for Value of Materials, &c., issued for the use of the Prison, other than Implements						105	6	4
IV. By Current Expenses of the General Prison, for earnings rated to Prisoners em- ployed in Prison Services						334	9	5
V. By outstanding Accounts due by Purchasers and Employers at 31st December, 1845, viz :—								
1st. For Sales, and Work executed in 1844, and preceding years	.	.	.	.	£ 72 11 7			
2nd. Ditto ditto 1845	.	.	.	.	323 12 9			
Sum	.	.	.	.		396	4	4
VI. By value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1845, viz :—								
1st. Undisposed-of Goods	.	.	.	.	£ 93 13 7			
2nd. Materials	.	.	.	.	175 12 10			
3rd. Implements of Labour	.	.	.	.	376 17 4½			
Sum of Credit	.	.	.	.		646	3	9½
Balance, being Gross Profits this year						..		
Deduct Allowances to Prisoners for over-work :—								
Payments during the year	.	.	.	.	£ 270 19 7			
Deduct sums due at 31st December, 1844, and then charged.	.	.	.	.	183 0 11			
Payments during 1845, applicable to that year	.	.	.	.		87	18	8
Sums due at 31st December, 1845	.	.	.	.		103	5	1
Sum	.	.	.	.				
Balance, being Net available Profits this year								

Since the 1st May, 1845, all sums placed to the credit of prisoners for over-work have been in accordance with the 16th Introductory Rule.

It affords me much pleasure to state, that of the 195 males, and 65 females, liberated during the year, 81 males, and 33 females, have obtained employment, and are now, so far as I can discover, doing well.

This information has been obtained from letters addressed by the prisoners, themselves, to the Chaplain, Matrou, and myself, and also from inquiry made regarding them in the several places to which they returned after their liberation.

Appendix.  
No. VI.

## VIII. Staff of Officers :—

In the month of April last the staff of officers was reduced by six, and the result has not been attended with any inefficiency in keeping up a strict adherence to the separate system of confinement, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the various officers have performed their duties.

## IX. Expenditure of the Prison :—

During the year a considerable reduction has taken place in almost every department, in the expenditure.

The subjoined table gives a classified view of the expenditure during the year 1845 (exclusive of the expenditure upon the labour account), and the total cost of each prisoner in that year.

	Ordinary Current Repairs and Improvements on Buildings.	Conveying Prisoners from Local Prisons to General Prison.	Salaries and Wages.	Uniform of Officers.	Bibles, School-books, and Stationery, for Instruction, and Registers, &c., for Office and General Purposes.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Stock on hand at 31st December, 1844	298 2 10½	418 8 11	2630 8 6	90 17 7	102 7 3
Outlay during 1845 . . . . .	298 2 10½	418 8 11	2630 8 6	90 17 7	102 7 3
Value of Stock on hand at 31st December, 1845	..	..	..	2 1 11	..
Expenditure . . . . .	298 2 10½	418 8 11	2630 8 6	88 15 8	102 7 3
Annual Cost per head—the average number in custody being 324 . . . . .	0 18 5	1 5 10	8 2 4½	0 5 5½	0 6 3½

  

	Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Medicine.	Clothing.	Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Stock on hand at 31st December, 1844	29 17 7½	0 13 1	..	410 12 0½	39 1 5
Outlay during 1845 . . . . .	1393 9 10½	25 9 11	21 18 0	209 18 5	25 9 6½
Value of Stock on hand at 31st December, 1845	1423 7 5½	26 3 0	21 18 0	620 10 5½	64 10 11½
	32 18 7½	1 5 6	..	442 6 6	38 18 6
Expenditure . . . . .	1390 8 10½	24 17 6	21 18 0	178 3 11½	25 12 5½
Annual Cost per head—the average number in custody being 324 . . . . .	4 5 10	0 1 6½	0 1 4½	0 11 0	0 1 7

  

	Lighting Prison.	Lighting Officers' Houses and Out-houses.	Fuel.	Travelling Expenses of Prisoners from the General Prison to their usual Residences.	Clothing to Prisoners on Liberation.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Stock on hand at 31st December, 1844	146 7 7	44 7 0	49 1 8	81 8 0	2 17 7
Outlay during 1845 . . . . .	146 7 7	44 7 0	308 12 5	81 8 0	2 17 7
Value of Stock on hand at 31st December, 1845	..	..	357 14 1	81 8 0	2 17 7
	..	..	107 14 7	..	..
Expenditure . . . . .	146 7 7	44 7 0	249 19 6	81 8 0	2 17 7
Annual Cost per head—the average number in custody being 324 . . . . .	0 9 0½	0 2 8½	0 15 5½	0 5 0½	0 0 2½

  

	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	Cooking and Washing.	General Contingent Charges.	Total (1st to 18th.)
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Stock in hand at 31st December, 1844	65 5 0	6 0 0	18 11 10	619 2 8
Outlay during 1845 . . . . .	133 5 6	108 15 9	313 12 6½	6354 17 2½
Value of Stock on hand at 31st December, 1845	198 10 6	114 15 9	331 4 4½	6973 19 10½
	50 18 11½	5 10 8½	17 2 5½	698 17 9
Expenditure . . . . .	147 11 6½	109 5 0½	314 1 10½	6275 2 1½
Annual Cost per head—the average number in custody being 324 . . . . .	0 9 1½	0 6 9	0 19 4½	19 7 4½

So far as practicable, all supplies during the year for the use of the prison have been made by contract, and when any articles were required for which no contract had been entered into, they have been provided of suitable quality, at the lowest possible rate. For the supply of coal only one tender was lodged, and the prices were so high, that it was not considered advisable to accept the offer; and a sufficient supply has been obtained at moderate prices, although without contract.

During the year the various weights and measures have been inspected and adjusted by the county inspector ; and arrangements have been made to have this done annually.

In conclusion, I may remark, that the mode of transmitting prisoners on their liberation to their usual places of residence continues as formerly reported, every care being taken to have them conveyed on the most moderate terms by coach or steam-boat, with the view of securing their immediate return to their respective localities ; and when two or more prisoners are liberated on the same day, who reside in the same town, they are, as far as possible, forwarded by different conveyances, or, if deemed expedient, by separate routes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
JAS. STUART, Governor.

The Secretary of  
The General Board of Directors  
of Prisons in Scotland.

Appendix.  
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No. VII.

No. VII.

TABLE exhibiting a comparative view of the Cost per Prisoner in the General Prison at Perth, in the years ended 31st December, 1844 and 1845, respectively, not including the expense of transmitting Prisoners to and from the Prison, which amounted in the year 1844 to £1 4s. 10d. per Prisoner, and in 1845 to £1 10s. 10½d.

	1844			1845		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries, Wages, and Uniform of Officers . . . . .	8	9	4 <sup>6</sup>	8	7	10 <sup>3</sup>
Diet . . . . .	4	17	8 <sup>6</sup>	4	5	10
Contingent Alimentary charges . . . . .	0	9	8 <sup>6</sup>	0	1	6 <sup>4</sup>
Medicines . . . . .	0	3	6 <sup>3</sup>	0	1	4 <sup>2</sup>
Clothing . . . . .	1	10	5 <sup>3</sup>	0	11	0
Bedding . . . . .	0	2	10 <sup>3</sup>	0	1	7
Lighting Prison . . . . .	0	11	6 <sup>3</sup>	0	9	0 <sup>3</sup>
Lighting Officers' Houses and Out-houses . . . . .	0	2	9	0	2	8 <sup>10</sup>
Fuel . . . . .	1	0	11 <sup>3</sup>	0	15	5 <sup>3</sup>
Cooking and Washing. . . . .	0	7	4 <sup>6</sup>	0	6	9
Furniture, Fittings, &c. . . . .	0	7	5	0	9	1 <sup>3</sup>
Repairs and Improvements . . . . .	1	18	3 <sup>3</sup>	0	18	5
General contingent charges . . . . .	1	8	2 <sup>3</sup>	1	5	10 <sup>6</sup>
Gross Cost per Prisoner in 1844 and 1845 respectively	21	10	2 <sup>6</sup>	17	16	5 <sup>11</sup>
Deduct Earnings per Prisoner available for Prison . . . . .	1	15	5 <sup>6</sup>	2	14	8 <sup>7</sup>
Net Cost per Prisoner in 1844 and 1845 respectively	19	14	9	15	1	9 <sup>4</sup>
Net Reduction of Cost per Prisoner in the year 1845 as compared with 1844 . . . . .	..			4	12	11 <sup>6</sup>

## No. VIII.

TABLE of the whole Establishment of Officers in the General Prison, Perth,

No.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Married or Single.		Previous Occupation and Place of Residence.		Commencement of Appointment.
				Married.	Single.	Occupation.	Residence.	
1	James Stuart . .	Governor . . . .	..	1	..	Superintendent of Police.	Edinburgh . .	8 Dec. 1842 .
2	William Brown . .	Chaplain . . . .	..	..	1	Preacher of the Gospel .	Moffat . . . .	8 Feb. 1845 .
3	William Malcom . .	Surgeon . . . .	..	1	..	Physician . . . .	Perth . . . .	14 March, 1842 .
4	Edward Pond . .	Clerk . . . .	..	..	1	Superintendent of Police.	Dumbarton . .	5 Aug. 1844 .
5	Peter Cruickshank .	Head Warder . . .	25	1	..	Clerk and Foreman . .	Edinburgh . .	14 Nov. 1844 .
6	John Emslie . .	Store Warder . . .	44	1	..	Serjeant 92nd Regiment .	Dundee . . . .	8 July, 1843 .
7	Andrew Imrie . .	Trades Warder . . .	40	..	1	Bellhanger . . . .	Edinburgh . .	23 March, 1842 .
8	James Jardine . .	Ditto . . . .	41	1	..	Officer of Police . . . .	Ditto . . . .	10 Dec. 1842 .
9	James Ross . .	Ditto . . . .	33	1	..	Tailor . . . .	Bonhill . . . .	23 March, 1842 .
10	Peter Paterson . .	Weaver Warder . . .	40	1	..	Weaver . . . .	Perth . . . .	11 Nov. 1843 .
11	John Smith . .	Ditto . . . .	33	1	..	Weaver . . . .	Ditto . . . .	16 April, 1843 .
12	Allan Mc'Gregor . .	Door Warder . . .	28	1	..	Plumber . . . .	Ditto . . . .	28 Aug. 1843 .
13	Alexander Webster .	Ditto . . . .	29	1	..	Weaver . . . .	Ditto . . . .	4 Sept. 1844 .
14	Alexander Larg . .	Water-house Warder	27	1	..	Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	7 Sept. 1844 .
15	John Fergusson . .	Exercising Warder .	40	1	..	Serjeant 93rd Regiment .	Ditto . . . .	28 Nov. 1844 .
16	Robert Miller . .	Ditto . . . .	50	1	..	Serjeant of Sappers and Miners.	Ditto . . . .	23 March, 1842 .
17	James Gorrie . .	Cook-house Warder .	39	1	..	Officer of Police . . . .	Edinburgh . .	22 Sept. 1843 .
18	Alexander Mc'Laggan	Furnace Warder . .	29	1	..	Blacksmith . . . .	Perth . . . .	2 Sept. 1844 .
19	Henry Talbot . .	Inner Gate Warder .	43	1	..	Colour Serjeant 72nd Regiment.	Perth . . . .	30 Oct. 1844 .
20	Archibald Stewart .	Outside Night Warder	33	1	..	Bricklayer . . . .	Arbroath . . . .	23 March, 1842 .
21	James Lawrie . .	Warder . . . .	31	1	..	Officer of Police . . . .	Edinburgh . .	12 Dec. 1843 .
22	Aun Smith . .	Outer Gate Warder .	29	1	..	Warder's Wife . . . .	Perth . . . .	23 July, 1843 .
23	Andrew Smith . .	Warder . . . .	39	..	1	Weaver . . . .	Perth . . . .	9 April, 1845 .
24	Donald Alexander .	Ditto . . . .	33	1	..	Cabinet Maker . . . .	Edinburgh . .	8 Sept. 1845 .
25	John Henderson . .	Ditto . . . .	27	1	..	Weaver . . . .	Blackford . . . .	31 May, 1845 .
26	James Finlayson . .	Ditto . . . .	22	1	..	Private, Coldstream Guards	Perth . . . .	21 Nov. 1845 .
27	John Calderwood . .	Inside Night Warder	30	1	..	Baker . . . .	Dumbarton . .	10 Feb. 1844 .
28	James Baxter . .	Teacher . . . .	27	1	..	Teacher . . . .	Alyth . . . .	2 Sept. 1844 .
29	James Mc'Currick .	Ditto . . . .	30	..	1	Ditto . . . .	Gark . . . .	13 Oct. 1845 .
30	David Key . .	Ditto . . . .	21	..	1	Ditto . . . .	Dundee . . . .	14 Oct. 1845 .
31	John Menzies . .	Ditto . . . .	36	1	..	Ditto . . . .	Doune . . . .	27 Oct. 1845 .
32	Mrs. C. P. Mc'Millan	Matron . . . .	..	1	..	Matron . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	5 March, 1842 .
33	Margaret Hall . .	Assistant Matron . .	30	..	1	Matron's Assistant . .	Glasgow . . . .	23 March, 1842 .
34	Catherine Brown . .	Teaoher . . . .	31	..	1	Teacher . . . .	Crieff . . . .	13 Oct. 1843 .
35	Mary Morris . .	Ditto . . . .	22	..	1	Warder . . . .	Inveraray . . . .	18 Aug. 1843 .
36	Mary Ann Lauder . .	Warder . . . .	26	..	1	Forewoman in Shop . .	Perth . . . .	15 June, 1844 .
37	Gordon Findlater . .	Exercising Warder .	23	..	1	Domestic Servant . .	Ditto . . . .	26 Nov. 1842 .
38	Catherine Young . .	Warder . . . .	19	..	1	Dressmaker . . . .	Saltcoats . . . .	9 July, 1842 .
39	Ann Maxton . .	Ditto . . . .	26	..	1	Upper Servant . . . .	Perth . . . .	9 March, 1844 .
40	Sarah Lowe . .	Laundress Warder .	25	..	1	Domestic Servant . .	Ditto . . . .	22 Nov. 1845 .
41	Hester Hall . .	Warder . . . .	29	..	1	Domestic Servant . .	Duncrob . . . .	5 Dec. 1845 .
42	Jane Wright . .	Poor Warder . . .	19	..	1	Domestic Servant . .	Perth . . . .	12 July, 1845 .

General Prison,  
Perth, 12th January, 1846.

## No. VIII.

with their several Salaries and Allowances, at 31st December, 1845.

Peculiar circumstances under which Appointment of Officer employed was made when age exceeds 40 Years.	No. of Hours per Week which he is required to give to his Prison Duties if holding any other Office than that of Keeper, Matron, or Surgeon.	As to Keeper and Wardens, whether they sleep within the Prison or in House adjoining, or elsewhere.	Amount of Caution required.	Salaries and Allowances.			REMARKS.
				Weekly Wages of Subordinate Officers.	Other Allowances, including House-room, Fuel, Light, &c.	Total Amount of Officers' Salaries & Wages per Annum.	
..	..	House adjoining	£. 1,000	£. s. d. ..	House, garden, & gas	500 0 0	
..	30	Ditto	None	..	Ditto	250 0 0	
..	..	Perth	..	..	None	150 0 0	
..	48 and longer if necessary.	House adjoining	..	..	House and gas	100 0 0	
..	72	Ditto	..	1 5 0	House, gas, & uniform	65 0 0	
Superior qualifications.	72	Ditto	..	18 0	Ditto	46 16 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	1 1 0	Ditto	54 12 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	1 1 0	Ditto	54 12 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	1 1 0	Ditto	54 12 0	
..	..	Perth	..	18 0	Uniform	46 16 0	
..	..	House adjoining	..	18 0	House, gas, & uniform	46 16 0	This Officer receives only 11s. per week when the furnaces are not in operation.
..	..	Ditto	..	16 0	Ditto	41 12 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	14 0	Uniform	36 8 0	
..	..	Perth	..	14 0	Ditto	36 8 0	
..	..	House adjoining	..	14 0	House and uniform	36 8 0	
Superior qualifications.	69	Ditto	..	16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
..	72	Perth	..	18 0	Uniform	46 16 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	14 0	Ditto	36 8 0	
Superior qualifications.	72	Ditto	..	14 0	Ditto	36 8 0	
..	65	House adjoining	..	16 0	House and uniform	41 12 0	
..	72	Ditto	..	16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	Appointment not reported to the Board for confirmation.
..	..	Ditto	..	3 6	None	9 2 0	
..	..	Perth	..	14 0	Uniform	36 8 0	
..	..	House adjoining	..	16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	14 0	House and uniform	36 8 0	
..	..	Perth	..	16 0	Uniform	41 12 0	
..	65	House adjoining	..	14 0	House and uniform	36 8 0	
..	48	Perth	..	17 3 4	None	45 0 0	
..	..	..	..	17 3 4	Ditto	45 0 0	
..	..	..	..	17 3 4	Ditto	45 0 0	
..	..	..	..	22 0 8		2,145 18 0	Appointments not reported to Board for confirmation.
..	..	House adjoining	..	..	Furnished house and gas	100 0 0	
..	78	Ditto	..	16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
..	47	Ditto	..	16 0	None	41 12 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	16 0	Ditto	41 12 0	
..	78	Ditto	..	10 0	House, gas, & uniform	26 0 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
..	..	Ditto	..	10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	Appointments not reported to Board for confirmation.
..	..	Ditto	..	7 6	Ditto	19 10 0	
..	..	..	..	5 15 6		400 6 0	
..	..	..	..		Total . . . £	2,546 4 0	

JAS. STUART, Governor.

Appendix.

No. IX.

No. IX.

TABLE showing the Number of Members in each County Prison Board, and the Name of their Chairmen and Clerks in 1845-46.

No.	Counties.	Number of Members in each County Board.	Chairmen.	Clerks.
1	Aberdeen . . .	22	Alexander Thomson, of Banchory.	Newell Burnett, Aberdeen.
2	Argyle . . . .	12	George Campbell, of Stonefield.	Donald M'Intyre, Inveraray.
3	Ayr. . . . .	19	The Hon. F. MacAdam Cathcart, of Craigengillan.	David Shaw, Ayr.
4	Banff . . . . .	8	Thomas A. Duff, of Haddo	William Coutts, Banff.
5	Berwick . . . .	9	George Buchan, of Kelloe .	John Johnston, Dunse.
6	Bute . . . . .	6	The Sheriff. . . . .	John Gillies, Rothesay,
7	Caithness . . .	7	Robert Innes, of Thrumster	John Henderson, Wick.
8	Clackmannan . .	6	The Sheriff . . . . .	Andrew Jameson, Alloa.
9	Dumbarton . . .	8	The Sheriff . . . . .	Robert Macome, Dumbarton.
10	Dumfries . . . .	15	J. M'Alpine Leny, of Dal-swinton.	Charles Baird, Dumfries.
11	Edinburgh. . . .	19	The Lord Provost. . . .	D. and W. Murray, 39, George Street, Edinburgh.
12	Elgin . . . . .	8	The Sheriff . . . . .	Patrick Duff, Elgin.
13	Fife . . . . .	31	Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood.	Christie and Pagan, Cupar, Fife.
14	Forfar . . . . .	22	Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. . .	Thomas Carnaby, Forfar.
15	Haddington . . .	10	Sir Robert Houston, Bart.	H. M. Davidson, Haddington.
16	Inverness . . . .	15	The Sheriff. . . . .	Alexander M'Tavish, Inverness.
17	Kincardine. . . .	6	The Viscount Arbuthnot .	James Tindal, Stonehaven.
18	Kinross. . . . .	6	Charles Stein, of Hattonburn	Robert Forbes, Kinross.
19	Kirkcudbright . .	8	J. C. Maxwell, of Middlelie	W. K. McLellan, Kirkcudbright.
20	Lanark. . . . .	22	Robert Findlay, of Easterhill	William Davie, Glasgow.
21	Linlithgow. . . .	7	The Sheriff. . . . .	John Hardie, Linlithgow.
22	Nairn . . . . .	7	J. C. Brodie, of Lethen .	Robert Malcolm, Nairn.
23	Orkney. . . . .	7	The Sheriff. . . . .	B. M. Ranken, Kirkwall.
24	Peebles. . . . .	8	The Sheriff. . . . .	John Bathgate, Peebles.
25	Perth . . . . .	19	Robert Smythe, of Methven	David Clark, Perth.
26	Renfrew . . . . .	17	W. M. Fleming, of Barrochan.	Robert Wilson, Paisley.
27	Ross and Cromarty	15	Duncan Davidson, of Tulloch	H. J. Cameron, Dingwall.
28	Roxburgh . . . .	12	The Sheriff. . . . .	John Elliot, Jedburgh.
29	Selkirk. . . . .	7	George Pott, of Todrigg .	Robert Paton, Selkirk.
30	Stirling. . . . .	12	The Sheriff. . . . .	Robert Campbell, Stirling.
31	Sutherland . . . .	6	George Gunn, of Rhives .	Donald M. Smith, Dornoch.
32	Wigtown . . . . .	15	Stair Hathorn Stewart, of Physgill.	A. M. Caird, Stranraer.
33	Zetland . . . . .	6	The Sheriff. . . . .	W. R. Duncan, Lerwick.

## No. X.

TABLE of Declarations and Orders made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, during the Year 1845, in pursuance of the 22nd Section of the original Prisons' Act.

Counties.	Names of Prisons discontinued or legalized.	Dates of Declarations.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after which Declarations take effect.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Aberdeen .	Peterhead . . . . .	25th June, 1845.	27th June, 1845.	That building, recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, and pertinents thereto belonging, all enclosed by a stone wall, and situated within the Town and Parish of Peterhead, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Peterhead, for the reception of Prisoners, other than and except Prisoners of the following descriptions, viz.:—1st, Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2ndly, Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, not being fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rdly, Prisoners on <i>meditatione fuga</i> warrants granted at the instance of creditors for the performance of civil obligation; and 4thly, Prisoners <i>ad factum præstandum</i> ; under the condition and declaration that convicted Prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding sixty days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the Prison of Aberdeen, in the County of Aberdeen.	4th July, 1845.
2. Banff . .	Aberchirder . . . . .	8th Dec., 1845.	9th Dec., 1845.	Discontinued as a Prison . . . . .	24th Dec., 1845.
3. Berwick .	Aytoun and Earlstown .	15th July, 1845.	18th July, 1845.	Discontinued as Prisons . . . . .	26th July, 1845.
4. Bute . .	Lamlash . . . . .	7th May, 1845.	9th May, 1845.	That building, recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, in the Village of Lamlash, Island of Arran, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Lamlash, for the reception of Prisoners other than and except Prisoners of the following descriptions, viz.:—1st, Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2ndly, Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, not being fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rdly, Prisoners on <i>meditatione fuga</i> warrants granted at the instance of creditors for the performance of civil obligation; 4thly, Prisoners <i>ad factum præstandum</i> ; and 5thly, Prisoners, until they find caution to return to service; under the condition and declaration that convicted Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days, shall, as soon as convenient, after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the Prison of Rothsay, in the County of Bute.	20th May, 1845.
5. Edinburgh .	Leith . . . . .	2nd April, 1845.	4th April, 1845.	The Prison of Leith declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of Criminal Prisoners, under the condition and declaration, that convicted Prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the Prison of Edinburgh.	12th April, 1845.
Ditto	Canongate . . . . .	30th Oct., 1845.	31st Oct., 1845.	The building and pertinents thereof, used as the Canongate Prison, declared to continue to be a Prison for the following descriptions of Prisoners, viz.:—1st, Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2ndly, Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, and for fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rdly, Prisoners on <i>meditatione fuga</i> warrants, granted at the instance of creditors for the performance of civil obligation; 4thly, Prisoners <i>ad factum præstandum</i> ; 5thly, Prisoners, until they find caution to return to service; and 6thly, Prisoners, until they find caution under writs of law-burrows: and with respect to such Prisoners, to be deemed and taken to be part of the Prison of Edinburgh, in the City, aye, and until the new buildings at present in progress at the Prison of Edinburgh, which include accommodation for the future custody of Civil Prisoners, shall have been completed and legalized for the reception of Prisoners; but under the condition and provision that, when the said new buildings shall be so completed and legalized, the said Canongate Prison shall cease and be discontinued as a Prison.	30th Oct., 1845.
6. Fife . .	Dunfermline . . . . .	8th Jan., 1845.	10th Jan., 1845.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated about half a mile to the east of the Town of Dunfermline, and grounds and pertinents thereto belonging, surrounded by a boundary wall, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Dunfermline, for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners, and the former Prison of Dunfermline discontinued as a Prison.	21st Jan., 1845.



Table of Declarations and Orders made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland—continued.

Counties.	Names of Prisons discontinued or legalized.	Dates of Declarations.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after which Declarations take effect.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
6. Fife. . .	Inverkeithing, Kinghorn, and Kirkaldy.	25th June, 1845.	1st July, 1845.	1st. Inverkeithing and Kinghorn discontinued as Prisons. 2ndly. Kirkaldy discontinued as a Prison for the imprisonment, for a longer period than thirty days at one time, of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment; and ordered that all Prisoners confined in the said Prison of Kirkaldy, upon warrants of imprisonment for longer periods than thirty days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed therefrom to such of the Prisons of Dunfermline or Cupar, as the County Prison Board may from time to time direct.	4th July, 1845.
7. Forfar . .	Dundee, Montrose, Kirriemuir, and Carnoustie.	7th May, 1845.	9th May, 1845.	1st. The Prison of Dundee, as recently altered and enlarged, and the airing-yards and grounds thereto belonging, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Dundee, for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners. 2ndly. The Prison of Montrose, as recently altered and enlarged, and airing-yard, ground, and pertinents thereto belonging, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Montrose, for the reception of Prisoners other than and except Prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the Declaration relative to the Prison of Lamlash, in the County of Buta. 3rdly. The Prisons or Lock-up houses at Kirriemuir and Carnoustie discontinued as Prisons.	20th May, 1845.
8. Kinross . .	Kinross . . . . .	2nd April, 1845.	4th April, 1845.	The Prison, situated within the Town of Kinross, as recently altered and enlarged, but excluding therefrom a cell behind the Keeper's house, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners.	15th April, 1845.
9. Kirkcudbright	Creetown . . . . .	15th July, 1845.	18th July, 1845.	Discontinued as a Prison . . . . .	26th July, 1845.
10. Lanark. . .	Airdrie . . . . .	25th June, 1845.	27th June, 1845.	The Prison of Airdrie declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of Prisoners other than and except Prisoners of the said four descriptions, enumerated in the Declaration relative to the Prison of Peterhead, in the County of Aberdeen, under the condition and declaration that convicted Prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding sixty days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to such of the Prisons of Hamilton or Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, as the Prison Board for that County may from time to time direct.	4th July, 1845.
Ditto	Douglas . . . . .	10th Sept., 1845.	12th Sept., 1845.	Discontinued as a Prison . . . . .	23rd Sept., 1845.
11. Linlithgow.	Linlithgow . . . . .	25th June, 1845.	27th June, 1845.	That building, recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, and pertinents thereto belonging, enclosed by a boundary wall, situated within the Town of Linlithgow, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Linlithgow, for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners, and the former Prison of Linlithgow discontinued.	4th July, 1845.
12. Perth . . .	Perth . . . . .	25th June, 1845.	27th June, 1845.	The Prison, situated within the City of Perth, with the airing-yards and pertinents thereto belonging, all as recently altered and enlarged, and surrounded with a boundary wall, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Perth, for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners.	4th July, 1845.
13. Renfrew . .	Police cells of Greenock and Prison of Renfrew.	2nd April, 1845.	4th April, 1845.	1st. The Police cells of Greenock discontinued as a Prison. 2ndly. The Prison of Renfrew discontinued for the imprisonment, for a longer period than ten days at one time, of Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment; and that all Prisoners confined in the said Prison of Renfrew upon warrants of imprisonment for longer periods than ten days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed therefrom, either to the Prison of Paisley or the Prison of Greenock, as the County Prison Board may from time to time direct.	15th April, 1845.
14. Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall . . . . .	2nd April, 1845.	4th April, 1845.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated to the east of the Town of Dingwall, on the north side of the public road, and airing-yards thereto belonging, surrounded by a boundary wall, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Dingwall, for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners, and the former Prison of Dingwall discontinued.	15th April, 1845.
15. Zetland. . .	Fort Charlotte . . . .	2nd April, 1845.	4th April, 1845.	The Prison of Fort Charlotte, near Lerwick, as recently altered and enlarged, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners.	19th April, 1845.

APPENDIX No. XI.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

BY THE

PRISON BOARDS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES  
IN SCOTLAND.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS by the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, with reference to the System of  
31st October, 1844,

County Prison Board.	Prison.	Nature of System of Inspection.	Number of Inspections during the Year.	Interval between Inspections.	Reason, if any Prison not Inspected.	Reason, if any Prisoner not seen.	Whether result of Inspections are recorded as suggested.	State of Buildings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Aberdeen .	Aberdeen . .	By Members of Board	37	Various; longest interval 36 days.	. .	. .	Yes	Good
	Peterhead . .	Ditto . . . .	Not recorded	No fixed intervals.	. .	. .	. .	Two cells, not yet dry.
2. Argyle . .	Inveraray . .	Ditto . . . .	18	Various; longest interval 49 days.	. .	. .	Yes	Satisfactory, except Debtors' Prison. New buildings not yet dry.
	Campbelltown .	Ditto . . . .	15	20 to 29 days	. .	. .	Yes	Indifferent; but satisfactory in so far as regards cleanliness and good order.
	Tobermory . .	By the Sheriff . .	20	When no Prisoners are confined.	. .	. .	Yes	Good
3. Ayr . . .	Ayr . . . .	By Members of Board, and by a Committee of Justices of the Peace.	50	Generally one week.	. .	. .	Yes, in the Keeper's Inspection Book occasionally.	Good
	Other Prisons .	Occasionally by Justices and Sheriff, but no regular system adopted.						
4. Banff . .	Banff . . . .	By County Board, Members thereof, Sheriff, and Clerk.	29	Generally 12 days.	. .	. .	Yes	Good
	Keith . . . .	By Members of Board, Sheriff, and Clerk.	Nil.	. .	. .	. .	. .	Good
5. Berwick .	Greenlaw . . .	The County Board report that various obstacles exist which prevent them from adopting any arrangement for a regular inspection of their Prisons.						
	Dunse . . . .							
	Lauder . . . .							
	Coldstream . .							
6. Bute . . .	Rothsay . . .	By Members of Board	26	Various; generally 14 days.	. .	. .	Yes	Satisfactory
	Lamlash . . .	No system adopted .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
7. Caithness .	Wick . . . .	By Members of Board	18	More than 20 days.	. .	. .	Yes	Good
8. Clackmannan	Alloa . . . .	By Members of Board and Sheriff Substitute.	13 recorded	Various; no fixed period for inspections.	. .	. .	Yes	New and good
9. Dumbarton .	Dumbarton . .	By Members of Board	39	7 to 14 days	. .	. .	Yes	Good; but inadequate as to extent of accommodation.
	Helensburgh .	No system, further than an occasional visit of one of the Members of the Board.		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Kirkintilloch .							
10. Dumfries .	Dumfries . . .	By Members of Board	24	Generally 15 days.	. .	. .	Yes	Various minor improvements and repairs executed.
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh . .	Ditto . . . .	About 20 .	Generally a fortnight.	. .	From numbers and short sentences, utterly impracticable to see each Prisoner.	Generally	In excellent repair.
	Canongate . .	Ditto . . . .	6	During the first three months about once a fortnight.	. .	All Prisoners in custody at the time of the visit seen.	Yes	Satisfactory
	Edinburgh Lock-up House.	Ditto occasionally, but by Governor of Edinburgh Prison chiefly.	Upwards of 40	About a week	. .	Ditto	Yes	As satisfactory the exception
	Leith . . . .	Ditto . . . .	7	About a month or so.	. .	Ditto	Yes	In good repair
	Musselburgh .	Ditto . . . .	14	Ditto	. .	Ditto	Yes	Very good

## No. XI.

Inspection observed by them relative to the Prisons and Prisoners under their Charge respectively, in the Year from to 31st October, 1845.

General Results of Inspection, in regard to						Remarks.
State of Prison Discipline, and Conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Insufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Satisfactory	In accordance with rules, in as far as practicable.	All employed in suitable kinds of labour, in accordance with rules.	In accordance with the rules, except during the vacancy in the office of Chaplain.	Sufficient . . .	Generally good.	Prison opened on 4th July, 1845.
Satisfactory	Ditto	Teasing oakum . .	No books except Bibles.	Airing-yard insecure; but exercise given regularly in Prison.	Good . . . . .	
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Ditto . . . . .	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient . . . .	Good.	
Conduct of officers satisfactory.	Satisfactory	None; there being no accommodation.	Strictly attended to .	Prisoners exercised as far as accommodation will admit.	Good.	The Prisoners are always inspected by the Sheriff.
Good	Good	No employment . .	No instruction . .	Sufficient . . . .	Good . . . . .	
Good	Good	All employed . .	Properly attended to	Ditto . . . . .	Very good.	
Good	Good	Full employment, in accordance with rules.	Satisfactory . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Good.	Period of detention of Convicted Prisoners limited to ten days.
Good	Good	No provision . .	No provision . .	No exercise . . .	Good . . . . .	
Good	Satisfactory	All employed . .	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient . . . .	Generally good.	
Good	Good	Ditto . . . . .	Attended to . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Invariably good.	The Prison opened very recently.
Good	Satisfactory	Ditto . . . . .	Satisfactory . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Good.	
Good	Good	All employed in accordance with the rules.	Ditto. . . . .	Yes . . . . .	Good.	
Good	Good	All employed . .	For the last six months satisfactory.	No Return . . .	Very good. ;	Period of detention of Convicted Prisoners limited to ten days.
Quite satisfactory.	In accordance with rules.	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	In terms of the rules, and results very satisfactory.	Quite sufficient . .	Remarkably good.	
Satisfactory	Ditto	Employment not compulsory; and very few of the Prisoners do any work.	Prisoners always visited on Sundays by Chaplain of Edinburgh Prison.	No airing-yard; but Prisoners daily exercised in corridors.	Ditto . . . . .	Debtors' Prison.
Good	In conformity to rules.	Convicted Prisoners employed in teasing oakum.	Properly attended to	No airing-yard; but Prisoners duly exercised in apartments of Prisons.	Ditto;	
Good	Ditto	Ditto occasionally .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.	

as circumstances will admit of. All the Prisoners incarcerated in this Prison are (with of such as are in custody for a few hours) transferred to the Prison of Edinburgh.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS by the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, with reference to the System of  
31st October, 1844,

County Prison Board.	Prison.	Nature of System of Inspection.	Number of Inspections during the Year.	Interval between Inspections.	Reason, if any Prison not Inspected.	Reason, if any Prisoner not Seen.	Whether result of Inspections are recorded as suggested.	State of Buildings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Elgin . .	Elgin . . .	By Members of Board	16	About 20 days	. .	. .	Yes	Good
	Forres . . .	By a Member of Board	No record .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Good repair, but not very secure.
13. Fife . .	Cupar . . .	By Members of Board	54	About a week	. .	. .	Yes	Excellent
	Dunfermline .	Ditto . . . . .	61	Less than a week.	. .	. .	Yes	Very good
14. Forfar . .	Kirkaldy . .	Ditto . . . . .	Two only are recorded.	About a month	. . .	. .	Generally	Generally good
	Other Prisons .	No system.						
	Dundee . . .	By Members of Board	12	From 14 to 29 days.	. .	. .	Yes	Good
	Forfar . . .	Ditto . . . . .	22	About 16 days	. .	. .	Yes	New and good
15. Haddington	Montrose . .	Ditto, and Sheriff, and Sheriff-substitute.	15	One month	. .	. .	Yes	Satisfactory
	Arbroath . .	By Members of Board	18	Various	. .	. .	Yes	One of the lower cells occasionally damp.
	Brechin . . .	Ditto . . . . .	6	Various	. .	. .	Yes	Good, except one cell damp.
	Haddington .	Ditto . . . . .	10	Various	. . .	. .	Yes	Bad
16. Inverness .	Dunbar . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Not recorded	. .	. .	. .	Not recorded	Bad
	North Berwick .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto		. .	. .	Ditto	Bad
	Inverness . .	Ditto . . . . .	22	About 16 days	. .	. .	Yes	Defective
17. Kincardine.	Portree . . .	Ditto . . . . .	16	Various	. .	. .	Generally	Defective
	Stonehaven . .	Ditto . . . . .	12	One Month	. .	. .	Yes	Good
18. Kinross. .	Lawrencekirk .	Ditto . . . . .	Occasionally	No prisoner has been confined in either of these Prisons for more than one				
	Inverbervie . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto					
	Kinross . . .	Ditto . . . . .	11					
	Kirkcudbright .	Ditto . . . . .	12					
19. Kirkcudbright	Maxwelltown .	Ditto . . . . .	8	From 3 to 4 weeks.	. . .	. .	Yes	Good
				From 3 to 12 weeks.	. . .	. .	Yes	Good
20. Lanark . .	Glasgow . . .	Ditto . . . . .	15	Average 24 days.	. . .	Impracticable.	Yes	Good repair. Extensive additional accommodation recommended, and under consideration.
	Hamilton . . .	Ditto, and by Governor of Glasgow Prison.	22	Less than a month.	. .	. .	Yes	Good
	Lanark . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	12	A month	. .	. .	Yes	Good
21. Linlithgow.	Airdrie . . .	Ditto . . . . .	28	Less than a month.	. .	. .	Yes	Good repair
	Linlithgow . .	By Members of Board	12	About a month	. .	. .	Yes	Excellent
22. Nairn . .	No Return.							
23. Orkney . .	Kirkwall . . .	Ditto . . . . .	33	Average 10 days.	. .	. .	Yes	Good
24. Peebles . .	Peebles . . .	By Sheriff-substitute, and occasionally by Members of the Board.	46	About a week	. .	. .	Yes	Good
25. Perth . . .	Perth . . . .	By Members of Board, Sheriff, Sheriff-substitute, and Town Council, &c.	32	Various	. .	. .	Yes	Good
	Dumblane . . .	By Members of Board, Sheriff, Sheriff-substitute, &c.	27	Various	. .	. .	Yes	Good
	Blairgowrie . .	By the Sheriff and county gentlemen.	12	Various	. .	. .	Yes	Good

Inspection observed by them relative to the Prisons and Prisoners under their Charge respectively, in the Year from 31st October, 1845—*continued.*

## General Results of Inspection, in regard to

State of Prison Discipline, and Conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Insufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Good	Good	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	Regularly attended to	Yes . . . . .	Good. . . . .	Temporary detentions, and for very limited periods.
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No employment . . .	. . . . .	No airing-yard . . .	Good. . . . .	
Good	According to Rules	Good and regular	Ditto . . . . .	Sufficient . . . . .	Good. . . . .	
Good	Ditto	All suitably employed	Good . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Very good . . . . .	
Satisfactory	Good	Ditto . . . . .	Good . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Good. . . . .	Prison by far too small for the number of Prisoners.
Good	Good	Good . . . . .	Good . . . . .	Good . . . . .	Good. . . . .	
Good	According to Rules.	According to Rules .	Satisfactory . . . . .	Sufficient. . . . .	Generally good. . . . .	
Very good	Ditto	Ditto . . . . .	Regularly attended to	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	
Good	Good	Ditto . . . . .	No Chaplain or Teacher.	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	Detention for limited periods. Ditto.
Good	Good	Ditto . . . . .	No instruction . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	
Good	Good	As much as practicable.	Regularly attended to	Prisoners exercised as much as confined limits admit.	As good as the general crowded state of the Prison has admitted. . . . .	
. . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	
Good	In accordance with Rules.	Regularly employed.	Satisfactory . . . . .	Prisoners exercised as much as confined limits will admit.	Good . . . . .	One inspection by Sheriff-substitute, and five by Justices of the Peace.
Good	Ditto	No employment . . .	No instruction . . .	Sufficient. . . . .	Good. . . . .	
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	All employed . . .	Carefully attended to, and results satisfactory.	Ditto . . . . .	Generally very good. . . . .	
night.						
Satisfactory	Good	Generally employed.	Regularly attended to	Ditto . . . . .	Good. . . . .	Prison, of late, more crowded than was anticipated.
Good	Good	All employed . . .	Satisfactory . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Generally good. . . . .	
Good	Good	Females employed .	Bible reading . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Good. . . . .	
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Employed in accordance with Rules.	Rules in full operation	Said to be sufficient for ordinary cases.	Generally good. . . . .	
According to rules.	According to Rules.	According to Rules .	Regularly attended to	Sufficient, but no airing yard.	Ditto. . . . .	The result of the Inspections has been to confirm previous Returns as to the excellent management of the Prison, and the zealous and efficient discharge of their several duties by all the Officers of the Prison.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto, except during vacancy in office of Chaplain.	Sufficient. . . . .	Good. . . . .	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto . . . . .	Regularly attended to	Ditto . . . . .	Good. . . . .	
Satisfactory	Ditto	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Very good . . . . .	
Good	Unexceptionable	Regular . . . . .	Good . . . . .	Insufficient . . . . .	Good. . . . .	
Good	Good	Ditto . . . . .	Attended to . . . . .	Sufficient . . . . .	Good. . . . .	
Good	Good	According to Rules .	Very good . . . . .	Quite sufficient . . .	Generally very good. . . . .	
Good	Good	Good]. . . . .	Good . . . . .	Good . . . . .	Good. . . . .	
. . .	Good	No employment . . .	Bible Reading . . .	No exercise . . . . .	Generally good. . . . .	

ABSTRACT of RETURNS by the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, with reference to the System of 31st October, 1844,

County Prison Board.	Prison.	Nature of System of Inspection.	Number of Inspections during the Year.	Interval between Inspections.	Reason, if any Prison not Inspected.	Reason, if any Prisoner not seen.	Whether result of Inspections are recorded as suggested.	State of Buildings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26. Renfrew .	Paisley . . .	By Members of the Board.	22	A fortnight	. .	. .	Yes	The Return bears in good order. Ditto
	Greenock . . .	Ditto . . . .	21	Ditto	. .	. .	Yes	
	Renfrew . . .	No regular system observed ; these Prisons being used only as places of temporary detention.						
27. Ross and Cromarty.	Port Glasgow . .	Arrangements have been made only recently in order to a regular system of Inspection by the County Board of these Prisons.						
	Dingwall . . .							
	Tain . . . .							
	Cromarty . . .							
	Stornoway . . .							
28. Roxburgh .	Jedburgh . . .	By Members of the Board, and occasionally by Justices of the Peace.	25	A fortnight	. .	. .	Yes	Defective ; and alterations and improvements under consideration. Defective, but about to be improved. Good
	Kelso . . . .	Ditto . . . .	6	About 2 months.	. .	. .	Yes	
29. Selkirk . .	Hawick . . . .	Ditto . . . .	8	About 6 weeks	. .	. .	Yes	Inspections by Board recorded. Yes
	Selkirk . . . .	By the Board and Members thereof.	19	A week or so	. .	. .	Yes	
30. Stirling . .	Stirling . . . .	By Members of the Board.	12	A month	. .	. .	Yes	Good repair, but limited accommodation.
31. Sutherland .	Falkirk . . . .	No regular system observed.		Less than a month.	. .	. .	Yes	Good
	Dornoch . . . .	By Members of the Board.	19					
32. Wigtown . .	Wigtown . . . .	By Members of the Board, &c.	20	From 2 to 3 weeks.	. .	. .	Yes	Insufficient, but secure.
	Stranraer . . .	Ditto . . . .	15 recorded	A week	. .	. .	Not always	Ditto
33. Zetland . .	Fort Charlotte .	By the Board and Members thereof.	30	12 days	. .	. .	Yes	Good

Inspection observed by them relative to the Prisons and Prisoners under their charge respectively, in the Year from to 31st October, 1845—*continued*.

General Results of Inspection, in regard to						Remarks.
State of Prison Discipline, and Conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Insufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
that the recorded notices of Inspections do not enter into particulars, but generally set forth that the Prison and Prisoners had been visited, and found						
	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto.	
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory . . .	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient. . . .	Good.	
Ditto	Ditto	Teasing oakum . .	No instruction . .	Ditto . . . .	Good . . . . .	Period of detention of Convicted Prisoners limited to 10 days. Ditto.
Ditto Good	Ditto Good	Ditto . . . . . Employed in terms of Rules.	Ditto . . . . . Attended to . . .	Ditto . . . . . Ditto . . . . .	Good . . . . . Good.	
Good	Good	Fully employed . .	Very superior . .	Ditto . . . . .	Generally good . .	New prison rapidly progressing.
Good	Proper and approved of			Ditto . . . . .	Good.	
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	All employed . .	Attended to . . .	No airing-yard . .	Excellent.	
Ditto Good	Ditto Good	Ditto . . . . . Suitably employed .	Ditto . . . . . Not satisfactory . .	Insufficient . . . Good . . . . .	Good. Good.	



APPENDIX to SEVENTH REPORT of BOARD of DIRECTORS of  
No. XII.

DIGEST OF RETURNS from the PRISON BOARDS of the several COUNTIES in SCOTLAND, of the Prisoners confined in their  
for the Period beginning on the 1st day of July, 1844, immediately after Midnight of

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prisoners.	In Prison at the commencement of the said Period.												Number received		
			Criminal.									Civil.			Criminal.		
			Total.			Untried.			Convicted.						Including Cases of Re-commitment.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	60	37	97	8	10	18	52	27	79	10	..	10	504	268	772
Argyle	Inveraray	2	6	5	11	..	2	2	6	3	9	..	..	..	81	13	94
	Campbelltown	3	3	1	4	3	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	2	48	20	68
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12
Ayr	Ayr	5	29	22	51	4	2	6	25	20	45	3	1	4	300	97	397
Banff	Banff	6	6	4	10	..	..	..	6	4	10	1	..	1	62	32	94
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	74	9	83
	Dunse	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	92	11	103
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	20	68
	Coldstream	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	23	4	27
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothsay	13	2	2	4	..	1	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	20	8	28
Caithness	Wick	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	26	6	32
Clackmannan	Alloa	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	16	73
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	11	8	19	1	2	3	10	6	16	1	..	1	83	33	116
Dumfries	Dumfries	17	30	5	35	3	..	3	27	5	32	5	..	5	165	73	238
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	18	299	206	505	60	20	80	239	186	425	..	..	..	2,501	2,227	4,728
	Canongate	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up House	20	10	3	13	10	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	855	690	1,545
	Musselburgh	21	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	26	84
	Leith Police	22	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	108	276
	Leith	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	107	232
Elgin	Elgin	24	9	3	12	4	..	4	5	3	8	..	..	..	55	9	64
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16
Fife	Cupar	26	29	3	32	3	..	3	26	3	29	2	..	2	150	50	200
	Dunfermline	27	13	2	15	4	..	4	9	2	11	2	..	2	186	76	262
	Kirkcaldy	28	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	119	42	161
Forfar	Forfar	29	12	1	13	7	..	7	5	1	6	1	..	1	106	33	139
	Dundee	30	66	48	114	12	11	23	54	37	91	6	1	7	577	361	938
	Arbroath	31	5	3	8	3	1	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	88	64	152
	Montrose	32	11	3	14	9	3	12	2	..	2	..	..	..	44	25	69
	Brechin	33	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9	30
Haddington	Haddington	34	7	3	10	3	2	5	4	1	5	2	..	2	232	44	276
	Dunbar	35	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	113	30	143
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13
Inverness	Inverness	37	25	8	33	9	3	12	16	5	21	1	..	1	110	28	138
	Portree	38	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	5	20
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	5	1	6	2	..	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	39	10	49
	Laurencekirk	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Kinross	Kinross	41	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	16	4	20
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	11	2	13	..	1	1	11	1	12	..	..	..	70	18	88
	Maxwelltown	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	34
Lanark	Glasgow	44	300	196	496	78	42	120	222	154	376	13	1	14	1,897	1,325	3,222
	Lanark	45	18	2	20	..	..	..	18	2	20	2	..	2	92	21	113
	Hamilton	46	21	4	25	12	2	14	9	2	11	..	..	..	145	32	177
	Airdrie	47	5	4	9	..	..	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	249	117	366
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	11	2	13	6	1	7	5	1	6	..	..	..	119	23	142
Orkney	Kirkwall	49	1	2	3	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	9	22
Zetland	Fort Charlotte	50	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	40	9	49
Nairn	Nairn	51	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	20
Peebles	Peebles	52	5	1	6	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	12	52
Perth	Perth	53	66	27	93	10	6	16	56	21	77	5	..	5	343	152	495
	Perth Police	54	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	23	52	75
	Dunblane	55	7	..	7	4	..	4	3	..	3	2	..	2	63	18	81
	Blairgowrie	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	28	89
Renfrew	Paisley	57	71	40	111	17	4	21	54	36	90	5	..	5	435	212	647
	Greenock	58	13	8	21	4	4	8	9	4	13	..	..	..	294	214	508
	Port Glasgow	59	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	22	63
	Renfrew	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	61	9	1	10	3	1	4	6	..	6	..	..	..	43	3	46
	Tain	62	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	16	3	19
	Cromarty	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	2	9
	Stornoway	64	2	2	4	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	7
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	65	24	3	27	5	1	6	19	2	21	..	..	..	127	45	172
Selkirk	Selkirk	66	6	..	6	2	..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	65	18	83
Stirling	Stirling	67	37	19	56	6	6	12	31	13	44	9	..	9	236	93	329
	Falkirk	68	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	161	59	220
Sutherland	Dornoch	69	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	25	7	32
Wigtown	Wigtown	70	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	63	11	74
	Stranraer	71	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	35	10	45
Perth	General Prison	72	247	98	345	..	..	..	247	98	345	..	..	..	168	73	241
Total		..	1,521	788	2,309	311	135	446	1,210	653	1,863	87	6	93	12,132	7,162	19,294

## No. XII.

respective PRISONS, and from the GOVERNOR of the GENERAL PRISON at PERTH of the Prisoners confined in that PRISON, the preceding day, and ending on the last day of June, 1845, at Midnight of that day.

during the said Period.						Total Number in Confinement during the said Periods, including Cases of Re-commitment.						Average Duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner.	Number removed to other Prisons to undergo the last Portion of their Confinement.	Average Number in Confinement during the said Period.								
Criminal.			Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.					Criminals.			Criminal.			Civil.		
Not including Cases of Re-commitment.						M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	T.				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
447	218	665	50	1	51	564	305	869	60	1	61	37	8	2	10	57	31	88	6	..	6	
77	13	90	6	..	6	87	18	105	6	..	6	55	2	..	2	12	4	16	1	..	1	
42	16	59	6	2	9	51	21	72	8	2	10	10	4	..	4	2	..	2	2	..	2	
11	1	12	..	..	..	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
297	94	391	35	..	35	329	121	450	38	1	39	53	6	3	9	43	22	65	4	..	4	
56	21	77	7	..	7	68	36	104	8	..	8	32	..	..	..	6	3	9	1	..	1	
72	9	81	2	..	2	78	10	89	2	..	2	33	..	..	..	7	1	8	..	..	..	
90	11	101	..	..	..	93	11	104	..	..	..	4	40	4	44	1	..	1	..	..	..	
47	20	67	..	..	..	48	20	68	..	..	..	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	4	27	..	..	..	25	4	29	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	5	9	..	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	8	25	1	..	1	22	10	32	2	..	2	34	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	
26	6	32	4	..	4	27	6	33	4	..	4	22	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	
52	15	67	8	..	8	57	16	73	8	..	8	35	1	..	1	6	1	7	1	..	1	
76	30	106	6	..	6	94	41	135	7	..	7	57	4	..	4	13	8	21	1	..	1	
151	52	203	23	..	23	195	78	273	28	..	28	40	1	4	5	23	7	30	2	..	2	
2,243	1,753	3,996	..	..	..	2,800	2,433	5,233	..	..	..	30	70	30	100	246	167	433	..	..	..	
..	..	..	108	7	115	..	..	..	119	9	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	16	..	
747	614	1,361	..	..	..	865	693	1,558	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	
54	25	79	..	..	..	59	26	85	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
164	100	264	..	..	..	169	108	277	..	..	..	4	19	20	39	2	1	3	..	..	..	
121	96	217	..	..	..	125	107	232	..	..	..	3	34	20	54	1	1	2	..	..	..	
50	5	55	4	..	4	64	12	76	4	..	4	33	2	..	2	6	1	7	..	..	..	
8	4	12	..	..	..	12	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
145	48	193	13	..	13	179	53	232	15	..	15	47	1	2	3	21	9	30	2	..	2	
178	63	241	7	1	8	186	76	262	9	1	10	18	..	..	..	9	4	13	1	..	1	
109	31	140	..	..	..	121	42	163	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
102	33	135	23	..	23	118	34	152	24	..	24	31	..	..	..	9	4	13	3	..	3	
498	301	799	26	3	29	643	399	1,042	28	4	32	45	8	9	17	84	46	130	6	..	6	
80	59	139	..	..	..	93	67	160	..	..	..	18	3	..	3	4	4	8	..	..	..	
37	22	59	..	..	..	55	28	83	..	..	..	62	8	6	14	8	6	14	..	..	..	
20	9	29	..	..	..	23	9	32	..	..	..	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	
219	41	260	7	..	7	239	47	286	9	..	9	22	9	3	12	14	3	17	..	..	..	
108	28	136	..	..	..	113	31	144	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	4	13	..	..	..	9	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
109	28	137	7	..	7	135	36	171	8	..	8	68	28	5	33	23	9	32	..	..	..	
15	5	20	..	..	..	15	5	20	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38	9	47	3	1	4	44	11	55	3	1	4	46	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	
3	2	5	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	3	18	3	..	3	17	4	21	3	..	3	52	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	
68	17	85	11	3	14	81	20	101	11	3	14	36	..	..	..	9	1	10	1	..	1	
28	6	34	..	..	..	28	6	34	..	..	..	21	5	..	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	
1,586	990	2,576	135	12	147	2,197	1,521	3,718	148	13	161	45	170	47	217	261	200	461	12	1	13	
89	19	108	5	..	5	110	23	133	7	..	7	46	..	..	..	15	2	17	1	..	1	
141	31	172	16	..	16	166	36	202	16	..	16	63	2	..	2	28	7	35	3	..	3	
234	81	315	..	..	..	254	121	375	..	..	..	17	25	15	40	11	6	17	..	..	..	
103	20	123	3	1	4	130	25	155	3	1	4	21	1	2	3	7	2	9	..	..	..	
12	6	18	..	..	..	14	11	25	..	..	..	58	..	1	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	
37	9	46	1	..	1	42	10	52	1	..	1	28	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	
17	2	19	..	..	..	18	3	21	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	
39	12	51	..	..	..	45	13	58	..	..	..	38	2	..	2	5	1	6	..	..	..	
316	121	437	18	..	18	409	179	588	23	..	23	44	12	6	18	46	25	71	3	..	3	
23	52	75	..	..	..	23	53	76	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
60	18	78	2	..	2	70	18	88	4	..	4	33	17	5	22	6	2	8	1	..	1	
61	28	89	..	..	..	61	28	89	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
417	169	586	41	4	45	506	252	758	46	4	50	49	10	2	12	69	32	101	5	1	6	
261	165	426	..	..	..	307	222	529	..	..	..	15	76	41	117	11	11	22	..	..	..	
40	14	54	..	..	..	43	22	65	..	..	..	5	7	13	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	
8	2	10	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
43	3	46	4	1	5	52	4	56	4	1	5	39	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	
16	3	19	..	..	..	19	3	22	..	..	..	49	5	..	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	
5	1	6	..	..	..	7	2	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
6	..	6	..	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
123	41	164	7	..	7	151	48	199	7	..	7	46	4	..	4	21	4	25	1	..	1	
63	16	79	1	..	1	71	18	89	1	..	1	12	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	
230	89	319	14	..	14	273	112	385	23	..	23	51	21	2	23	34	20	54	3	..	3	
150	58	208	..	..	..	161	62	223	..	..	..	5	45	15	60	2	1	3	..	..	..	
25	7	32	7	..	7	27	7	34	8	..	8	32	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	
53	10	63	10	..	10	65	11	76	12	..	12	19	5	4	9	4	..	4	..	..	..	
31	10	41	13																			

## Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during each of the Four Quarters, viz., that ending											
			30 September, 1844.			31 December, 1844.			31 March, 1845.			30 June, 1845.		
			Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Aberdeen.	Aberdeen . . . . .	1	61	30	91	53	31	84	65	28	93	50	34	84
Argyle . . . . .	Inveraray . . . . .	2	12	6	18	11	3	14	12	4	16	12	3	15
	Campbelltown . . . . .	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	4	2	..	2
	Tobermory . . . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	5	41	22	63	44	18	62	43	20	63	46	25	71
Banff . . . . .	Banff . . . . .	6	6	3	9	8	2	10	6	2	8	5	5	10
Berwick . . . . .	Greenlaw . . . . .	7	3	1	4	4	1	5	10	3	13	9	3	12
	Dunse . . . . .	8	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
	Lauder . . . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream . . . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown . . . . .	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun . . . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute . . . . .	Rothsay . . . . .	13	4	1	5	1	1	2	2	..	2	4	..	4
Caithness . . . . .	Wick . . . . .	14	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3	2	1	3
Clackmannan . . . . .	Alloa . . . . .	15	7	1	8	7	1	8	6	2	8	5	..	5
Dumbarton . . . . .	Dumbarton . . . . .	16	18	8	26	13	7	20	9	8	17	10	10	20
Dumfries . . . . .	Dumfries . . . . .	17	33	5	38	28	10	38	18	5	23	16	10	26
Edinburgh . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	18	311	228	539	225	196	421	229	169	398	219	155	374
	Canongate . . . . .	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up House	20	7	6	13	8	6	14	7	6	13	8	5	13
	Musselburgh . . . . .	21	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
	Leith Police . . . . .	22	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith . . . . .	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Elgin . . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	24	8	1	9	4	1	5	5	2	7	7	..	7
	Forres . . . . .	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife . . . . .	Cupar . . . . .	26	26	6	32	18	11	29	21	10	31	21	10	31
	Dunfermline . . . . .	27	12	3	15	7	4	11	7	3	10	12	5	17
	Kirkcaldy . . . . .	28	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
Forfar . . . . .	Forfar . . . . .	29	10	2	12	10	4	14	10	6	16	5	4	9
	Dundee . . . . .	30	75	45	120	80	44	124	100	49	149	81	46	127
	Arbroath . . . . .	31	3	5	8	4	3	7	3	5	8	5	3	8
	Montrose . . . . .	32	10	2	12	9	6	15	7	7	14	6	7	13
	Brechin . . . . .	33	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington . . . . .	Haddington . . . . .	34	15	5	20	14	3	17	13	3	16	12	2	14
	Dunbar . . . . .	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick . . . . .	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness . . . . .	Inverness . . . . .	37	27	7	34	21	8	29	23	11	34	23	10	33
	Portree . . . . .	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine . . . . .	Stonehaven . . . . .	39	5	1	6	5	2	7	4	3	7	5	2	7
	Laurencekirk . . . . .	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross . . . . .	Kinross . . . . .	41	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	1	4	1	1	2
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	Kirkcudbright . . . . .	42	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	..	4	2	..	2
	Maxwelltown . . . . .	43	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1
Lanark . . . . .	Glasgow . . . . .	44	300	215	515	240	197	437	256	188	444	249	188	447
	Lanark . . . . .	45	17	1	18	17	2	19	15	3	18	14	2	16
	Hamilton . . . . .	46	29	5	34	28	10	38	30	8	38	22	6	28
	Airdrie . . . . .	47	9	5	14	11	8	19	11	7	18	10	6	16
Linlithgow . . . . .	Linlithgow . . . . .	48	8	1	9	5	1	6	7	1	8	7	4	11
Orkney . . . . .	Kirkwall . . . . .	49	4	1	5	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	2
Zetland . . . . .	Fort Charlotte . . . . .	50	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Nairn . . . . .	Nairn . . . . .	51	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Peebles . . . . .	Peebles . . . . .	52	8	1	9	5	1	6	3	1	4	6	..	6
Perth . . . . .	Perth . . . . .	53	55	27	82	37	22	59	47	26	73	46	25	72
	Perth Police . . . . .	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane . . . . .	55	5	1	6	7	2	9	8	3	11	4	1	5
	Blairgowrie . . . . .	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew . . . . .	Paisley . . . . .	57	76	33	109	74	30	104	73	29	102	53	35	88
	Greenock . . . . .	58	12	10	22	11	12	23	13	11	24	11	11	22
	Port Glasgow . . . . .	59	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew . . . . .	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	Dingwall . . . . .	61	7	..	7	6	..	6	5	..	5	6	..	6
	Tain . . . . .	62	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2
	Cromarty . . . . .	63	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Stornoway . . . . .	64	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Roxburgh . . . . .	Jedburgh . . . . .	65	27	4	31	19	5	24	22	4	26	16	5	21
Selkirk . . . . .	Selkirk . . . . .	66	2	..	2	3	1	4	3	..	3	2	..	2
Stirling . . . . .	Stirling . . . . .	67	36	25	61	30	23	53	33	16	49	39	17	56
	Falkirk . . . . .	68	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
Sutherland . . . . .	Dornoch . . . . .	69	4	..	4	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2
Wigtown . . . . .	Wigtown . . . . .	70	2	..	2	3	1	4	4	1	5	5	..	5
	Stranraer . . . . .	71	3	2	5	5	..	5	6	..	6	4	2	6
Perth . . . . .	General Prison . . . . .	72	235	92	327	227	77	304	247	78	325	256	91	347
	Total . . . . .	..	1,555	817	2,372	1,327	761	2,088	1,415	728	2,143	1,331	748	2,079

confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1844, &c.—*continued.*

Number at the end of the said Period, viz., at Midnight on 30 June, 1845.										Number in Confinement under Sentence of Transportation, viz.:						Greatest Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.						Least Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.					
Criminal.								Civil.		At commence- ment of the said Period.			At the end of the said Period.			Criminal.			Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.		
Total.			Untried.		Convicted.																						
Males.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Males.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	Males.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
45	41	86	2	1	43	40	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	82	23	115	13	1	14	35	30	65	1	..	1	
9	3	12	1	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	17	7	24	3	..	3	8	3	11	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
55	24	79	10	4	45	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	27	83	..	..	..	29	22	51	..	..	..	
2	6	8	1	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	3	..	3	3	2	5	..	..	..	
13	1	14	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	19	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	
2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	
2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	7	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	13	..	13	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	
12	7	19	9	2	3	5	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	24	9	33	3	..	3	4	9	13	1	..	1	
19	13	32	2	1	17	12	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	38	9	47	8	..	8	12	6	18	..	..	..	
233	155	388	31	24	202	131	..	..	..	8	5	13	13	9	22	356	270	626	..	..	217	127	344	..	..	..	
..	5	10	5	5	..	..	13	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	27	22	2	24	..	..	8	1	9	
3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	..	9	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	6	26	3	1	17	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	
12	6	18	3	3	9	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	1	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	16	46	5	..	5	17	5	22	1	..	1	
72	54	126	22	14	50	40	8	..	8	..	2	2	..	2	18	8	26	3	..	3	6	2	8	..	..	..	
7	3	10	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	4	9	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	7	28	9	..	9	3	1	4	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
9	1	10	6	1	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	6	28	6	2	16	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	11	29	3	..	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	1	9	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	14	50	2	..	2	18	6	24	..	..	..	
5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
208	203	411	44	32	164	171	13	2	15	2	11	13	..	12	10	1	11	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	
16	2	18	4	..	12	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	36	5	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	6	31	6	..	19	6	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	3	15	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	1	7	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	
1	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
8	..	8	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	
37	25	62	8	5	29	20	5	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	83	44	127	6	..	6	28	22	50	1	..	1	
2	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	21	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	
59	33	92	19	4	40	29	4	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	10	23	6	7	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	39	..	..	..	49	30	79	2	1	3	
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	6	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11	1	1	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	
11	10	21	3	4	8	6	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	13	2	15	..	..	..	
5	1	6	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1	33	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	22	63	18	11	23	11	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	48	23	71	12	..	12	20	19	39	1	..	1	
2	3	5	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
7	..	7	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	2	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	15	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
261	99	360	..	..	261	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	2	1	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	
1,318	765	2,093	253	138	1,065	627	67	5	72	22	19	41	15	25	40	2,066	1,097	3,163	162	10	172	1,037	578	1,616	28	2	30

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the Prisoners

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Number who have Escaped during the said period.						Number who Escaped, but who have been re-taken.						Estimated Average Number of Criminal Prisoners in Separate Confinement.			Estimated Average Number of Criminal Pri- soners not in Separate Confinement, but under immediate and constant Superintendence.		
			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen . . .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	31	86	..	..	..
Argyle . . .	Inveraray . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..
	Campbelltown . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobermory . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr . . .	Ayr . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	7	44	..	..	..
Banff . . .	Banff . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..
Berwick . . .	Greenlaw . . .	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	..	..	..
	Dunse . . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
	Lauder . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown . . .	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute . . .	Rothsay . . .	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
Caithness . . .	Wick . . .	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
Clackmannan . . .	Alloa . . .	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	2	..	2
Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton . . .	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	15	5	2	7
Dumfries . . .	Dumfries . . .	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	23	..	..	..
Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh . . .	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	113	211	148	74	222
	Canongate . . .	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up House . . .	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh . . .	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith Police . . .	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith . . .	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin . . .	Elgin . . .	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..
	Forres . . .	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife . . .	Cupar . . .	26	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	21	9	30	..	..	..
	Dunfermline . . .	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..
	Kirkcaldy . . .	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Forfar . . .	Forfar . . .	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dundee . . .	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	16	76	..	..	..
	Arbroath . . .	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
	Montrose . . .	32	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	6	12	2	..	2
	Brechin . . .	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunbar . . .	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick . . .	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness . . .	Inverness . . .	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portree . . .	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kineardine . . .	Stonehaven . . .	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..
	Laurencekirk . . .	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross . . .	Kinross . . .	41	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright . . .	Kirkcudbright . . .	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..
	Maxwelltown . . .	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark . . .	Glasgow . . .	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	107	368	..	..	..
	Lanark . . .	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..
	Hamilton . . .	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	31	1	1	2
	Airdrie . . .	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	17	..	..	..
Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow . . .	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Orkney . . .	Kirkwall . . .	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	1
Zetland . . .	Fort Charlotte . . .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..
Nairn . . .	Nairn . . .	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Peebles . . .	Peebles . . .	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth . . .	Perth . . .	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	43	20	63
	Perth Police . . .	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane . . .	55	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..
	Blairgowrie . . .	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew . . .	Paisley . . .	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	16	62	..	..	..
	Greenock . . .	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	5	6	11
	Port Glasgow . . .	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew . . .	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty . . .	Dingwall . . .	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tain . . .	62	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
	Cromarty . . .	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway . . .	64	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh . . .	65	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	19	2	21	..	..	..
Selkirk . . .	Selkirk . . .	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
Stirling . . .	Stirling . . .	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falkirk . . .	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland . . .	Dornoch . . .	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
Wigtown . . .	Wigtown . . .	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
	Stranraer . . .	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth . . .	General Prison . . .	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	83	302	6	..	6
Total . . .		..	12	..	12	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	988	443	1,432	221	105	326

confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1844, &c.—*continued.*

Estimated Average Number of Criminal Prisoners neither in Separate Confinement nor under immediate and constant Superintendence.			Age of Criminal Prisoners received during the said period, as recorded on Admission.												Previous Imprisonments in the said Prison of Criminal Prisoners received during the said Period.									
			Under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		Once before.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times.			
			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2	..	2	111	34	104	58	248	156	33	18	496	266	71	45	36	25	23	14	18	13	12	11		
10	1	11	4	..	17	..	54	8	6	5	81	13	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	10	2	6	3	24	11	5	4	45	20	8	2	5	4	1	2	1	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	2	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6	15	21	25	6	70	22	189	58	10	8	294	94	36	13	9	6	4	3	3	5	..	..		
..	..	..	7	2	6	3	42	19	7	8	62	32	6	10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	2	2	14	..	55	6	3	1	74	9	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	2	..	2	1	34	2	1	1	39	4	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	4	1	31	11	4	5	39	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	6	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	7	..	1	4	6	1	3	3	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	2	..	2	1	20	4	1	1	25	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	20	4	11	..	24	9	2	3	57	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	8	6	14	10	56	13	1	4	79	33	4	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	2	7	15	9	18	8	111	48	20	4	164	69	13	7	8	8	2	..	4	6	..	2		
..	..	..	463	155	492	492	1,351	1,435	135	118	2,441	2,200	409	291	246	200	145	144	97	110	61	97		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	6	13	260	54	188	160	371	443	36	33	855	690	165	149	82	71	44	39	22	14	4	8		
1	..	1	12	4	4	7	37	13	5	2	58	26	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	19	4	26	17	111	79	13	8	169	108	4	12	7	5	4	5	2	1	3	..		
..	..	..	38	6	25	14	57	81	5	6	125	107	4	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	9	..	8	1	30	7	8	1	55	9	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	2	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	32	1	31	4	77	35	9	8	149	48	12	6	4	3	1	1	2	2	..	..		
2	..	2	17	9	46	12	108	42	12	13	183	76	19	10	6	3	8	6	3	5	2	3		
..	..	..	16	3	6	1	65	35	12	3	119	42	13	4	9	5	3	2	4	3	..	3		
9	4	13	8	3	21	4	37	6	3	3	72	16	10	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..		
24	30	54	146	27	123	86	276	202	24	27	569	342	115	49	41	30	24	26	23	15	11	22		
3	2	5	12	5	14	16	58	38	1	5	85	61	14	16	2	6	2	4	..	1	..	..		
..	..	..	8	3	5	3	30	15	4	1	47	22	8	4	6	..	3	1	2	..	1	..		
..	..	..	1	..	2	2	5	3	2	..	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	22	9	37	4	158	20	9	5	226	38	27	6	9	2	3	1	6	..	4	..		
..	..	..	9	1	10	2	74	19	20	8	113	30	11	3	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	4	1	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
23	9	32	5	2	15	1	57	18	9	1	86	22	11	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	9	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	7	..	13	..	19	8	..	2	39	10	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1	..	1	..	..	1	1	10	2	3	..	14	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
1	..	1	13	2	16	7	39	7	5	..	72	16	10	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	1	1	3	1	17	4	2	..	23	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	93	93	317	108	428	305	914	782	79	84	1,738	1,279	213	163	138	104	90	67	67	59	62	47		
..	2	2	18	2	18	4	52	13	4	2	92	21	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
1	1	2	25	2	28	7	84	20	8	3	143	32	16	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..		
..	..	..	36	5	23	12	148	71	17	14	224	102	15	8	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2		
..	..	..	27	..	12	2	77	21	1	2	117	25	10	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..		
..	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	5	1	1	13	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
..	..	..	11	2	1	..	21	5	7	2	40	9	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	14	1	1	1	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	10	2	5	2	22	7	3	1	40	12	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	2	4	59	7	44	19	212	106	16	14	331	146	33	15	19	12	9	7	3	3	..	3		
..	..	..	2	1	1	8	20	44	..	..	23	53	6	8	1	8	1	4	1	3	..	4		
1	..	1	6	2	3	4	51	11	3	1	63	18	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
23	16	39	69	10	86	42	258	138	12	20	425	210	61	28	27	22	13	11	4	10	5	7		
..	..	..	23	5	40	29	138	124	17	15	218	173	41	32	16	22	13	15	7	12	8	7		
..	..	..	15	..	3	..	20	6	..	1	38	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	10	1	4	1	27	1	2	..	43	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	1	..	5	..	10	3	2	..	18	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	2	4	7	5	20	3	96	24	4	13	127	45	11	5	4	2	5	1	..	1	..	..		
..	..	..	5	..	11	1	50	14	5	3	71	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
31	20	54	27	12	45	18	134	56	9	5	215	91	30	20	9	6	1	3	2	..	..	..		
..	..	..	13	3	22	7	71	32	7	5	113	47	31	11	6	4	3	..	1	1	2	1		
..	..	..	5	2	5	2	16	2	1	1	27	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1	..	1	11	..	8	..	38	5	2	1	59	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
..	..	..	4	2	9	2	14	3	3	2	30	9	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		
16	1	17	62	14	57	26	46	32	2	..	167	72	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
171	206	380	2,081	543	2,244	1,443	6,490	4,407	631	504	11,446	6,897	1,497	953	734	565	418	361	278	266	176	225		
			2,624		3,687		10,897		1,135		18,343		2,450		1,299		779		544		401			

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the Prisoners

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Previous Imprisonments in the said Prison of Criminal Prisoners received during the said Period.										Re-committals of Criminal Pri- soners, who had been previously imprisoned in the General Prison at Perth, and received during the said period, in so far as known.*					
			6 times and under 10.		10 times and under 20.		20 times and under 50.		50 times and upwards.		Total.		Once.		More than Once.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	18	30	7	7	1	1	..	..	186	146	..	1	..	..	..	1
Argyle	Inveraray	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Campbelltown	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	29	2	1	..	..	2	1
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lander	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothsay	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	17	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	32	29	1	..	..	..	1	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	18	133	135	55	278	20	112	..	30	1,166	1,397	48	27	..	..	48	27
	Canongate	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up House	20	5	5	2	4	..	3	..	2	324	295	24	10	..	..	24	10
	Musselburgh	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith Police	22	1	8	1	..	..	2	..	1	22	34	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Leith	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	1	1	..	..	1	1
Elgin	Elgin	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	12	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Dunfermline	27	6	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kirkcaldy	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	18	17	3	1	3	18	6
Forfar	Forfar	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dundee	30	8	28	1	25	..	2	..	..	223	197	5	2	..	..	5	2
	Arbroath	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	27	1	2	..	..	1	2
	Montrose	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	6	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Brechin	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunbar	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	2	1	..	..	2	1
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laurencekirk	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maxwelltown	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	44	123	155	36	72	2	15	..	6	731	688	17	4	3	3	20	7
	Lanark	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamilton	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Airdrie	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	4	..	..	..	4	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	1	..	..	..	1
Orkney	Kirkwall	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zetland	Fort Charlotte	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	53	3	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	67	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Perth Police	54	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	9	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Blairgowrie	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	57	3	16	..	6	..	..	..	..	113	100	2	3	..	..	2	3
	Greenock	58	6	21	10	6	..	..	..	..	101	115	..	5	..	..	..	5
	Port Glasgow	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tain	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Cromarty	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	65	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	29	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Falkirk	68	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	17	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stranraer	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Perth	General Prison	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..	4	2
Total		..	324	426	113	412	24	136	..	39	3,564	3,393	139	65	4	7	143	72
			750		525		170		39		6,947		204		11		215	

\* As regards these re-committals, it should be kept in view that a prisoner may have been entered in the books of different

confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1844, &c.—continued.

Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted during the said Period.																					
Imprisoned for Definite Periods.																Imprisonment for Indefinite Periods, and not included in the preceding classes of Imprisonment for Definite Periods.					
10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until or instead of Fine or Penalty on Conviction of Offence Prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
59	32	232	159	23	..	10	6	5	6	..	1	..	..	329	204	22	1	85	46	107	47
9	1	29	4	12	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	8	1	1	1	1	2	2
11	7	20	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	15	1	..	1	..	2	..
8	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	10	139	49	60	13	11	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	225	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	7	11	5	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	16	..	..	3	..	3	..
2	..	50	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	55	5	1	..	2	..	3	..
31	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	6	..	..	4	..	4	..
42	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	7	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	4	..	4	..
5	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6	24	9	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	34	21	5	2	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	49	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	28	96	24	7	4	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	139	58	2	..	..	..	2	..
202	338	793	769	59	10	51	28	18	15	2	..	..	..	1,125	1,160	261	614	617	220	878	834
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	..	..	3	..	3	..
21	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2	19	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	8	1	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	106	25	7	1	9	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	128	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	39	55	22	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	151	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	2	..	45	11	47	11
3	..	18	6	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	101	156	86	34	18	44	14	3	3	..	..	..	..	351	222	27	24	78	58	105	82
18	19	14	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	35	1	1	15	7	16	8
2	1	29	6	3	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	16	..	..	2	..	2	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	61	16	10	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	88	25	..	..	46	8	46	8
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	42	6	8	2	2	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	62	16	..	..	5	..	5	..
3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4	18	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	7	..	..	2	..	2	..
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	6	1	6	1
3	4	34	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	12	..	..	27	..	27	..
18	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	..	..	20	3	20	3
261	103	954	924	109	72	24	36	3	10	..	..	..	..	1,351	1,145	..	..	15	..	15	..
4	..	20	4	13	3	9	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	54	9	4	..	6	..	10	..
10	2	53	8	26	9	12	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	105	21	..	..	1	..	1	..
24	19	165	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	7	41	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	6	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	11	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4	16	1	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	20	176	93	14	4	14	10	7	6	1	1	..	..	273	134	..	..	4	..	4	..
23	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	22	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	11	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	124	117	34	11	27	18	1	2	..	..	..	..	196	153	..	..	127	33	127	35
106	79	76	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	154	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	3	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	3	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	3	2	..	..	..	2	..
2	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	9	45	21	3	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	34	1	..	23	..	24	..
41	10	16	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	14	..	..	12	4	12	4
11	7	103	34	28	16	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	65	..	..	1	..	1	..
39	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
6	1	17	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	1	..	11	1	12	1
5	1	9	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	71	13	2	..	..	168	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,592	1,107	3,913	2,664	515	198	262	158	226	121	19	5	..	..	6,527	4,253	327	641	1,174	397	1,501	1,038
2,639		6,577		713		420		347		24		..		10,780		968		1,571		1,539	

Prisons with reference to the same offence; and, in many instances, this is known to have been the case.



Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted during the said period.															
			Transportation.												Death.		Total Sentences.	
			5		7		10		14		Life.		Total.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	..	..	12	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	452	257
Argyle	Inveraray	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	58	10
	Campbelltown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	15
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	1	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	229	89
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	16
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	5
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	6
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	15
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothsay	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3
Caithness	Wick	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3
Clackmannan	Alloa	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	15
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	29
Dumfries	Dumfries	17	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	143	58
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	18	..	..	62	34	16	6	12	5	3	..	93	45	..	..	2096	2039
	Canongate	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up House	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11
	Leith Police	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22
	Leith	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	78
Elgin	Elgin	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	8
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Fife	Cupar	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	39
	Dunfermline	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	62
	Kirkaldy	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	14
Forfar	Forfar	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9
	Dundee	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	304
	Arbroath	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	43
	Montrose	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	16
	Brechin	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Haddington	Haddington	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	33
	Dunbar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	37	..	..	8	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	80	19
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	7
	Laurencekirk	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Kinross	Kinross	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	12
	Maxwelltown	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	9
Lanark	Glasgow	44	..	..	85	22	11	6	4	..	*3	..	103	28	..	..	1469	1173
	Lanark	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	9
	Hamilton	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	22
	Airdrie	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	95
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	21
Orkney	Kirkwall	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
Zetland	Fort Charlotte	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6
Nairn	Nairn	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Peebles	Peebles	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6
Perth	Perth	53	..	..	12	11	1	5	2	..	..	..	15	16	..	..	292	150
	Perth Police	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	53
	Dunblane	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11
	Blairgowrie	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	188
	Greenock	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	154
	Port Glasgow	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	16
	Renfrew	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	3
	Tain	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
	Cromarty	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Stornoway	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	65	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	100	34
Selkirk	Selkirk	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	18
Stirling	Stirling	67	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	153	66
	Falkirk	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	20
Sutherland	Dornoch	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	4
	Stranraer	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5
Perth	General Prison	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	73
Total		..	..	1	193	79	39	20	20	5	6	..	258	105	..	..	8286	5396
			1		272		59		25		6		363		..		13,682	

\* Of these, one is for 20 years, and another for 21 years.

Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1844, &c.—continued.

Insane Prisoners.																				Revenue Prisoners included in the foregoing Tables.							
Committed as dangerous Lunatics.		Found by the Court to be unfit for Trial.		On Trial, found to be Insane or Lunatic.		Became Insane after Conviction.		Other Descriptions.		Total.		Removed on account of Insanity to Lunatic Asylums.		Discharged.		In Prison at the end of the said Period.		Total.		Total number in confinement under Criminal Warrants in Lunatic Asylums or elsewhere, excepting in Prison at the end of the said Period.		Imprisoned until Payment of Fine or Penalty.		Otherwise Imprisoned.		In Prison at the end of the said Period.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	..	3	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	1	..	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	29	..	3	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	4	1	..	2	8	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	27	6	..	2	1	2	2	4	..	61	30	40	20	9	2	8	3	57	25	3	1	65	3	64	..	15	1
74	..	6	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	91	..	60	..	11	..	11	..	82	..	4	..	68	..	64	..	16	..

## Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties of Scotland, of the Prisoners

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prisons	General Conduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period.								Punishment for					
			Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.		Ages of Prisoners who have					
											Under 17 Years.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.	
			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen . . .	1	447	228	79	46	38	31	564	305	46	12	17	16	34	34
Argyle . . .	Inveraray . . .	2	59	11	2	3	2	1	63	15	2	..	3	1	13	2
	Campbelltown . . .	3	50	20	..	..	1	1	51	21	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Tobermory . . .	4	10	1	..	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr . . .	Ayr . . .	5	171	54	53	18	25	9	249	81	29	5	28	11	65	18
Banff . . .	Banff . . .	6	58	24	3	2	5	4	66	30	2	..	..	2	2	5
Berwick . . .	Greenlaw . . .	7	60	5	4	2	5	1	69	8	2	2	7	..	10	..
	Dunse . . .	8	55	4	40	2	1	1	96	7	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Lauder . . .	9	26	10	17	7	5	3	48	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream . . .	10	21	2	..	..	4	2	25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karlstown . . .	11	4	5	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute . . .	Rothsay . . .	13	18	7	3	2	1	1	22	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness . . .	Wick . . .	14	23	5	2	..	2	1	27	6	..	..	1	..	2	..
Clackmannan . . .	Alloa . . .	15	54	15	3	1	..	..	57	16	2	1	..	..	1	..
Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton . . .	16	92	39	2	1	..	1	94	41	3	1	6	4	1	..
Dumfries . . .	Dumfries . . .	17	107	37	4	7	2	1	113	45	1	..	2	1	6	..
Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh . . .	18	2,408	2,214	44	9	49	4	2,501	2,227	291	38	101	73	59	95
	Canongate . . .	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up House . . .	20	711	640	109	37	35	13	855	690	15	3	12	2	7	8
	Musselburgh . . .	21	55	25	..	..	3	1	58	26	3	2	1	..	2	3
	Leith Police . . .	22	No Record kept.								..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith . . .	23	123	106	..	..	2	1	125	107	..	..	..	..	2	1
Elgin . . .	Elgin . . .	24	21	1	32	7	1	1	54	9	1	..	..	..	2	1
	Forres . . .	25	12	4	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife . . .	Cupar . . .	26	146	42	26	7	7	4	179	53	8	..	8	..	3	1
	Dunfermline . . .	27	180	69	5	5	1	2	186	76	..	..	2	..	5	1
	Kirkcaldy . . .	28	104	34	5	2	10	5	119	41	3	..	..	..	2	..
Forfar . . .	Forfar . . .	29	77	24	20	4	9	3	106	31	2	..	18	2	10	2
	Dundee . . .	30	528	341	20	6	16	2	564	349	66	3	40	7	14	3
	Arbroath . . .	31	90	65	3	2	..	..	93	67	2	..	1	3	1	..
	Montrose . . .	32	50	24	4	3	1	1	55	28	2	2	..	1	1	3
	Brechin . . .	33	23	8	..	1	..	..	23	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	34	183	44	11	..	36	2	230	46	5	..	4	..	16	..
	Dunbar . . .	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness . . .	North Berwick . . .	36	4	1	3	..	2	3	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Inverness . . .	37	102	21	5	5	3	2	110	28	5	3	10	2	20	6
	Portree . . .	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine . . .	Stonehaven . . .	39	39	9	5	1	..	1	44	11	..	..	1	..	3	..
	Laurencekirk . . .	40	..	..	3	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross . . .	Kinross . . .	41	12	3	3	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright . . .	Kirkcudbright . . .	42	69	20	6	..	2	..	77	20	2	..	1	..	2	..
	Maxwelltown . . .	43	28	6	..	..	..	..	28	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark . . .	Glasgow . . .	44	1,728	1,107	107	51	51	28	1,886	1,186	82	32	54	32	21	14
	Lanark . . .	45	79	18	6	1	9	2	94	21	13	..	11	..	2	..
	Hamilton . . .	46	135	31	26	3	5	2	166	36	16	..	13	1	9	..
	Airdrie . . .	47	205	104	36	10	8	3	249	117	8	1	4	..	18	6
Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow . . .	48	118	23	..	..	1	..	119	23	..	..	..	..	1	..
Orkney . . .	Kirkwall . . .	49	9	6	5	..	1	..	14	7	1	..	..	..	1	..
Zetland . . .	Fort Charlotte . . .	50	32	4	7	4	3	2	42	10	3	1	..	..	1	..
Nairn . . .	Nairn . . .	51	15	3	..	..	2	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Peebles . . .	Peebles . . .	52	41	13	..	..	3	..	45	13	8	..	1	..	2	..
Perth . . .	Perth . . .	53	285	149	105	29	10	5	400	183	17	4	4	2	9	12
	Perth Police . . .	54	23	53	..	..	..	..	23	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane . . .	55	61	18	1	..	1	..	63	18	1	..	1	..	2	..
	Blairgowrie . . .	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew . . .	Paisley . . .	57	434	217	11	2	2	..	447	219	48	7	55	20	92	26
	Greenock . . .	58	272	189	11	9	4	3	287	201	8	2	5	3	18	4
	Port Glasgow . . .	59	43	22	..	..	..	..	43	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew . . .	60	8	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty . . .	Dingwall . . .	61	47	4	4	..	1	..	52	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Tain . . .	62	19	3	..	..	..	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cromarty . . .	63	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway . . .	64	6	..	..	..	2	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh . . .	65	113	30	30	18	8	..	151	48	6	..	13	..	17	..
Selkirk . . .	Selkirk . . .	66	61	10	10	8	..	..	71	18	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stirling . . .	Stirling . . .	67	190	80	47	17	36	15	273	112	12	6	17	5	18	7
	Falkirk . . .	68	149	52	8	6	4	4	161	62	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sutherland . . .	Dornoch . . .	69	16	2	7	3	4	2	27	7	2	..	1	1	..	..
Wigtown . . .	Wigtown . . .	70	54	9	1	1	10	1	65	11	1	..	..	..	4	1
	Stranraer . . .	71	28	8	7	2	2	1	37	11	..	..	3	..	2	..
Perth . . .	General Prison . . .	72	372	161	82	4	59	6	513	171	66	4	49	3	40	4
	Total . . .	..	10,768	6,487	1,028	349	494	180	12,290	7,016	787	129	496	193	542	259
			17,255		1,377		674		19,306		916		689		801	



## Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the Prisoners

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	State as to the Instruction of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement									
			On Admission during the said Period—continued.									
			Writing.									
			Could not Write.		Could sign name merely.		Write with difficulty.		Write well.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen . . . .	Aberdeen . . . . .	1	198	163	22	4	185	83	84	13	480	265
Argyle . . . . .	Inveraray . . . . .	2	30	11	6	..	16	1	23	1	75	13
	Campbelltown . . . .	3	24	18	8	..	9	2	9	..	46	20
	Tobermory . . . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	5	130	83	90	9	57	2	23	3	300	97
Banff . . . . .	Banff . . . . .	6	11	18	6	7	40	5	5	2	62	22
Berwick . . . . .	Greenlaw . . . . .	7	34	5	9	..	7	..	24	4	74	9
	Dunse . . . . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lauder . . . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream . . . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown . . . . .	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun . . . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute . . . . .	Rothesay . . . . .	13	3	7	1	1	9	..	4	..	17	8
Caithness . . . .	Wick . . . . .	14	6	5	6	1	10	..	3	..	25	6
Clackmannan . . .	Alloa . . . . .	15	18	12	24	3	6	1	9	..	57	16
Dumbarton . . . .	Dumbarton . . . . .	16	19	12	9	4	34	15	21	2	83	33
Dumfries . . . . .	Dumfries . . . . .	17	51	53	18	3	73	12	22	1	164	69
Edinburgh . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	18	919	1,616	267	466	1,134	94	111	21	2,431	2,197
	Canongate . . . . .	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up House	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh . . . .	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith Police . . . . .	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith . . . . .	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin . . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	24	12	5	12	2	24	1	7	1	55	9
	Forres . . . . .	25	..	1	..	..	12	3	..	..	12	4
Fife . . . . .	Cupar . . . . .	26	43	28	28	10	72	10	7	..	150	48
	Dunfermline . . . . .	27	64	52	29	6	79	15	13	1	185	74
	Kirkaldy . . . . .	28	37	21	31	29	41	8	10	2	119	60
Forfar . . . . .	Forfar . . . . .	29	37	17	23	5	37	8	9	3	106	33
	Dundee . . . . .	30	231	249	22	9	184	69	132	15	569	342
	Arbroath . . . . .	31	15	50	19	3	47	10	4	1	85	64
	Montrose . . . . .	32	20	18	7	4	18	5	10	1	55	23
	Brechin . . . . .	33	1	3	1	..	4	1	5	..	11	4
Haddington . . . .	Haddington . . . . .	34	103	37	36	4	75	3	19	..	233	44
	Dunbar . . . . .	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick . . . .	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness . . . . .	Inverness . . . . .	37	29	15	18	4	27	3	12	..	86	22
	Portree . . . . .	38	11	5	1	..	3	..	..	..	15	5
Kincardine . . . .	Stonehaven . . . . .	39	9	5	2	2	27	3	1	..	39	10
	Laurencekirk . . . . .	40	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2
Kinross . . . . .	Kinross . . . . .	41	5	2	..	..	7	1	2	..	14	3
Kirkcudbright . . .	Kirkcudbright . . . .	42	29	13	3	..	33	4	6	..	71	17
	Maxwelltown . . . . .	43	6	4	14	..	..	1	3	1	23	6
Lanark . . . . .	Glasgow . . . . .	44	794	1,087	119	65	697	116	101	6	1,711	1,274
	Lanark . . . . .	45	31	15	12	3	40	3	7	..	90	21
	Hamilton . . . . .	46	61	24	33	3	48	3	1	2	143	33
	Airdrie . . . . .	47	115	88	12	2	85	18	6	..	218	106
Linlithgow . . . .	Linlithgow . . . . .	48	48	16	58	6	4	..	9	1	119	25
Orkney . . . . .	Kirkwall . . . . .	49	4	1	..	..	6	2	2	3	12	6
Zetland . . . . .	Fort Charlotte . . . .	50	26	9	2	..	7	..	2	..	37	9
Nairn . . . . .	Nairn . . . . .	51	3	2	3	..	9	..	3	..	18	5
Peebles . . . . .	Peebles . . . . .	52	20	9	3	..	11	3	6	..	40	12
Perth . . . . .	Perth . . . . .	53	88	105	87	14	147	26	9	1	331	146
	Perth Police . . . . .	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblae . . . . .	55	27	10	20	6	8	1	8	1	63	18
	Blairgowrie . . . . .	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew . . . . .	Paisley . . . . .	57	202	165	59	20	109	14	55	11	425	210
	Greenock . . . . .	58	115	128	12	12	71	31	20	2	218	173
	Port Glasgow . . . . .	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew . . . . .	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty .	Dingwall . . . . .	61	17	3	2	..	16	..	9	..	43	3
	Tain . . . . .	62	4	3	3	..	2	..	10	..	19	3
	Cromarty . . . . .	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway . . . . .	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh . . . . .	Jedburgh . . . . .	65	53	30	..	..	69	15	5	..	127	45
Selkirk . . . . .	Selkirk . . . . .	66	21	10	8	3	33	4	9	1	71	18
Stirling . . . . .	Stirling . . . . .	67	85	64	39	10	75	13	16	4	215	91
	Falkirk . . . . .	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland . . . .	Dornoch . . . . .	69	7	6	..	..	18	..	6	..	26	6
Wigtown . . . . .	Wigtown . . . . .	70	17	5	7	1	18	1	16	..	58	7
	Stranraer . . . . .	71	9	8	12	..	5	1	4	..	30	9
Perth . . . . .	General Prison . . . .	72	64	54	4	10	96	8	14	1	168	73
	Total . . . . .		3,896	4,372	1,202	731	3,838	621	809	105	9,835	5,839
			8,268		1,933		4,459		1,004		16,664	



Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the Prisoners

Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners in Committment during the year 1874																		
		Number of Sick Prisoners who have been off Work.																
COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	One Day.		Two Days.		Three Days.		Four Days.		Five and under Ten Days.		Ten Days and under 20 Days.		Above 20 Days.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	18	2	11	1	..	1	33	6
Argyle	Inveraray	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	9	1
	Campbeltown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	2	4	
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	5	1	
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bute	Rothsay	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Caithness	Wick	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Clackmannan	Alloa	15	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	9	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	2	1	5	8	
Dumfries	Dumfries	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	5	3	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	18	..	..	17	8	28	11	13	4	18	17	7	11	9	92	53	
	Canongate	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Edinburgh Lock-up House	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Musselburgh	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
	Leith Police	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Leith	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
Elgin	Elgin	24	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	2	
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fife	Cupar	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	6	1	5	6	
	Dunfermline	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	2	
	Kirkcaldy	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	
Forfar	Forfar	29	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	
	Dundee	30	3	1	8	13	12	10	7	17	13	15	10	4	6	69	60	
	Arbroath	31	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	
	Montrose	32	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	5	
	Brechin	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	
Haddington	Haddington	34	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	
	Dunbar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inverness	Inverness	37	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	5	1	11	3	
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	1	4	5	
	Laurencekirk	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kinross	Kinross	41	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	6	2	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	2	10	2	
	Maxwelltown	43	No record.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lanark	Glasgow	44	No record.		12	45	7	44	5	23	21	39	26	27	16	10	87	
	Lanark	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	5	1	
	Hamilton	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	4	5	5	8	12	
	Airdrie	47	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	7	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	48	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	
Orkney	Kirkwall	49	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Zetland	Fort Charlotte	50	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Nairn	Nairn	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	
Peebles	Peebles	52	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	11	2	
Perth	Perth	53	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	2	6	5	7	5	23	
	Perth Police	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Dunblane	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	
	Blairgowrie	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Renfrew	Paisley	57	2	..	4	..	5	3	15	8	8	9	8	7	3	..	45	
	Greenock	58	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	
	Port Glasgow	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Renfrew	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	61	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	7	
	Tain	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cromarty	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Stornoway	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	65	7	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	4	3	3	..	1	..	18	
Selkirk	Selkirk	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stirling	Stirling	67	2	4	3	2	3	1	6	2	15	1	1	4	3	3	33	
	Falkirk	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sutherland	Dornoch	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	
Wigtown	Wigtown	70	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Stranraer	71	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	5	2	
Perth	General Prison	72	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	2	4	..	9	8	17	
Total		..	18	11	64	78	75	77	74	63	146	108	101	93	90	47	568	
			29		142		152		127		254		194		137		1,035	

confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1844, &c.—continued.

Period, as appearing from the Register of Sickness—continued.										Civil Prisoners.													
Time which Prisoners have been off Work from Illness, including Time which Prisoners not required to Work would have been withdrawn had they been at Work.				Number of Prisoners Removed on Account of Sickness.		Number Liberated on Account of Sickness.		Number of Deaths.		Amount of Debts.													
										Fines or Forfeitures of £8. 6s. 8d. and under.	Above £8. 6s. 8d. and under £20.	£20 and under £50.	£50 and under £100.	£100 and under £500.	£500 and under £1000.	£1000 and upwards.							
Total Number of Days.		Average Number of Days per Prisoner, calculated on the Average Number of Prisoners.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.																				
276	64	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	33	1	12	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
87	19	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	34	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	8	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
40	12	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
239	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
161	37	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	146	8	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
654	307	3	2	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	34	2	39	1	6	1	9	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	90	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	12	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
552	615	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	2	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	45	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	62	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	23	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	9	8	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	76	14	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	29	14	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
95	12	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,412	1,188	5	6	3	..	1	..	3	1	5	..	51	1	41	3	12	1	7	1	..	..	..	1
133	14	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
283	334	10	28	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	83	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	10	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	2	52	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	350	6	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
213	5	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
354	230	8	9	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	13	10	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
290	164	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	15	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
8	41	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	16	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
216	201	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
446	96	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,973	4,384	442	642	9	2	10	2	17	8	40	..	245	6	191	7	64	5	42	2	5	..	1	1
11,357	..	1,084	..	11	..	12	..	25	..	40	..	251	..	198	..	69	..	44	..	5	..	2	..



Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1844, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Civil Prisoners—continued.													
		No. of Prison.	Med. Fug.		Ad fact. pre- stand.		Other Causes.		Total.		Work.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number who have consented to work.		Number who have not consented to work.		
											Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	
Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	13	1	37	..
Argyle . . .	Inveraray . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	2	..
	Campbelltown . . .	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	8	2
	Tobermory . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr . . .	Ayr . . .	5	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	35	..	..	..	35	..
Banff . . .	Banff . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Berwick . . .	Greenlaw . . .	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Dunse . . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lauder . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown . . .	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute . . .	Rothessay . . .	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Caithness . . .	Wick . . .	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..
Clackmannan . . .	Alloa . . .	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	7	..
Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton . . .	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	4	..
Dumfries . . .	Dumfries . . .	17	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	28	..	1	..	27	..
Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh . . .	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Canongate . . .	19	5	..	..	..	7	2	109	6	3	3	106	3	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up House . . .	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh . . .	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith Police . . .	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith . . .	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin . . .	Elgin . . .	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
	Forres . . .	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife . . .	Cupar . . .	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..	10	..
	Dunfermline . . .	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	..	5	1
	Kirkaldy . . .	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar . . .	Forfar . . .	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	7	..	17	..
	Dundee . . .	30	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	27	2	3	..	24	2
	Arbroath . . .	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Montrose . . .	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brechin . . .	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	8	..
	Dunbar . . .	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick . . .	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness . . .	Inverness . . .	37	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
	Portree . . .	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine . . .	Stonehaven . . .	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
	Laurencekirk . . .	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Kinross . . .	Kinross . . .	41	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Kirkcudbright . . .	Kirkcudbright . . .	42	2	..	..	..	..	2	11	3	6	..	..	5	3
	Maxwelltown . . .	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark . . .	Glasgow . . .	44	5	..	6	3	8	2	135	12	No record kept.				
	Lanark . . .	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	3	..
	Hamilton . . .	46	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	1	..	15	..
	Airdrie . . .	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow . . .	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
Orkney . . .	Kirkwall . . .	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zetland . . .	Fort Charlotte . . .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Nairn . . .	Nairn . . .	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles . . .	Peebles . . .	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth . . .	Perth . . .	53	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	..
	Perth Police . . .	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane . . .	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
	Blairgowrie . . .	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew . . .	Paisley . . .	57	1	..	..	..	3	4	41	4	1	4	40	..	..
	Greenock . . .	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Port Glasgow . . .	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew . . .	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty . . .	Dingwall . . .	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1
	Tain . . .	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cromarty . . .	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Stornoway . . .	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh . . .	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	5	..
Selkirk . . .	Selkirk . . .	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Stirling . . .	Stirling . . .	67	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	23	..	1	..	22	..
	Falkirk . . .	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland . . .	Dornoch . . .	69	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	6	..
Wigtown . . .	Wigtown . . .	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	10	..
	Strathrae . . .	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	13	1
Perth . . .	General Prison . . .	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	..	17	..	16	5	44	10	665	36	62	8	470	16	..
			17		21		54		701		70		486		

## No. XIII.

TABLE of Orders for Removal of Prisoners, granted by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, in pursuance of 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 42, § 31.

1. Counties from which the Removals were made.	2. Prisons from which removed.	3. Prisons to which removed.	4. Number of Prisoners authorized to be removed.		5. Dates of Orders for Removal.
			Males.	Females.	
					1845.
1. Wigtown. . . .	Stranraer . . .	Rothsay . . .	2	..	January 10.
2. Stirling . . . .	Stirling . . . .	Alloa . . . .	3	..	January 18.
3. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Airdrie . . . .	8	1	January 21.
4. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	Edinburgh . . .	1	..	January 28.
5. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	8	..	February 1.
6. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	Edinburgh . . .	1	..	February 20.
7. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Airdrie . . . .	12	..	March 11.
8. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	Edinburgh . . .	1	1	March 14.
9. Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	..	1	March 24.
10. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Lanark . . . .	..	1	March 28.
11. Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	..	1	April 16.
12. Ross and Cromarty.	Cromarty . . . .	Dingwall . . . .	..	1	..
13. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Airdrie . . . .	8	..	April 18.
14. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	Edinburgh . . .	3	..	April 30.
15. Wigtown. . . .	Stranraer . . . .	Rothsay . . . .	2	..	May 8.
16. Forfar . . . .	Arbroath . . . .	Dundee . . . .	2	..	May 9.
17. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Airdrie . . . .	7	..	May 31.
18. Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	Lanark . . . .	8	..	June 26.
19. Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	7	..	..
20. Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	Lanark . . . .	..	1	June 27.
21. Forfar . . . .	Dundee . . . .	Forfar . . . .	..	1	July 3.
22. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	..	2	July 4.
23. Inverness . . . .	Inverness . . . .	Dingwall . . . .	3	1	..
24. Stirling . . . .	Stirling . . . .	Linlithgow . . .	3	4	July 19.
25. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Airdrie . . . .	6	..	July 24.
26. Stirling . . . .	Stirling . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	3	4	July 31.
27. Dumfries . . . .	Dumfries . . . .	Ditto . . . .	4	1	August 7.
28. Inverness . . . .	Inverness . . . .	Dingwall . . . .	1	..	..
29. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	Edinburgh . . .	1	..	..
30. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	..	4	August 15.
31. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	Edinburgh . . .	1	..	September 6.
32. Orkney . . . .	Kirkwall . . . .	Wick . . . .	..	1	September 11.
33. Stirling . . . .	Stirling . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	2	1	..
34. Wigtown. . . .	Wigtown . . . .	Rothsay . . . .	1	..	..
35. Fife . . . .	Dunfermline . . .	Cupar . . . .	5	..	September 15.
36. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Airdrie . . . .	6	..	September 25.
37. Inverness . . . .	Inverness . . . .	Dingwall . . . .	1	..	October 6.
38. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	..	2	October 8.
39. Stirling . . . .	Stirling . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	1	..	October 21.
40. Forfar . . . .	Dundee . . . .	Montrose . . . .	..	1	..
41. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Lanark . . . .	7	..	November 4.
42. Forfar . . . .	Arbroath . . . .	Dundee . . . .	..	3	November 7.
43. Wigtown. . . .	Stranraer . . . .	Rothsay . . . .	1	..	November 8.
44. Inverness . . . .	Inverness . . . .	Dingwall . . . .	1	1	November 11.
45. Fife . . . .	Dunfermline . . .	Cupar . . . .	3	..	November 13.
46. Dumfries . . . .	Dumfries . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	2	1	November 17.
47. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	Edinburgh . . .	..	1	November 20.
48. Wigtown. . . .	Stranraer . . . .	Rothsay . . . .	..	1	..
49. Lanark . . . .	Glasgow . . . .	Hamilton . . . .	..	1	December 11.
50. Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	Lanark . . . .	1	1	December 23.
			126	38	

No. XIV.

1. Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the General Fund for Current Annual Expenses, for the Year ended 30th June, 1845.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1845.						
		For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen . . . . .	1,824 15 9	..	1 15 1	131 10 9	27 10 0	4 2 4	1,989 13 11
2. Argyle . . . .	Inveraray . . . . .	313 4 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Campbelltown . . . . .	111 5 10 <sup>0</sup>	..	0 16 0	31 14 0	20 0 0	..	491 16 1 <sup>0</sup>
	Tobermory . . . . .	14 15 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ayr . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	799 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Irvine . . . . .	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kilmarnock . . . . .	9 18 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Largs . . . . .	8 11 6	8 12 6	7 0 0	82 3 10	25 0 0	..	959 11 0
	Stewarton . . . . .	11 11 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saltcoats . . . . .	7 8 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cumnock . . . . .	7 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Banff . . . . .	Banff . . . . .	257 17 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Keith . . . . .	10 4 0 <sup>0</sup>	..	80 2 11	48 2 4 <sup>0</sup>	..	2 14 0	410 5 7 <sup>0</sup>
	Aberchirder . . . . .	11 4 8 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Berwick . . . .	Greenlaw . . . . .	261 2 6 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunse . . . . .	16 19 8 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream . . . . .	1 19 6	..	2 1 0	37 1 11	..	2 13 11	344 7 1
	Lauder . . . . .	6 1 4 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown . . . . .	4 16 3 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun . . . . .	4 10 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bute . . . . .	Rothsay . . . . .	143 2 4 <sup>0</sup>	..	0 2 0	11 3 2	30 0 0	..	194 15 3 <sup>0</sup>
	Lamlash . . . . .	10 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Caithness . . .	Wick . . . . .	143 3 4 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	168 3 4 <sup>0</sup>
8. Clackmannan . .	Alloa . . . . .	393 8 2	..	41 4 8 <sup>0</sup>	41 2 5	..	1 6 11	477 1 2 <sup>0</sup>
9. Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton . . . . .	333 14 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Helensburgh . . . . .	6 12 0	..	3 19 0	29 0 0	..	..	386 1 5 <sup>0</sup>
	Kirkintilloch . . . . .	11 15 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Dumfries . . . .	Annan . . . . .	5 16 0	..	0 1 0	46 4 0	..	..	528 5 7 <sup>0</sup>
	Dumfries . . . . .	476 4 7 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	5,654 8 7 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Canongate . . . . .	238 14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up . . . . .	138 15 8 <sup>0</sup>	21 3 11	..	314 13 0	298 0 0	4 14 97	6,888 19 5 <sup>0</sup>
	Leith Police Office . . . . .	20 8 10 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith . . . . .	123 17 2 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh . . . . .	74 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Elgin . . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	186 13 1	..	..	21 9 3	..	6 4 6	232 10 6
	Forres . . . . .	18 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Fife . . . . .	Cupar . . . . .	650 8 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunfermline and Inver- keithing . . . . .	373 5 10 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kirkaldy . . . . .	71 16 11 <sup>0</sup>	5 7 6	10 18 0	208 10 2	40 0 0	36 13 4	1,450 19 2
	St. Andrews . . . . .	20 17 2 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Newburgh . . . . .	12 0 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kinghorn . . . . .	13 11 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pittenweem . . . . .	7 9 7 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Forfar . . . . .	Arbroath . . . . .	176 12 8 <sup>0</sup>	..	3 6 0	175 18 6	..	..	2,835 13 7 <sup>0</sup>
	Brechin . . . . .	66 6 7 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dundee . . . . .	1,812 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forfar . . . . .	305 6 10 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Montrose . . . . .	295 9 4 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . . . .	353 19 9	..	201 9 6	25 0 0	..	8 1 10	608 16 4
	Dunbar . . . . .	13 19 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick . . . . .	6 5 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Inverness . . .	Inverness . . . . .	603 15 7 <sup>0</sup>	..	0 8 0	90 18 10	..	19 7 2	758 11 8 <sup>0</sup>
	Portree . . . . .	44 2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Kinross . . . .	Kinross . . . . .	94 19 0 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	15 2 10	..	..	110 1 10 <sup>0</sup>
18. Kincardine . . .	Stonehaven . . . . .	163 16 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lawrencekirk . . . . .	12 18 8	..	1 13 0	29 8 3	10 0 0	..	232 17 2
	Bervie . . . . .	15 0 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kirkcudbright . .	Kirkcudbright . . . . .	308 8 9	..	0 4 0	31 10 0	..	..	366 19 5 <sup>0</sup>
	Maxwelltown . . . . .	23 16 8 <sup>0</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Creetown . . . . .	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Lanark . . . . .	Anderston . . . . .	10 13 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Airdrie . . . . .	411 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Calton . . . . .	60 19 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Glasgow . . . . .	7,562 9 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Douglas . . . . .	15 16 10	20 1 10	3 2 0	352 18 10	188 13 0	91 12 11	9,945 4 5
	Gorbals . . . . .	17 17 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamilton . . . . .	779 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lanark . . . . .	425 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rutherglen . . . . .	4 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward . . .		26,424 0 7 <sup>0</sup>	55 5 9	358 2 2 <sup>0</sup>	1,748 12 1 <sup>0</sup>	636 3 0	184 10 8 <sup>0</sup>	29,409 14 5 <sup>0</sup>

## Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the Several Counties in Scotland, &amp;c.—continued.

		Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1845.							
COUNTIES.	NAME OF PRISONS.	For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
21. Linlithgow	Brought forward	26,424 0 7 <sup>9</sup>	55 5 9	358 2 9 <sup>8</sup>	1,748 12 1 <sup>6</sup>	636 3 0	184 10 8 <sup>7</sup>	29,409 14 5 <sup>7</sup>	
	Linlithgow	245 18 2							
	Bathgate	2 9 0	..	70 1 6	42 19 0	..	..	363 7 8	
	Queensferry	2 0 0							
22. Nairn	Nairn	103 18 9	..	..	17 7 10	..	..	121 6 7	
23. Orkney	Kirkwall	124 18 4 <sup>6</sup>	..	..	32 0 1	5 0 0	3 4 6 <sup>9</sup>	165 3 0 <sup>8</sup>	
24. Zetland	Fort Charlotte, Lerwick	168 13 9	..	0 12 0	19 0 8	..	..	188 6 5	
25. Peebles	Peebles	157 2 10 <sup>8</sup>	0 1 0	..	22 2 7	..	6 5 4	185 11 9 <sup>8</sup>	
26. Perth	Perth	993 16 5 <sup>6</sup>							
	Dunblane	187 5 9 <sup>8</sup>							
	Blairgowrie	8 15 3 <sup>6</sup>	..	28 18 4	63 11 4	..	..	1,293 9 3 <sup>9</sup>	
	Crieff	9 1 10							
	Culross	2 0 3							
27. Renfrew	Paisley	1,430 0 5							
	Greenock	473 13 9 <sup>8</sup>	2 6 0	17 3 0	144 16 3	..	70 13 2	2,197 4 1 <sup>8</sup>	
	Port Glasgow	45 17 3							
	Renfrew	12 14 3							
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	547 2 2 <sup>9</sup>							
	Kelso	44 17 10 <sup>8</sup>	..	3 12 0	97 18 8 <sup>6</sup>	15 0 0	17 12 5	765 19 4 <sup>9</sup>	
	Hawick	39 16 1 <sup>9</sup>							
29. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	171 13 9 <sup>8</sup>							
	Tain	94 0 7 <sup>6</sup>	..	26 2 0	19 0 10	..	..	362 8 8 <sup>8</sup>	
	Cromarty	27 0 6 <sup>8</sup>							
	Stornoway	24 10 10 <sup>6</sup>							
30. Selkirk	Selkirk	150 8 4 <sup>8</sup>	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	170 8 4 <sup>8</sup>	
31. Stirling	Stirling	772 2 9 <sup>8</sup>	21 19 3	269 9 2	76 1 5	..	..	1,217 12 4 <sup>8</sup>	
	Falkirk	77 19 9							
32. Sutherland	Dornoch	194 18 6	..	1 9 4	23 6 6	7 0 0	4 4 5	230 18 9	
33. Wigtown	Stranraer	190 17 9	18 2 0	44 2 1	47 7 0	..	..	419 17 5 <sup>6</sup>	
	Wigtown	119 8 7 <sup>6</sup>							
Perth	General Prison for Year ended 31st December, 1845, including the Special Expense of transmitting Prisoners to and from that Prison, amounting to 499l. 16s. 7d.	32,847 4 9 <sup>8</sup>	97 14 0	819 11 7 <sup>9</sup>	2,374 4 4	666 3 0	286 10 7 <sup>4</sup>	37,091 8 4 <sup>6</sup>	
		6,275 2 1 <sup>9</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	6,275 2 1 <sup>9</sup>	
	Total	39,122 6 11	97 14 0	819 11 7 <sup>9</sup>	2,374 4 4	666 3 0	286 10 7 <sup>4</sup>	43,366 10 6 <sup>1</sup>	

2. CLASSIFICATION of the Expenditure under the Prison Boards for the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the General Fund for Current Annual Expenses (exclusive of Expenditure on Labour Account), in each Prison, for the Year ended 30th June, 1845.

COUNTIES.	Names of Prisons.	Salaries and Wages.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	Prison Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	General Contingent Charges, including Ordinary Current Repairs not charged against the Building Fund.		Total.
										11	12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	£. s. d. 1,013 8 6	£. s. d. 10 11 10	£. s. d. 344 13 0	£. s. d. 14 5 6	£. s. d. 66 9 7	£. s. d. 13 11 5	£. s. d. 35 1 7 <sup>s</sup>	£. s. d. 146 4 0	£. s. d. 180 10 3 <sup>s</sup>	£. s. d. 1,824 15 9	
2. Argyle	Inveraray	141 4 0	3 14 5	83 11 11	4 14 9	16 3 9	6 13 4	11 17 2	16 17 5	28 7 7	313 4 5	
	Campbelltown	87 0 0	0 0 4	15 10 11 <sup>s</sup>	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 13 0	5 18 5	1 18 0	111 5 10 <sup>s</sup>	
3. Ayr	Tobermory	283 10 0	3 19 7	3 16 0	0 4 0	59 7 1	6 16 0	35 18 8	19 15 6	99 2 3	14 15 10	
	Ayr	18 0 0	3 13 6	261 16 8	1 15 7	..	..	..	..	0 6 6	799 11 4	
	Kilmarnock	..	..	7 17 6	..	..	..	..	..	2 1 0	22 0 0	
	Largs	6 0 0	..	0 19 8	..	..	..	..	1 2 6	0 9 4	9 18 6	
	Stewarton	5 8 4	..	1 6 6	0 5 0	..	..	..	0 19 6	3 0 2	8 11 6	
	Saltcoats	6 0 0	..	0 15 9	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	0 19 9	11 11 2	
4. Banff	Cummock	95 0 0	6 9 7 <sup>s</sup>	0 15 10	3 2 7	3 19 9 <sup>s</sup>	3 2 9	14 14 2	38 6 0	9 9 0 <sup>s</sup>	7 13 4	
	Banff	..	1 5 3	83 13 7 <sup>s</sup>	..	1 9 10	2 4 2	0 13 11 <sup>s</sup>	4 2 8	0 3 2	257 17 7	
5. Berwick	Aberbister	114 10 0	1 3 10	50 1 3	1 18 3	0 15 11	2 12 3	0 7 10 <sup>s</sup>	6 1 8	16 5 1	10 4 0 <sup>s</sup>	
	Greenlaw	..	2 15 0	4 18 2 <sup>s</sup>	..	31 15 3 <sup>s</sup>	11 9 2	6 15 3	25 13 3	5 8 8 <sup>s</sup>	261 2 6 <sup>s</sup>	
	Dunse	..	0 14 10 <sup>s</sup>	0 7 3	..	1 16 9	..	1 9 5	2 11 9	1 5 9	16 19 8 <sup>s</sup>	
	Coldstream	..	..	2 11 9	..	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	1 6 1	6 1 4 <sup>s</sup>	
	Lauder	..	..	0 14 5 <sup>s</sup>	..	0 6 9 <sup>s</sup>	0 10 6	0 2 0	0 10 2	2 14 5	4 16 3 <sup>s</sup>	
	Kerfoot	..	..	0 10 4 <sup>s</sup>	..	0 2 5	0 14 0	..	0 7 0	2 17 0 <sup>s</sup>	4 10 10	
6. Bute	Ayton	73 15 0	7 6 6 <sup>s</sup>	28 0 9	2 4 7	1 19 10 <sup>s</sup>	3 14 3	4 16 0	11 18 6	13 1 1 <sup>s</sup>	143 2 4 <sup>s</sup>	
	Rothsay	6 10 0	0 3 6	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 7 9	
	Lamlash	77 17 0	5 1 0 <sup>s</sup>	14 7 6 <sup>s</sup>	0 6 10	9 6 5	2 3 5	2 7 5 <sup>s</sup>	13 4 0	18 9 7 <sup>s</sup>	143 3 4 <sup>s</sup>	
7. Caithness	Wick	139 5 0	50 11 6	59 13 10 <sup>s</sup>	0 19 3	35 7 4 <sup>s</sup>	16 11 6	19 6 9	18 3 3	53 9 8	393 8 2	
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	148 18 0	7 5 0	98 10 0	5 7 6	22 10 6	11 5 6	14 5 0	13 19 0	11 14 2	333 14 8	
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	..	0 12 0	1 3 2	..	2 12 4	4 17 1	..	2 9 8	0 13 6	11 15 9	
	Kirkintilloch	..	..	0 11 7	..	2 4 3	..	..	2 5 8	0 18 6	6 12 0	
10. Dumfries	Helensburgh	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	5 16 0	
	Annan	5 0 0	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Dumfries	197 7 6	11 10 0	146 7 7	18 5 0	25 14 3 <sup>s</sup>	2 12 0	15 5 0	30 12 9	28 10 6	476 4 7 <sup>s</sup>	
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	2,174 7 9 <sup>s</sup>	121 14 10 <sup>s</sup>	1,581 13 10 <sup>s</sup>	119 15 7 <sup>s</sup>	537 5 11 <sup>s</sup>	..	195 19 10	221 18 6 <sup>s</sup>	701 12 2	5,654 8 7 <sup>s</sup>	
	Canongate	157 7 1	8 13 3 <sup>s</sup>	..	0 15 9	4 11 8	..	14 12 7	12 0 9 <sup>s</sup>	26 0 1	238 14 6	
	Edinburgh Lock-up	57 7 2	4 5 8	57 16 9 <sup>s</sup>	0 7 0	0 3 0	Included in Expenditure for Clothing.	6 5 4	6 12 6	5 18 3	138 15 8 <sup>s</sup>	
	Leith Police	14 19 8	..	3 15 6 <sup>s</sup>	..	..	..	0 7 6	..	1 6 2	20 8 10 <sup>s</sup>	
	Leith	51 13 0	23 10 1	8 5 10 <sup>s</sup>	1 9 9	15 9 0	0 10 9	2 12 8	4 2 9	16 14 1	123 17 2 <sup>s</sup>	
12. Elgin	Muselburgh	34 16 1	0 17 3	8 3 11	8 15 8	4 17 3 <sup>s</sup>	..	3 11 3	4 8 10	22 3 6	74 2 10	
	Elgin	91 10 0	0 2 0	37 10 9 <sup>s</sup>	8 15 8	0 1 8	..	5 13 5	14 13 3	14 3 4	186 13 1	
	Forres	15 0 0	..	2 0 0	8 19 1	15 18 11	1 19 11	0 1 8	0 8 6	0 13 6	18 3 8	
13. Fife	Cupar	277 6 7	44 12 3	128 13 5	3 14 7	8 3 1 <sup>s</sup>	0 13 2 <sup>s</sup>	39 5 0	61 18 3	71 15 5	650 8 10	
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing	170 9 9	20 19 0	76 1 8	..	..	..	18 13 10	18 5 0 <sup>s</sup>	56 5 8	373 5 10 <sup>s</sup>	
	Kirkcaldy	42 9 5	0 13 10 <sup>s</sup>	10 3 0	1 7 0	..	..	4 1 1 <sup>s</sup>	4 14 8	8 7 11	71 16 11 <sup>s</sup>	
	St. Andrews	18 5 0	..	2 5 0	..	..	..	0 1 1 <sup>s</sup>	0 5 1	..	20 17 2 <sup>s</sup>	
	Newburgh	7 16 3	0 7 11	1 4 4	..	0 10 7	..	..	..	2 1 6	12 0 7	
	Kinghorn	13 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 1	..	13 11 1	
	Pittvennean	5 12 6	..	1 10 3	..	..	..	0 0 8 <sup>s</sup>	..	0 6 2	7 9 7 <sup>s</sup>	
14. Forfar	Arbroath	79 5 6	4 7 1 <sup>s</sup>	38 3 7 <sup>s</sup>	0 19 9 <sup>s</sup>	10 11 7 <sup>s</sup>	1 0 3	7 5 10	12 12 1	22 6 10 <sup>s</sup>	176 12 8 <sup>s</sup>	
	Brechin	38 8 6	0 12 3	3 0 11	26 10 0	0 12 2	1 0 0	2 1 9	6 18 1	13 13 11 <sup>s</sup>	66 6 7 <sup>s</sup>	
	Dundee	654 19 4	80 19 1	582 6 9	..	104 6 0	80 1 1	40 4 9	90 3 6	173 4 1	1,812 13 7	
	Forfar	110 3 10 <sup>s</sup>	5 16 9 <sup>s</sup>	62 0 1 <sup>s</sup>	..	27 1 2 <sup>s</sup>	11 8 8	23 17 4	30 5 4	34 13 6	1,305 6 10 <sup>s</sup>	
	Montrose	102 3 0	4 2 7	75 17 11	0 12 8	18 11 9	..	14 6 9	15 3 7	64 11 1 <sup>s</sup>	295 9 4 <sup>s</sup>	

15. Haddington . . . . .	Haddington . . . . .	171 0 0	7 0 6	80 0 0	..	9 19 8	15 18 8	11 14 8	11 18 2	46 4 8 2 17 3 <sup>e</sup>	353 16 4 13 19 10 6 5 5
16. Inverness . . . . .	Dunbar . . . . .	6 16 8	..	4 5 10 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	603 15 7 <sup>e</sup>
17. Kinross . . . . .	North Berwick . . . . .	292 10 0	14 7 4	155 12 9 <sup>e</sup>	15 15 3	23 8 3 <sup>e</sup>	14 13 11 <sup>e</sup>	15 5 8	23 0 0	43 16 4 <sup>e</sup>	44 2 1
18. Kincardine . . . . .	Inverness . . . . .	28 0 0	0 2 2 <sup>e</sup>	11 2 0	1 19 4 <sup>e</sup>	3 10 10 <sup>e</sup>	0 2 0	0 3 8 <sup>e</sup>	0 15 0	3 17 2	94 19 0 <sup>e</sup>
19. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	Portree . . . . .	42 0 0	5 11 4 <sup>e</sup>	20 9 10 <sup>e</sup>	3 2 2	2 7 3	1 2 6	2 9 6	13 14 0	14 16 11	163 16 6
20. Lanark . . . . .	Stonehaven . . . . .	94 12 2	0 8 0	30 15 2	..	3 9 1	..	4 14 3	13 0 7	2 2 1	12 18 8
	Lawrencekirk . . . . .	3 0 0	1 16 6	..	..	3 5 9	..	..	2 11 0	1 16 2	15 0 9
	Berris . . . . .	2 12 0	1 9 6	..	..	3 5 9	0 2 11 <sup>e</sup>	10 18 3	5 17 4	52 8 3 <sup>e</sup>	308 8 9
	Kirkcudbright . . . . .	159 4 0	0 1 5	59 17 0	0 2 7	3 5 9	0 3 3	0 1 6	22 8 6	6 19 11	23 16 8 <sup>e</sup>
	Maxwelltown . . . . .	15 0 0	..	1 1 9 <sup>e</sup>	..	0 0 3	..	..	0 10 0	..	3 0 0
	Creetown . . . . .	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 13 2
	Anderson . . . . .	9 12 0	..	0 14 11 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	411 10 8
	Airdrie . . . . .	151 5 6	10 17 5	74 15 5	15 6 6	16 1 6	2 10 10	24 7 5	13 13 3	102 12 10	60 19 3
	Calton . . . . .	21 5 0	..	11 7 5	..	..	..	3 0 0	8 2 0	17 4 10	7,562 9 5
	Glasgow . . . . .	2,430 0 11	72 16 2	2,022 13 2	122 17 5	867 4 0	28 3 0	285 12 5	276 13 10	1,456 8 6	15 16 10
	Douglas . . . . .	11 0 0	1 4 10	0 1 10	..	..	..	..	0 6 9	..	17 17 2
	Gorbals . . . . .	11 8 0	..	3 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5 9
	Hamilton . . . . .	273 2 0	12 10 5	184 7 5	8 8 5	96 2 6	13 18 3	32 18 6	29 10 7	128 3 0	779 1 1
	Lanark . . . . .	193 0 8	2 14 11	81 0 0	3 17 5	17 0 8	0 19 8	16 12 10	21 14 9	86 13 4	425 14 3
	Rutherglen . . . . .	4 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 14 0
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	Linlithgow . . . . .	108 15 4	2 3 8	54 5 5	0 11 9	19 4 9	4 3 0	13 15 0	10 0 2	32 19 1	245 18 2
	Bathgate . . . . .	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 0	2 0 0
	Queensferry . . . . .	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0
22. Nairn . . . . .	Nairn . . . . .	66 5 0	..	11 13 1 <sup>e</sup>	3 1 2	3 12 4	1 13 0	2 7 6	2 15 0	12 11 7 <sup>e</sup>	103 18 9
23. Orkney . . . . .	Kirkwall . . . . .	75 0 0	0 14 7	20 5 8	0 2 0	1 9 5 <sup>e</sup>	0 2 0	1 4 11	5 0 6	20 19 3	124 18 4 <sup>e</sup>
24. Zetland . . . . .	Fort Charlotte . . . . .	75 0 0	26 15 11	24 1 1	..	13 13 8	10 13 8	1 7 9	9 15 6	7 6 2	168 13 9
25. Peebles . . . . .	Peebles . . . . .	62 15 7 <sup>e</sup>	7 17 2	24 11 8 <sup>e</sup>	0 5 11 <sup>e</sup>	8 14 6	3 0 5 <sup>e</sup>	5 10 2	25 10 0 <sup>e</sup>	8 17 2 <sup>e</sup>	157 2 10 <sup>e</sup>
26. Perth . . . . .	Perth . . . . .	411 13 0	34 8 3	339 3 11 <sup>e</sup>	..	39 10 1 <sup>e</sup>	8 15 0	33 16 10	45 19 3	80 10 0 <sup>e</sup>	993 16 5 <sup>e</sup>
	Dunblane . . . . .	61 17 0	12 3 6	42 18 3 <sup>e</sup>	..	8 6 10	..	14 14 1 <sup>e</sup>	14 5 6	33 0 5 <sup>e</sup>	187 5 9 <sup>e</sup>
	Blairgowrie . . . . .	5 0 0	..	3 15 3 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	6 1 4	8 15 3 <sup>e</sup>
	Crief . . . . .	3 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1 10
27. Renfrew . . . . .	Culross . . . . .	2 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 3
	Falvey . . . . .	481 14 0	90 15 8	433 3 3	4 7 6	139 7 8	15 2 4	58 15 0	77 2 9	179 12 3	1,430 0 5
	Greenock . . . . .	243 11 0	22 15 10	83 13 3	0 11 5	22 0 0	2 0 7	18 3 2	21 17 11	58 15 7 <sup>e</sup>	473 8 9 <sup>e</sup>
	Port Glasgow . . . . .	96 0 0	0 17 10	4 16 1	..	..	..	0 8 2	..	13 15 2	45 17 3
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	Renfrew . . . . .	10 0 0	..	0 3 4	6 4 10	13 5 8 <sup>e</sup>	0 18 0	31 7 1 <sup>e</sup>	0 12 0	1 18 11	12 14 3
	Jedburgh . . . . .	291 3 0	12 8 9	107 6 0 <sup>e</sup>	..	6 1 2 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	65 5 11	19 2 10 <sup>e</sup>	547 2 3 <sup>e</sup>
	Kelso . . . . .	15 0 0	8 15 1	2 10 0	..	6 1 2 <sup>e</sup>	..	1 12 0	6 3 1	4 16 6	44 17 10 <sup>e</sup>
29. Ross & Cromarty . . . . .	Hawick . . . . .	15 0 0	7 12 6	2 0 0	..	6 1 2 <sup>e</sup>	..	1 12 0	4 12 4	2 18 1	39 16 1 <sup>e</sup>
	Dingwall . . . . .	96 5 0	2 14 6	28 18 9 <sup>e</sup>	0 8 0	8 15 8 <sup>e</sup>	1 2 6	0 16 11	8 15 6	23 16 11	171 13 9 <sup>e</sup>
	Tain . . . . .	45 8 0	..	32 19 8 <sup>e</sup>	..	0 3 6	..	..	3 12 4	11 17 1	94 0 7 <sup>e</sup>
	Cromarty . . . . .	25 0 0	..	0 16 4	0 6 6 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	0 0 3	0 3 9	0 13 8	27 0 6 <sup>e</sup>
	Stornoway . . . . .	15 0 0	..	7 5 7 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	0 4 0	..	1 16 9	24 10 10 <sup>e</sup>
30. Selkirk . . . . .	Selkirk . . . . .	59 7 0	4 18 6 <sup>e</sup>	30 6 8 <sup>e</sup>	6 2 0	7 16 4 <sup>e</sup>	2 1 5	7 19 11	11 7 6 <sup>e</sup>	20 8 10	150 8 4 <sup>e</sup>
31. Stirling . . . . .	Stirling . . . . .	362 5 10 <sup>e</sup>	4 3 6	242 5 0 <sup>e</sup>	2 1 5	18 6 4 <sup>e</sup>	6 16 1 <sup>e</sup>	17 12 0	38 13 4	79 19 1 <sup>e</sup>	772 2 3 <sup>e</sup>
32. Sutherland . . . . .	Falkirk . . . . .	34 18 0	0 13 4	19 7 6	..	7 19 9 <sup>e</sup>	0 6 0	1 10 4	1 12 9	11 12 0 <sup>e</sup>	77 19 9
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Dornoch . . . . .	82 4 8	9 14 7	16 12 6	0 5 7	4 3 0	4 15 7 <sup>e</sup>	4 13 9	26 4 0	46 4 9 <sup>e</sup>	194 18 6
	Stranraer . . . . .	126 0 0	3 4 3	29 6 6 <sup>e</sup>	1 10 6	1 13 6	..	3 10 6	8 1 1	17 11 4 <sup>e</sup>	190 17 9
	Wigtown . . . . .	79 9 8	1 10 4	24 8 10 <sup>e</sup>	0 2 2	0 17 8	0 6 6	3 9 0	5 17 6	3 6 11	119 8 7 <sup>e</sup>
Parth. . . . .	General Prison, for Year ended 31st Dec., 1845, including the special expense of transmitting Prisoners to and from that Prison, amounting to £499. 16s. 7d. . . . .	13,311 5 7 <sup>e</sup>	860 16 9 <sup>e</sup>	8,214 0 9 <sup>e</sup>	438 19 11 <sup>e</sup>	2,413 18 3 <sup>e</sup>	326 8 0	1,175 5 11	1,706 16 3 <sup>e</sup>	4,399 4 7 <sup>e</sup>	32,846 16 3 <sup>e</sup>
		2,719 4 2	147 11 6 <sup>e</sup>	1,390 8 10 <sup>e</sup>	46 15 6	178 3 11 <sup>e</sup>	36 12 6 <sup>e</sup>	190 14 7	249 19 6	1,356 11 6 <sup>e</sup>	6,275 2 1 <sup>e</sup>
	Total . . . . .	16,030 9 9 <sup>e</sup>	1,008 8 4	9,604 9 7 <sup>e</sup>	485 15 5 <sup>e</sup>	2,592 2 3	352 0 5 <sup>e</sup>	1,366 0 6	1,956 15 9 <sup>e</sup>	5,755 16 2 <sup>e</sup>	39,121 18 5 <sup>e</sup>

3. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the Prisons in Scotland, in which the Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody is 5 or upwards, and of their Average Cost per Head, and Average Earnings, in the Year ended 30th June, 1845; contrasted with the like Averages for the last Three Years, including the Year now ended.

		Average Yearly Cost per Head.										Earnings (including Earnings for over-work) of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for periods of Six Months or upwards (under Sentence.)					
COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Average Daily Number in Custody.	Salaries and Wages.		Prison Diet.		Clothing.		Bedding.		Lighting.	Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for the Prison.	Net Cost per Head after deducting Earnings.	Average Earnings.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	88	£. s. d. 11 10 4	£. s. d. 3 18 4	£. s. d. 0 15 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 3 1	£. s. d. 0 7 11 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 13 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 20 14 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 3 4 9	£. s. d. 17 9 11 <sup>3</sup>	12	£. s. d. 69 5 4	£. s. d. 5 13 9 <sup>3</sup>			
2. Argy	Inverary	16	£. s. d. 8 16 6	£. s. d. 5 4 6	£. s. d. 1 0 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 8 4	£. s. d. 0 14 10	£. s. d. 1 1 1	£. s. d. 19 11 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 11 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 17 0 4 <sup>3</sup>	6	£. s. d. 14 8 0	£. s. d. 2 8 0			
3. Argy	Ayr	65	£. s. d. 4 7 1	£. s. d. 4 0 7	£. s. d. 0 18 3	£. s. d. 0 2 1	£. s. d. 0 10 11	£. s. d. 0 6 1	£. s. d. 12 6 0	£. s. d. 3 13 5	£. s. d. 8 12 7	18	£. s. d. 120 0 0	£. s. d. 6 8 0			
4. Banff	Banff	9	£. s. d. 10 11 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 9 5 11 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 8 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 6 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 12 8	£. s. d. 4 5 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 28 13 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 15 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 26 17 10 <sup>3</sup>	1	£. s. d. 0 16 4	£. s. d. 0 16 4			
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	8	£. s. d. 14 6 3	£. s. d. 6 5 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 3 19 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 8 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 16 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 3 4 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 32 12 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 9 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 32 3 8 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
6. Bute	Rothsay*	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
7. Caithness	Wick*	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	7	£. s. d. 19 17 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 8 10 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 5 1 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 7 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 15 3	£. s. d. 2 11 10	£. s. d. 56 4 0	£. s. d. 2 15 0	£. s. d. 53 9 0	1	£. s. d. 5 1 6	£. s. d. 5 1 6			
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	20	£. s. d. 7 8 10	£. s. d. 4 18 6	£. s. d. 1 2 6	£. s. d. 0 11 3	£. s. d. 0 14 3	£. s. d. 0 14 0	£. s. d. 16 13 8	£. s. d. 2 13 1	£. s. d. 14 0 7	5	£. s. d. 21 0 0	£. s. d. 4 4 0			
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	30	£. s. d. 6 11 7	£. s. d. 4 17 7	£. s. d. 0 17 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 1 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 10 2	£. s. d. 1 0 5	£. s. d. 15 17 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 9 11 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 13 7 6	8	£. s. d. 29 12 0	£. s. d. 3 14 0			
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	441	£. s. d. 4 18 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 3 11 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 4 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. 0 8 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 10 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 12 16 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 10 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 10 5 9 <sup>3</sup>	105	£. s. d. 421 8 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 4 0 3			
12. Edinburgh	Edinburgh Lock-up	10	£. s. d. 5 14 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 5 15 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 0 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. 0 12 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 13 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 13 17 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 12 5	£. s. d. 13 17 6 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
13. Elgin	Elgin	7	£. s. d. 13 1 5	£. s. d. 5 7 3	£. s. d. 0 13 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 1 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 16 2	£. s. d. 2 1 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 33 4 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 12 5	£. s. d. 30 11 11 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
14. Forfar	Cupar	31	£. s. d. 8 18 11	£. s. d. 4 3 0	£. s. d. 0 10 3	£. s. d. 0 1 3	£. s. d. 1 5 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 19 11	£. s. d. 20 19 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 3 1 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 17 18 0 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
15. Haddington	Dunfermline.	13	£. s. d. 13 2 3	£. s. d. 5 17 0	£. s. d. 0 12 6	£. s. d. 0 1 0	£. s. d. 1 8 9	£. s. d. 1 8 0	£. s. d. 28 14 3	£. s. d. 5 7 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 23 6 6 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
16. Inverness	Arbroath.	8	£. s. d. 9 18 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 4 15 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 6 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 2 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 18 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 11 6	£. s. d. 22 1 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 2 5	£. s. d. 20 19 6 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
17. Kinross	Dundee.	136	£. s. d. 4 16 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 4 2 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 15 4	£. s. d. 0 11 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 15 11	£. s. d. 0 13 3	£. s. d. 13 6 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 3 14 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 9 12 6	31	£. s. d. 181 8 0	£. s. d. 5 17 0 <sup>3</sup>			
18. Kinross	Forfar	13	£. s. d. 8 9 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 4 16 0	£. s. d. 2 1 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 17 7	£. s. d. 1 16 1	£. s. d. 2 6 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 23 17 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 10 1	£. s. d. 22 7 4 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
19. Kirkcudbright	Montrose.	14	£. s. d. 7 3 1	£. s. d. 5 1 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 6 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. 1 0 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 1 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 21 2 1	£. s. d. 2 8 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 18 13 2 <sup>3</sup>	5	£. s. d. 13 9 8	£. s. d. 2 13 11			
20. Lanark	Haddington	17	£. s. d. 10 1 2	£. s. d. 4 14 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 11 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 18 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 13 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 14 0	£. s. d. 20 16 3	£. s. d. 2 16 9	£. s. d. 17 19 6	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
21. Linlithgow	Inverness	32	£. s. d. 9 3 0	£. s. d. 4 17 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 17 9	£. s. d. 0 9 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 9 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 14 6	£. s. d. 18 17 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 17 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 15 19 11 <sup>3</sup>	13	£. s. d. 38 8 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 11 5 <sup>3</sup>			
22. Nairn	Kinross*	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
23. Orkney	Stonehaven	7	£. s. d. 13 10 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 4 7 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 6 9	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. 0 13 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 17 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 23 8 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 13 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 21 14 11	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
24. Zetland	Kirkcudbright	11 <sup>1</sup>	£. s. d. 13 17 0	£. s. d. 5 4 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 5 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 0 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 19 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 19 0	£. s. d. 22 5 1	£. s. d. 1 12 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 20 11 4 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
25. Peebles	Airdrie	35	£. s. d. 7 16 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 5 5 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 18 11	£. s. d. 0 3 0	£. s. d. 1 8 8	£. s. d. 0 16 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 24 4 2	£. s. d. 2 17 6	£. s. d. 21 6 8	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
26. Perth	Hamilton	17	£. s. d. 11 9 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 4 15 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 0 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 1 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 18 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 16 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 22 5 2	£. s. d. 3 6 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 18 18 3 <sup>3</sup>	9	£. s. d. 21 7 6	£. s. d. 2 7 6			
27. Renfrew	Lanark	461	£. s. d. 5 5 5	£. s. d. 4 7 9	£. s. d. 1 17 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 1 2 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 19 7	£. s. d. 1 5 6 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 25 0 10	£. s. d. 1 19 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 23 1 6 <sup>3</sup>	6	£. s. d. 25 18 10	£. s. d. 4 6 6			
28. Roxburgh	Glasgow	9	£. s. d. 12 1 7	£. s. d. 6 0 7	£. s. d. 2 2 9	£. s. d. 0 9 2	£. s. d. 0 12 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 2 2	£. s. d. 27 6 5	£. s. d. 1 15 8	£. s. d. 25 10 9	57	£. s. d. 330 12 0	£. s. d. 5 16 0			
29. Ross & Cromarty	Linlithgow	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
30. Selkirk	Nairn*	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
31. Stirling	Kirkwall*	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
32. Sutherland	Fort Charlotte*	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
33. Wigtown	Peebles	6	£. s. d. 10 9 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 5 15 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 9 1	£. s. d. 0 10 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 18 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 4 5 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 26 3 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 12 5 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 25 11 3 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
34. Perth	Perth	72	£. s. d. 5 14 4	£. s. d. 4 16 1 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 10 11 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 2 5	£. s. d. 0 9 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 12 9	£. s. d. 13 16 0 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 11 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 11 4 3	24	£. s. d. 154 16 0	£. s. d. 6 9 0			
35. Perth	Dumblane	8	£. s. d. 7 14 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 5 7 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 16 4 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. 1 16 9	£. s. d. 1 15 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 18 10 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 2 1 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 16 9 8 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
36. Perth	Paisley	101	£. s. d. 4 5 51 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 4 5 9 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 7 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 2 11 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 11 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 15 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 14 3 2	£. s. d. 2 0 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 12 2 3 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
37. Perth	Greenock	22	£. s. d. 11 1 41 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 3 16 3 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 0 0	£. s. d. 0 1 10	£. s. d. 0 16 6	£. s. d. 0 19 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 21 10 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 1 10 8 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 10 19 11 <sup>3</sup>	..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..			
38. Perth	Jedburgh	25	£. s. d. 11 12 11	£. s. d. 4 5 10 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 10 7 <sup>3</sup>	£. s. d. 0 0 8											

Comparative Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the Prisons in Scotland for the Year now ended.

COUNTIES.		PRISONS.		Average of the last three years, including the year now ended.										Average Earnings (including work of prisoners who have been in Connaught or Six Months or upwards under sentence).	
1	2	Average Daily Number in Custody.	Salaries and Wages.	Pison. Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for the Prison.	Net Cost per Head after deducting Earnings.	10	11	12	13
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	90	11 7 8	3 17 10s	0 14 3s	0 2 2	0 12 10s	1 9 13	20 9 6s	3 6 1	17 3 5s	10	11	12	13
2. Argyll	Inveraray	16	8 16 6	5 0 3s	1 1 3s	0 9 3	0 14 2	0 19 4	19 13 3s	2 6 1s	17 7 2s				4 14 0s
3. Argyll	Ayr	64	4 3 9s	4 6 7	1 2 9	0 8 10s	0 11 10s	0 5 11	13 4 7	3 9 8	10 2 10s				2 8 8s
4. Banff	Banff	9	11 2 3	9 4 6	0 10 10s	0 2 3s	0 17 13	2 1 1	25 9 8s	1 0 2	24 9 6s				4 19 3
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	9	11 17 6s	6 5 6s	3 4 6s	0 14 3s	0 17 3s	2 15 6s	29 16 11s	0 12 7s	29 4 3s				0 5 5s
6. Bute	Rothsay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
7. Caithness	Wick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	39	7 9 0	4 18 4	1 4 11	0 11 9	0 10 3	0 11 11	17 5 8	1 17 6	15 8 2				4 2 9
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	33	6 7 7	4 11 2	1 0 4s	0 3 6s	0 8 2s	0 19 3s	15 15 5s	1 17 0s	13 18 4s				No data.
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	446	4 14 10s	3 10 10s	0 3 10s	..	0 8 9s	0 8 3s	12 12 8s	2 3 1s	10 9 6s				3 9 4
12. Elgin	Edinburgh Lock-up	10	5 5 8s	4 16 10s	0 0 3	..	0 10 10s	0 15 5s	13 4 9s	..	13 4 9s				..
13. Fife	Elgin	8	19 6 6	4 10 5s	0 13 1s	0 7 1s	0 14 5s	2 7 7s	30 2 5	1 11 9	28 0 8				..
14. Forfar	Cupar	24	9 8 1	4 15 7	0 19 6	0 1 3	1 7 9	1 19 0s	23 2 1	2 1 4s	21 0 8s				..
15. Haddington	Dunfermline	14	11 14 2s	5 3 7s	0 16 5s	0 6 1s	0 19 2s	0 16 13	24 15 11s	8 9 4	21 6 7s				..
16. Inverness	Arbroath	8	11 7 2s	5 1 6s	0 11 8s	0 13 2	1 0 3s	1 12 0s	23 12 0s	0 8 4	23 3 8s				..
17. Kinross	Arbroath	135	5 1 6s	4 0 0	0 18 7s	0 6 0s	0 6 0s	0 9 4s	12 11 6s	3 11 8s	8 19 9s				..
18. Kincardine	Dundee	10	8 12 0	4 13 4s	1 6 7s	1 3 6	1 3 3s	1 4 3s	21 14 0	1 0 5s	20 13 6s				..
19. Kirkcubright	Montrose	13	7 6 8	5 9 2	1 3 2	..	0 15 6s	1 1 10s	21 0 5	1 13 2s	19 7 2s				2 8 5
20. Lanark	Haddington	16	11 16 1	4 16 6s	1 1 4	1 5 8s	0 16 7	0 17 9s	23 12 11	2 10 13	21 2 9s				..
21. Linlithgow	Inverness	26	11 7 1s	5 3 10s	0 19 3s	0 10 7	0 9 9s	0 15 4	21 17 10s	2 14 3s	19 3 7s				..
22. Nairn	Kinross	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
23. Orkney	Stonhaven	7	14 10 5	4 19 2	1 15 5s	0 3 2	0 13 8s	2 5 5	26 0 0	2 4 7s	23 15 4s				0 3 4
24. Shetland	Kirkcubright	12	12 5 2	4 13 4s	0 15 5s	0 1 3s	0 14 5s	1 12 8s	23 3 2s	2 10 1s	20 12 8s				..
25. Peebles	Airdrie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
26. Perth	Hamilton	40	7 1 4s	5 6 7	1 10 7	0 10 11	0 19 0	0 14 11s	20 4 9	No comparison.	..				..
27. Renfrew	Lanark	20	10 0 11s	4 15 5	1 3 1	0 4 3	0 16 3	1 1 5	22 19 8	2 2 4	20 17 4				3 7 5s
28. Roxburgh	Glasgow	511	5 1 7s	4 9 0s	1 12 10s	0 4 10s	0 11 4s	0 10 6s	16 10 2s	2 1 2s	14 9 0s				6 3 6s
29. Ross & Cromarty	Linlithgow	9	13 2 0	6 18 8	2 2 3	0 8 0	1 11 2	1 3 11	30 16 6	1 11 3	29 5 3				..
30. Selkirk	Nairn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
31. Stirling	Kirkwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
32. Sutherland	Fort Charlotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
33. Wicktown	Peebles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
34. Perth	Perth	79	4 19 9s	4 11 2s	0 15 5s	0 2 8s	0 9 8s	0 10 11s	12 4 7s	2 10 2s	9 14 4s				6 4 11
35. Dundee	Dunblane	114	3 14 8s	4 0 7s	1 2 3s	0 4 4s	0 10 7s	0 16 5s	12 9 7s	1 13 10	10 15 0s				..
36. Glasgow	Greenock	23	10 16 5s	3 17 9s	0 14 11s	0 1 8s	0 15 9s	0 15 0s	19 14 27	1 12 5s	18 1 9s				..
37. Aberdeen	Jedburgh	29	9 16 5s	4 15 5s	0 13 6s	0 0 2s	1 6 5s	2 9 6s	20 2 1s	4 3 3s	15 19 1				9 1 9s
38. Dundee	Dingwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
39. Perth	Selkirk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
40. Dundee	Stirling	61	5 5 4s	4 4 0s	0 7 2	0 3 8s	0 6 1s	0 11 9s	14 8 8s	1 19 5s	12 9 2s				2 16 9
41. Dundee	Dumoch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
42. Dundee	Stranraer	7	20 0 10	4 9 10s	0 11 0	0 3 8s	0 16 5s	1 8 1s	30 6 6	..	30 6 6				..
43. Dundee	General Prison for Year ended 31st Dec. 1894, exclusive of the special sentence of transmitting prisoners to and from that prison.	325	8 2 2	4 10 2	1 4 0	0 2 4	0 16 11	0 18 0s	20 0 10s	2 6 1	17 14 10s				3 2 1
44. Dundee	Whole Prisons	2291	6 19 5	4 7 3	1 4 0	0 4 3	0 12 5	0 15 5	17 13 1	2 3 9	15 0 4				8 19 7

N.B. In the Prisons marked with an asterisk the average daily number of prisoners was 6.



4. VIEW of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour in the several

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	DEBTOR.				CREDITOR.			
		Undisposed of Goods and Materials, and Imple- ments of Labour, on hand at 30th June, 1844.	Outlay this Year for Materials, Implements, Carriage of Goods, &c.	Loss by Bad Debts.	Sum of Debit.	Sales and Deliveries of Work to Purchasers and Employers.	Furniture and Goods issued for the use of the Prison, other than Implements of Labour.	Earnings Rated to Prisoners Employed in Washing, Sewing, and other Prison Services.	Other Returns.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen . . .	154 12 3	229 15 1	..	384 7 4	554 15 10 <sup>s</sup>	17 3 1	48 2 4	..
2. Argyle . . . .	Inveraray . . .	13 10 8	35 8 7	..	48 10 3	83 6 9 <sup>s</sup>	0 7 6	3 9 2	..
3. Ayr . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	70 0 0	73 1 3	3 16 2	146 17 5	274 7 4	1 5 0	60 0 0	..
4. Banff . . . . .	Banff . . . . .	32 3 5	50 0 6 <sup>s</sup>	..	82 3 11 <sup>s</sup>	57 19 1 <sup>s</sup>	2 17 0	7 17 1	..
5. Berwick . . . .	Greenlaw . . . .	33 17 1	19 6 4 <sup>s</sup>	..	53 3 5 <sup>s</sup>	29 17 8	..	1 2 11	..
6. Bute . . . . .	Rothsay . . . .	5 5 0	17 0 9	..	22 5 9	17 5 3	..	3 7 0	..
7. Caithness . . .	Wick . . . . .	37 16 8	9 12 0 <sup>s</sup>	..	47 8 8 <sup>s</sup>	28 7 11	..	1 1 4	..
8. Clackmannan . .	Alloa . . . . .	..	32 11 9 <sup>s</sup>	..	32 11 9 <sup>s</sup>	30 9 9 <sup>s</sup>	..	2 1 8	..
9. Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton . . .	12 5 0	35 9 6	2 0 0	49 14 6	87 14 8	5 18 7	13 6 6	..
10. Dumfries . . . .	Dumfries . . . .	26 18 3	22 8 8	..	49 6 11	83 10 11	5 18 7	37 6 2	..
11. Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh . . .	134 3 4 <sup>s</sup>	721 6 4 <sup>s</sup>	..	855 9 9	1,111 11 10 <sup>s</sup>	220 1 11	416 15 4	..
12. Elgin . . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	26 1 0	16 9 2	0 14 10	43 5 0	30 3 2 <sup>s</sup>	..	4 12 6	..
13. Fife . . . . .	Cupar . . . . .	44 0 0	20 15 3	..	64 15 3	136 8 1	..	15 0 0	..
	Dunfermline . . .	17 5 0	13 12 2	..	30 17 2	93 11 1 <sup>s</sup>	..	19 16 10	..
14. Forfar . . . . .	Kirkcaldy . . . .	10 0 0	1 19 7	..	11 19 7	12 18 3	..	5 0 0	..
	Arbroath . . . . .	..	18 11 9 <sup>s</sup>	..	18 11 9 <sup>s</sup>	19 13 8 <sup>s</sup>	0 10 0	1 12 0	0 12 0
	Dundee . . . . .	89 3 0	7 18 9	..	97 1 9	478 11 6	..	130 15 6	..
	Forfar . . . . .	7 4 5	40 1 8	0 1 9	47 7 10	35 4 5	..	24 7 1	..
	Montrose . . . . .	18 12 6	38 12 2	0 4 11	57 9 7	61 5 0	..	13 10 8 <sup>s</sup>	..
15. Haddington . . .	Haddington . . .	..	0 3 5	..	0 3 5	52 0 2	..	..	..
16. Inverness . . .	Inverness . . . .	112 4 6	62 7 9 <sup>s</sup>	..	174 12 3 <sup>s</sup>	191 2 2 <sup>s</sup>	..	17 18 6	7 17 1
17. Kinross . . . .	Kinross . . . . .	2 14 3	0 15 3 <sup>s</sup>	..	3 9 6 <sup>s</sup>	2 7 8	4 16 1	6 10 3 <sup>s</sup>	..
18. Kincardine . . .	Stonehaven . . .	23 8 5	4 0 2	..	27 8 7	36 8 1	..	1 6 0	..
19. Kirkcudbright . .	Kirkcudbright . .	110 18 6	48 16 5	30 0 10	189 15 9	137 0 4	..	10 14 1	..
20. Lanark . . . . .	Airdrie . . . . .	3 14 5	25 3 7	..	28 19 0	47 12 5	..	28 12 11	..
	Hamilton . . . . .	70 11 0 <sup>s</sup>	4 16 4 <sup>s</sup>	..	75 7 5	84 5 1	..	60 8 4	..
	Lanark . . . . .	12 3 9	15 10 6	..	27 14 3	54 16 10	..	18 6 1	..
	Glasgow . . . . .	239 3 9	115 9 8 <sup>s</sup>	61 10 7	436 4 0 <sup>s</sup>	887 17 1 <sup>s</sup>	..	510 0 0	..
21. Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow . . .	26 17 4	13 7 10	0 18 0	41 3 2	29 6 7	4 2 4	6 13 2	..
22. Nairn . . . . .	Nairn . . . . .	10 10 4 <sup>s</sup>	0 5 9	..	10 16 1 <sup>s</sup>	2 0 4 <sup>s</sup>	..	..	0 13 8
23. Orkney . . . . .	Kirkwall . . . .	18 12 0 <sup>s</sup>	11 16 3	..	30 8 3 <sup>s</sup>	25 15 8 <sup>s</sup>	..	0 7 10 <sup>s</sup>	..
24. Zetland . . . . .	Fort Charlotte . .	16 6 7	8 4 8 <sup>s</sup>	..	24 11 3 <sup>s</sup>	10 11 10	3 3 0	2 6 6	..
25. Peebles . . . . .	Peebles . . . . .	31 17 10	27 15 11 <sup>s</sup>	..	59 13 9 <sup>s</sup>	29 10 6 <sup>s</sup>	1 4 4	0 14 0	..
26. Perth . . . . .	Perth . . . . .	76 19 4	99 19 10	3 0 0	170 19 2	177 13 4	34 8 3	92 7 10	..
	Dunblane . . . . .	45 10 0	6 9 10	..	51 19 10	31 0 4	..	0 14 7	..
27. Renfrew . . . . .	Paisley . . . . .	50 1 6	64 2 11	..	114 4 5	219 8 2	10 17 1	104 18 6	..
	Greenock . . . . .	19 8 6	89 4 11	..	108 13 5 <sup>s</sup>	135 18 11	..	7 4 8	..
28. Roxburgh . . . .	Jedburgh . . . .	51 0 0	17 7 11 <sup>s</sup>	..	68 7 11	125 18 0 <sup>s</sup>	10 0 0	16 1 11 <sup>s</sup>	2 10 0
29. Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall . . . . .	6 6 2	3 9 9	..	9 15 11	7 0 0 <sup>s</sup>	0 10 0	11 2 7	..
30. Selkirk . . . . .	Selkirk . . . . .	4 8 9	6 15 2	..	11 4 17	19 16 9	..	..	..
31. Stirling . . . . .	Stirling . . . . .	73 10 0	20 1 6	9 16 4 <sup>s</sup>	103 7 10 <sup>s</sup>	180 2 9 <sup>s</sup>	..	37 19 9	..
32. Sutherland . . .	Dornoch . . . . .	10 12 1 <sup>s</sup>	14 5 2 <sup>s</sup>	..	24 17 4	14 6 5 <sup>s</sup>	1 17 11	1 8 0	0 9 5
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Stranraer . . . .	11 4 8	9 13 2	..	20 17 10	9 19 11 <sup>s</sup>	1 13 6	1 2 0	..
	Wigtown . . . . .	27 11 6	27 2 1	..	54 13 7	17 7 5	..	0 14 0	..
Perth . . . . .	General Prison for Year ended 31st December, 1845 . .	1,808 12 11 <sup>s</sup>	2,101 8 7 <sup>s</sup>	112 3 5 <sup>s</sup>	4,022 5 0 <sup>s</sup>	5,757 9 8 <sup>s</sup>	326 14 2	1,746 16 8	12 2 2
		943 8 5 <sup>s</sup>	807 2 4 <sup>s</sup>	..	1,705 10 9 <sup>s</sup>	1,742 3 1	105 6 4	334 9 5	..
		Total . . .	2,742 1 5	2,908 10 11 <sup>s</sup>	112 3 5 <sup>s</sup>	5,727 15 10 <sup>s</sup>	7,499 12 9 <sup>s</sup>	432 0 6	2,081 6 1

Prisons in Scotland, and of the Returns therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1845.

Value of Undisposed Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 30th June, 1845.	Sum of Credit.	Balance, being Gross Profits this Year.	Payments therefrom to Prisoners.			Available Net Profits Carried to Credit of General Fund for Current Expenses.	Loss.	PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
			Convicted.	Untried.	Civil.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
109 14 5	729 15 8 <sup>c</sup>	345 8 4 <sup>c</sup>	15 9 5	22 11 7 <sup>c</sup>	22 10 1	284 17 3	..	Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen.
10 19 4	98 2 9 <sup>c</sup>	49 3 6 <sup>c</sup>	1 11 9 <sup>c</sup>	6 0 5	0 12 10	40 18 6	..	Inveraray . . .	Argyle.
75 0 0	410 12 4	263 14 11	21 11 3	3 9 2	..	238 14 6	..	Ayr . . .	Ayr.
31 13 7	100 6 9 <sup>c</sup>	18 2 10	1 15 4	0 10 9	..	15 16 9	..	Banff . . .	Banff.
26 3 5 <sup>c</sup>	57 4 0 <sup>c</sup>	4 0 7	..	0 7 7 <sup>c</sup>	..	3 12 11 <sup>c</sup>	..	Greenlaw . . .	Berwick.
15 2 0	35 14 3	13 8 6	..	0 12 0	..	12 16 6	..	Rothsay . . .	Bute.
38 8 8 <sup>c</sup>	59 17 11 <sup>c</sup>	12 9 3	1 2 5	0 8 8	0 1 9	10 16 5	..	Wick . . .	Caithness.
19 2 6	60 13 11 <sup>c</sup>	28 2 2	5 3 0	3 11 2	0 2 11	19 5 1	..	Alloa . . .	Clackmannan.
13 9 10	120 9 7	70 15 1	9 3 0	8 10 2	..	53 1 11	..	Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton.
23 10 9	150 6 5	100 19 6	20 14 1	5 6 0	..	74 19 5	..	Dumfries . . .	Dumfries.
299 2 10	2,047 11 11 <sup>c</sup>	1,192 2 2 <sup>c</sup>	45 16 1 <sup>c</sup>	28 15 0	..	1,117 11 1 <sup>c</sup>	..	Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh.
30 1 6	64 17 2 <sup>c</sup>	21 12 2 <sup>c</sup>	2 3 9 <sup>c</sup>	1 6 4 <sup>c</sup>	..	18 2 0 <sup>c</sup>	..	Elgin . . .	Elgin.
60 0 0	211 8 1	146 12 10	..	25 3 0	..	121 9 10	..	Cupar . . .	Fife.
20 0 0	133 7 11 <sup>c</sup>	102 10 9 <sup>c</sup>	5 16 9 <sup>c</sup>	2 9 1	2 2 4 <sup>c</sup>	92 2 6 <sup>c</sup>	..	Dunfermline . . .	
8 0 0	25 18 3	13 18 8	..	1 13 1	..	12 5 7	..	Kirkcaldy . . .	
9 2 6	31 10 2 <sup>c</sup>	12 18 5	0 11 0	3 8 1	..	8 19 4	..	Arbroath . . .	Forfar.
73 11 8	682 19 8	585 17 11	22 8 4	59 16 7	..	503 13 0	..	Dundee . . .	
30 5 4	89 16 10	42 9 0	1 15 0	11 5 11	0 7 2	29 0 11	..	Forfar . . .	
39 7 2	114 2 10 <sup>c</sup>	56 13 3 <sup>c</sup>	8 4 8	14 4 1	..	34 4 6 <sup>c</sup>	..	Montrose . . .	
..	52 0 2	51 16 9	0 4 11	3 3 3	0 3 9	48 4 10	..	Haddington . . .	Haddington.
53 15 0	270 12 9 <sup>c</sup>	96 0 5 <sup>c</sup>	1 10 4	2 14 4 <sup>c</sup>	..	91 15 9 <sup>c</sup>	..	Inverness . . .	Inverness.
1 11 1	15 5 0 <sup>c</sup>	11 15 6	0 11 4	0 4 0	..	11 0 2	..	Kinross . . .	Kinross.
5 0 6	42 14 7	15 6 0	1 19 6	1 14 5	..	11 12 1	..	Stonehaven . . .	Kinecardine.
38 17 8 <sup>c</sup>	186 12 1 <sup>c</sup>	..	3 7 5	2 15 1 <sup>c</sup>	0 18 1 <sup>c</sup>	..	10 4 3 <sup>c</sup>	Kirkcudbright . . .	Kirkcudbright.
5 11 6	81 16 10	52 18 10	3 6 3	0 15 0	..	48 17 7	..	Airdrie . . .	Lanark.
67 2 7 <sup>c</sup>	211 16 0 <sup>c</sup>	136 8 7 <sup>c</sup>	5 15 7	13 5 8 <sup>c</sup>	0 7 5	116 19 11	..	Hamilton . . .	
1 18 2	75 1 1	47 6 10	7 19 8	2 19 8	2 19 8	33 7 10	..	Lanark . . .	
198 19 9	1,596 16 10 <sup>c</sup>	1,160 12 10	121 17 5 <sup>c</sup>	81 2 9 <sup>c</sup>	1 5 3	956 7 4	..	Glasgow . . .	
24 15 3	64 17 4	23 14 2	2 13 9	4 19 0	..	16 1 5	..	Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow.
9 7 6	12 1 6 <sup>c</sup>	1 5 5	0 3 0	..	..	1 2 5	..	Nairn . . .	Nairn.
13 4 6 <sup>c</sup>	39 8 2	8 19 10 <sup>c</sup>	0 8 10	1 10 1 <sup>c</sup>	..	7 0 11	..	Kirkwall . . .	Orkney.
19 1 8	35 3 0	10 11 8 <sup>c</sup>	0 5 2	0 10 0	0 9 6	9 7 0 <sup>c</sup>	..	Fort Charlotte . . .	Zetland.
32 5 1	63 13 11 <sup>c</sup>	4 0 2 <sup>c</sup>	0 5 3	..	..	3 14 11 <sup>c</sup>	..	Peebles . . .	Peebles.
92 8 10	396 18 3	216 19 1	22 4 1 <sup>c</sup>	8 4 0	..	186 10 11 <sup>c</sup>	..	Perth . . .	Perth.
42 16 10	74 11 9	22 11 11	6 3 10	..	..	16 8 1	..	Dunblane . . .	
45 0 0	380 3 9	265 19 4	40 8 5	17 10 7	1 11 6	206 8 10	..	Paisley . . .	Renfrew.
18 18 0	162 1 7	53 8 2	4 8 3	15 4 6	..	33 15 5	..	Greenock . . .	
42 16 5 <sup>c</sup>	197 6 5 <sup>c</sup>	128 18 6	7 18 8	10 1 5	2 6 4	108 12 1	..	Jedburgh . . .	Roxburgh.
4 18 5	23 11 0 <sup>c</sup>	13 15 1 <sup>c</sup>	0 17 7	3 9 5	..	9 8 1 <sup>c</sup>	..	Dingwall . . .	Ross and Cromarty.
6 10 0	26 6 9	15 1 10	1 8 9	1 0 0	0 8 0	12 5 1	..	Selkirk . . .	Selkirk.
23 16 0	241 18 6 <sup>c</sup>	138 10 7 <sup>c</sup>	13 12 3	22 16 11	..	102 1 5 <sup>c</sup>	..	Stirling . . .	Stirling.
13 3 1	31 4 10 <sup>c</sup>	6 7 6	0 1 7 <sup>c</sup>	1 8 4	0 4 6 <sup>c</sup>	4 13 0 <sup>c</sup>	..	Dornoch . . .	Sutherland.
16 14 6	29 9 11 <sup>c</sup>	8 12 1 <sup>c</sup>	0 1 10	0 7 6	..	8 2 9 <sup>c</sup>	..	Stranreer . . .	Wigtown.
37 6 0	55 6 5	0 12 10	..	0 7 6	0 4 0	0 1 4	..	Wigtown . . .	
1,748 13 1 <sup>c</sup>	9,591 15 10	5,572 14 4	410 19 9	395 12 4 <sup>c</sup>	36 15 2 <sup>c</sup>	4,736 7 7 <sup>c</sup>	10 4 3 <sup>c</sup>	General Prison for Year ended 31st December, 1845.	Perth.
646 3 9 <sup>c</sup>	2,828 2 7 <sup>c</sup>	1,077 11 9 <sup>c</sup>	191 3 9	..	..	886 8 0 <sup>c</sup>	..		
2,394 16 11	12,419 18 5 <sup>c</sup>	6,650 6 1 <sup>c</sup>	502 3 6	395 12 4 <sup>c</sup>	36 15 2 <sup>c</sup>	5,622 15 8 <sup>c</sup>	10 4 3 <sup>c</sup>		

5. ABSTRACT of RETURNS of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the Special Fund for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, in the Year ended 30th June, 1845.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1845.			
		For Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.
1	2.	3	4	5	6
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Aberdeen . . . . .	61 19 9 <sup>s</sup>			
	Peterhead . . . . .	211 4 9			276 7 6 <sup>s</sup>
	Huntly . . . . .	3 3 0			
2. Argyle . . . . .	Inveraray . . . . .	401 14 7			401 14 7
3. Ayr . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .				
4. Banff . . . . .	Banff . . . . .	1,073 8 2			
	Keith . . . . .	6 10 0 <sup>s</sup>	7 4 6	0 3 6	1,093 18 5
	Aberchirder . . . . .	6 12 2 <sup>s</sup>			
5. Berwick . . . . .	Greenlaw . . . . .	15 5 10			
	Coldstream . . . . .	0 13 6			18 6 8
	Karlstown . . . . .	2 7 4			
6. Bute . . . . .	Ruthesay . . . . .	132 1 1			231 6 10
	Lamlash . . . . .	99 5 9			
7. Caithness . . . .	Wick . . . . .	498 4 0			498 4 0
8. Clackmannan . . .	Alloa . . . . .	491 4 4			491 4 4
9. Dumbarton . . . .	Dumbarton, &c. . . .		64 1 1		64 1 1
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Dumfries . . . . .				
11. Edinburgh . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	5,110 13 11	10 16 3	0 6 6	5,220 15 5
	Leith . . . . .	98 18 9			
12. Elgin . . . . .	Elgin . . . . .		24 0 4	0 1 0	24 1 4
13. Fife . . . . .	Cupar . . . . .	935 14 6	197 5 10	0 10 6	2,255 18 5 <sup>s</sup>
	Dunfermline . . . . .	1,122 7 11 <sup>s</sup>			
14. Forfar . . . . .	Dundee . . . . .	204 13 10			
	Forfar . . . . .	14 16 9	112 10 5		399 0 0
	Montrose . . . . .	66 19 0			
15. Haddington . . . .	Haddington . . . . .	552 0 0		0 6 6	552 6 6
16. Inverness . . . .	Small Prisons . . . .	100 0 0			100 0 0
17. Kinross . . . . .	Kinross . . . . .	378 7 7	10 5 0		388 12 7
18. Kincardine . . . .	Stonehaven . . . . .	10 0 1	66 6 4		76 6 5
19. Kirkcudbright . . .	Kirkcudbright . . . .		22 11 11		22 11 11
20. Lanark . . . . .	Airdrie . . . . .	189 16 8			
	Hamilton . . . . .	263 9 8	230 9 1		724 15 5
	Glasgow . . . . .	41 0 0			
21. Linlithgow . . . .	Linlithgow . . . . .				
22. Nairn . . . . .	Nairn . . . . .	781 10 7	5 17 7		787 8 2
23. Orkney . . . . .	Kirkwall . . . . .	19 15 1	0 12 8		20 7 9
24. Zetland . . . . .	Fort Charlotte, Lerwick .	93 17 5			93 17 5
25. Peebles . . . . .	Peebles . . . . .	1,018 15 9 <sup>s</sup>	44 9 9	0 9 0	1,063 14 6 <sup>s</sup>
26. Perth . . . . .	Perth . . . . .	1,227 6 0 <sup>s</sup>			
	Crieff . . . . .	46 5 2	2 8 0		1,341 14 0 <sup>s</sup>
	Dunblane . . . . .	65 14 10			
27. Renfrew . . . . .	Paisley . . . . .	52 8 6			
	Greenock . . . . .	4 1 6			156 5 7
	Pollockshaws . . . . .	129 15 7			
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	Jedburgh . . . . .	8 1 7	1 18 0		33 17 6 <sup>s</sup>
	Kelso . . . . .	23 17 11 <sup>s</sup>			
29. Rees and Cromarty .	Dingwall . . . . .	1,226 8 0			
	Tain . . . . .	619 4 9			2,695 12 9
	Stornoway . . . . .	850 0 0			
30. Selkirk . . . . .	Selkirk . . . . .				
31. Stirling . . . . .	Stirling . . . . .				
32. Sutherland . . . .	Dornoch . . . . .	246 1 1	78 3 2		324 4 3
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Wigtown . . . . .	2 0 11		0 5 0	2 5 11
	Total . . . . .	18,507 17 10 <sup>s</sup>	878 19 11	2 2 0	19,388 19 9 <sup>s</sup>

## No. XV.

## 1. ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the General Prison at Perth (exclusive of Expenditure on Labour Account) for the Year ended 31st December, 1845.

Salaries and wages, including uniform . . . . .	£. s. d.	2,719 4 2
Furniture, fittings, and utensils . . . . .	147 11 6 <sup>s</sup>	
Prison diet . . . . .	1,390 8 10 <sup>s</sup>	
Contingent alimentary charges . . . . .	46 15 6	
Clothing . . . . .	178 3 11 <sup>s</sup>	
Bedding . . . . .	25 12 5 <sup>s</sup>	
Lighting prison and outhouses . . . . .	190 14 7	
Fuel . . . . .	249 19 6	
Transmission of prisoners to and from the General Prison . . . . .	499 16 11	
General contingent charges, including ordinary current repairs not charged against the Building Fund . . . . .	826 14 7 <sup>s</sup>	
	£ 6,275 2 1 <sup>s</sup>	

View of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour, and of the Returns therefrom, in the General Prison at Perth, in the Year ended 31st December, 1845.

<b>Dr.</b>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I. To value of undisposed-of goods and materials, and implements of labour, on hand at 31st December, 1844, brought from last year's account, 981 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Less over estimated in valuation of implements, &c. . . . . 38 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	943 8 5 <sup>s</sup> 807 2 4 <sup>s</sup>	
II. To outlay this year for materials, implements, carriage of goods, &c. . . . .		1,730 10 9 <sup>s</sup>
<b>Cr.</b> Sum of the debit . . . . .		
I. By returns this year:—		
1. Sales and deliveries of work to purchasers and employers . . . . .	1,742 3 1	
2. Value of materials, goods, &c., issued for the use of the prison, other than implements of labour . . . . .	103 6 4	
3. Earnings rated to prisoners employed in washing, sewing, and other prison services . . . . .	334 9 5	
	2,181 18 10	
II. By value of undisposed-of goods and materials, and implements of labour, on hand at 31st December, 1845, carried to next year's account . . . . .	646 3 9 <sup>s</sup>	
Sum of the credit . . . . .		2,828 2 7 <sup>s</sup>
Balance, being gross profits this year . . . . .		1,077 11 9 <sup>s</sup>
Deduct allowances therefrom to prisoners for over-work . . . . .		191 3 9
Balance, being available net profits this year . . . . .		£ 886 8 0 <sup>s</sup>

## 2. STATEMENT of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners, and of their Average Cost per Head, and Average Earnings, in the General Prison at Perth, in the Year ended 31st December, 1845.

In the Year ending 31st December, 1845.													
PRISON.	Average Daily Number in Custody.	Average Yearly Cost per Head for						Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for the Prison.	Net Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.	Earnings (including Earnings for Over-work) of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for periods of Six Months or upwards (under Sentence) and whose Average Number was 324.		
		Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.				Total Earnings.	Average Earnings.	
General Prison .	324	£. s. d. 8 7 10 <sup>s</sup>	£. s. d. 4 5 10	£. s. d. 0 11 0	£. s. d. 0 1 7	£. s. d. 0 11 9 <sup>s</sup>	£. s. d. 0 15 5 <sup>s</sup>	£. s. d. 19 7 4 <sup>s</sup>	£. s. d. 2 14 8 <sup>s</sup>	£. s. d. 16 12 7 <sup>s</sup>	£. s. d. 1,077 11 9	£. s. d. 3 6 6 <sup>s</sup>	
Expense of transmission to and from the Prison. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 10 <sup>s</sup>	..	1 10 10 <sup>s</sup>	..	..	
	..	8 7 10 <sup>s</sup>	4 5 10	0 11 0	0 1 7	0 11 9 <sup>s</sup>	0 15 5 <sup>s</sup>	17 16 5 <sup>s</sup>	2 14 8 <sup>s</sup>	15 1 9 <sup>s</sup>	..	..	

(Signed)

J. A. STUART, Governor.

General Prison, Perth, 5th February, 1846.

## No. XVI.

TABLE of the whole Assessments imposed under the Acts of 2nd and 3rd Viet., c. 42, and 7th and 8th Viet., c. 34, in the Year 1845, on the several Counties in Scotland, and Burghs situated therein, for the purposes of the Prisons Acts, and apportionment of such Assessments among the several Landward Parts of the Counties and the Burghs.

Counties and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs therein.	Population - Census, 1841, according to which the Assessments have been Apportioned.	Assessment of £1,200 for Building, &c., the General Prison under § 35 of the Original Act, and § 31 of the Amending Act; and Apportionment thereof.		Assessment of £8,261 14s. 1d. for defraying the Expenses of the General Prison in the Year 1844, and of the General Board prior to 1st September of that year, under § 37 of the Original Act, and § 2 of the Amending Act; and apportionment thereof.		Assessment of £10,000 for Building, &c., Local Prisons under § 36 of the Original Act, and apportionment thereof.		Additions to maximum Assessment for Building, &c., Local Prisons under § 36 of the Original Act; and the apportionment of such additions for the Year 1845.		Assessments fixed and determined by County Prison Boards for current Expenses under § 38 of the Original Act, and apportionment thereof.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	122,561	62 15 5	39 19 9	361 15 6	230 9 5	734 17 11	468 3 5	.	.	1,500 0 0	935 11 8
Landward part . . . . .	61,923	.	20 4 1	.	116 8 10	.	236 10 9	.	.	.	482 16 0
Aberdeen . . . . .	5,759	.	1 17 7	.	10 16 7	.	22 0 0	.	.	.	44 18 0
Peterhead . . . . .	1,679	.	0 11 0	.	3 3 2	.	6 8 3	.	.	.	13 1 10
Inverury . . . . .	465	.	0 3 0	.	0 17 6	.	1 15 6	.	.	.	3 12 6
Kintore . . . . .	192,367	.	62 15 5	.	361 15 6	.	734 17 11	.	.	.	1,500 0 0
2. Argyll . . . . .	88,099	47 4 5	42 14 6	23 15 2	21 9 11	328 3 4	296 18 4	500 0 0	452 7 9	600 0 0	542 17 3
Landward part . . . . .	6,782	.	3 5 9	.	1 13 1	.	22 17 2	.	.	.	41 15 10
Campbelltown . . . . .	1,092	.	0 10 7	.	0 5 4	.	3 13 7	.	.	.	6 14 7
Inveraray . . . . .	1,398	.	0 13 7	.	0 6 10	.	4 14 3	.	.	.	8 12 4
Oban . . . . .	97,371	.	47 4 5	.	23 15 2	.	328 3 4	.	.	.	600 0 0
3. Ayr . . . . .	121,896	60 5 2	44 13 10	403 12 10	299 7 3	434 5 10	322 1 11	.	.	910 0 0	674 18 2
Landward part . . . . .	15,749	.	5 15 6	.	38 13 7	.	41 12 4	.	.	.	87 4 0
Ayr . . . . .	7,313	.	2 13 7	.	17 19 2	.	19 6 6	.	.	.	40 9 10
Irvine . . . . .	19,398	.	7 2 3	.	47 12 10	.	51 5 1	.	.	.	107 8 0
Kilmarnock . . . . .	164,356	.	60 5 2	.	403 12 10	.	434 5 10	.	.	.	910 0 0
4. Banff . . . . .	42,806	17 10 3	16 1 10	91 8 2	78 15 3	128 18 4	111 1 7	733 6 8	631 17 7	320 0 0	275 14 6
Landward part . . . . .	5,309	.	1 17 5	.	9 15 4	.	13 15 7	.	.	.	34 4 0
Banff . . . . .	1,564	.	0 11 0	.	2 17 7	.	4 1 2	.	.	.	10 1 6
Cullen . . . . .	49,679	.	17 10 3	.	91 18 2	.	128 18 4	.	.	.	320 0 0

5. Berwick Landward part. Lauder.	33,290 1,148 34,438	14 9 7 . . .	13 19 11 0 9 8 14 9 7	90 8 10 . . .	87 3 8 3 0 2 90 3 10	99 15 10 . . .	96 9 4 3 6 6 99 15 10	. . .	400 0 0 . . .	386 13 4 13 6 8 400 0 0
6. Bute Landward part. Rothsay	9,951 5,789 15,740	6 4 4 . . .	9 18 7 2 5 9 6 4 4	. . .	. . .	47 18 4 . . .	30 5 10 17 12 6 47 18 4	. . .	205 0 0 . . .	129 12 1 75 7 11 205 0 0
7. Caithness Landward part. Wick	30,821 5,522 36,343	10 18 8 . . .	9 5 6 1 13 2 10 18 8	. . .	. . .	121 5 10 . . .	102 17 3 18 8 7 121 5 10	. . .	200 0 0 . . .	169 12 3 30 7 9 200 0 0
8. Clackmannan Landward part.	. 19,155 19,155	10 13 5 . . .	. 10 13 5 10 13 5	80 8 11 . .	. 80 8 11 80 8 11	95 16 3 . .	. 95 16 3 95 16 3	{ 152 0 0 } 88 0 0 .	300 0 0 . .	. 300 0 0 300 0 0
9. Dumbarton Landward part. Dumbarton	39,905 4,391 44,296	24 3 7 . . .	21 15 8 2 7 11 24 3 7	129 6 10 . .	116 10 5 12 16 5 129 6 10	157 15 10 . .	142 3 0 15 12 10 157 15 10	130 0 0 . .	370 16 0 . .	334 0 10 36 15 3 370 16 0
10. Dumfries Landward part. Ayr. Dumfries Lochnaben. Sanquhar	56,809 3,321 10,069 25,931 1,700 72,830	31 15 8 . . . . .	24 15 10 1 9 0 4 7 11 0 8 1 0 14 10 31 15 8	102 6 0 . . .	79 15 11 4 13 4 14 2 10 1 6 2 2 7 9 102 6 0	285 5 5 . . .	222 10 4 13 0 2 39 8 10 3 13 11 6 13 2 285 5 5	. . . . .	580 0 0 . . .	452 8 3 26 9 0 80 3 9 7 8 3 13 10 9 580 0 0
11. Edinburgh Landward part. Edinburgh Leith Musselburgh Portobello	56,789 132,977 25,984 3,000 3,558 222,338	155 1 10 . . . . .	39 12 3 92 15 2 18 2 6 8 1 10 9 10 1 165 1 10	2,322 8 11 . . .	533 3 10 1,389 0 5 271 8 4 31 6 9 37 9 7 2,322 8 11	1,462 2 6 . . .	373 9 1 874 9 6 170 17 6 19 14 5 23 12 0 1,462 2 6	. . . . .	5,000 0 0 . . .	1,977 1 9 2,990 8 6 584 6 9 67 9 3 80 13 9 5,000 0 0

Table of the whole Assessments imposed under the Acts of 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42, and 7th and 8th Vict. c. 34, in the Year 1845, on the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued*.

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs therein.	Population Census, 1841, according to which the Assessments have been apportioned.	Assessment of £1,200 for Building, &c., the General Prison, under § 35 of the Original Act, and § 31 of the Amending Act, and apportionment thereof.		Assessment of £8,261 14s. 1d. for defraying the Expenses of the General Prison in the Year 1844, and of the General Board, prior to 1st September of that year, under § 37 of the original Act, and § 2 of the Amending Act, and apportionment thereof.		Assessment of £10,000 for Building, &c., Local Prisons, under § 36 of the Original Act, and apportionment thereof.		Additions to maximum Assessment for Building, &c., Local Prisons, under § 36 of the Original Act, and the apportionment of such Additions for the Year 1845.		Assessments fixed and determined by County Prison Boards for Current Expenses, under § 38 of the Original Act, and apportionment thereof.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12. Elgin . . . . .	26,775	13 7 9	10 4 9	37 3 3	28 8 5	105 17 11	80 19 8	.	.	250 0 0	198 16 8
Landward part . . . . .	5,064	.	1 18 9	.	5 7 6	.	15 6 4	.	.	.	37 12 1
Elgin . . . . .	3,173	.	1 4 3	.	3 7 4	.	9 11 11	.	.	.	23 11 3
Forres . . . . .	35,012	.	13 7 9	.	37 3 3	.	105 17 11	.	.	.	260 0 0
13. Fife . . . . .	103,876	55 2 0	40 16 10	237 16 0	176 5 3	454 17 6	337 3 4	555 11 1 <sup>a</sup>	411 15 10 <sup>a</sup>	1,600 0 0	1,185 19 4
Landward part . . . . .	1,008	.	0 7 11	.	1 14 3	.	3 5 5	.	3 19 11	.	11 10 2
Anstruther Easter . . . . .	339	.	0 2 8	.	0 11 6	.	1 2 0	.	1 6 10	.	3 17 5
Anstruther Wester . . . . .	1,346	.	0 10 7	.	2 5 8	.	4 7 5	.	5 6 9	.	15 7 4
Auchtermuchty . . . . .	1,859	.	0 14 7	.	3 3 1	.	6 0 8	.	7 7 5	.	21 4 6
Burntisland . . . . .	1,221	.	0 9 7	.	2 1 5	.	3 19 3	.	4 16 10	.	13 18 10
Crail . . . . .	3,544	.	1 7 10	.	6 0 3	.	11 10 1	.	14 1 0	.	40 9 3
Cupar . . . . .	6,595	.	2 11 10	.	11 3 10	.	21 8 2	.	26 2 11	.	75 5 11
Dunfermline . . . . .	836	.	0 6 7	.	1 8 4	.	2 14 3	.	3 6 3	.	9 10 11
Dysart . . . . .	496	.	0 3 11	.	0 16 10	.	1 12 3	.	1 19 4	.	5 13 3
Falkland . . . . .	1,100	.	0 8 8	.	1 17 4	.	3 11 5	.	4 7 3	.	12 11 2
Inverkeithing . . . . .	1,674	.	0 13 2	.	2 16 10	.	5 8 8	.	6 12 9	.	19 2 3
Kilrenny . . . . .	1,719	.	0 13 6	.	2 18 4	.	5 11 7	.	6 16 3	.	19 12 6
Kinghorn . . . . .	1,542	.	0 12 2	.	2 12 4	.	5 0 1	.	6 2 3	.	17 13 1
Kirkcaldy . . . . .	4,765	.	1 17 8	.	8 2 5	.	15 10 8	.	18 19 5	.	54 12 8
Newburgh . . . . .	2,412	.	0 19 2	.	4 2 11	.	7 18 7	.	9 13 7	.	27 17 7
Pittenweem . . . . .	1,309	.	0 10 4	.	2 4 5	.	4 4 10	.	5 3 9	.	14 16 11
St. Andrews . . . . .	4,449	.	1 15 0	.	7 11 0	.	14 8 10	.	17 12 9	.	50 15 11
140,140		.	55 2 0	.	237 16 0	.	454 17 6	.	555 11 1 <sup>a</sup>	.	1,600 0 0
14. Forfar . . . . .	64,943	99 17 4	38 0 8	683 4 4	260 4 1	707 13 9	269 10 6	.	.	1,550 0 0	668 6 6
Landward part . . . . .	14,568	.	8 10 8	.	58 7 5	.	60 9 2	.	.	.	132 8 5
Arbroath . . . . .	5,903	.	3 9 2	.	23 13 0	.	24 10 0	.	.	.	53 13 2
Brechin . . . . .	62,873	.	36 16 5	.	31 18 2	.	260 18 8	.	.	.	571 10 1
Dundee . . . . .	7,981	.	4 13 6	.	31 19 7	.	33 2 5	.	.	.	72 10 11
Forfar . . . . .	14,252	.	8 6 11	.	57 2 1	.	59 3 0	.	.	.	129 11 0
Montrose . . . . .	170,520	.	99 17 4	.	683 4 4	.	707 13 9	.	.	.	1,550 0 0

<sup>a</sup> The Assessments on Forfarshire, here reported, are exclusive of the Assessment authorized by the 25th Section of the Original Prisons Act, which, for the year 1845, amounted to £700.

15. Haddington . . . . .	28,122	14 16 2	11 12 1	54 10 11	43 14 11	135 6 8	106 1 1	{ 285 14 3 <sup>2</sup> } 200 0 0	380 12 7 <sup>2</sup>	700 0 0	648 11 1
Landward part . . . . .	2,978	1 4 7	1 4 7	4 10 6	4 10 6	11 4 7	11 4 7	40 6 1	40 6 1	58 1 9	58 1 9
Dunbar . . . . .	3,749	1 10 11	1 10 11	5 14 0	5 14 0	14 2 9	14 2 9	50 14 11	50 14 11	73 2 7	73 2 7
Haddington . . . . .	1,037	0 8 7	0 8 7	1 11 6	1 11 6	3 18 3	3 18 3	14 0 8	14 0 8	20 4 7	20 4 7
North Berwick . . . . .	35,886	14 16 2	14 16 2	64 10 11	64 10 11	135 6 8	135 6 8	485 14 3 <sup>2</sup>	485 14 3 <sup>2</sup>	700 0 0	700 0 0
16. Inverness . . . . .	86,231	44 17 4	39 11 2	62 3 11	54 16 9	313 7 1	276 5 9	895 9 10 <sup>2</sup>	789 10 7 <sup>2</sup>	474 4 3	418 2 5
Landward part . . . . .	11,568	5 6 2	5 6 2	7 7 2	7 7 2	37 1 4	37 1 4	105 18 3	105 18 3	66 1 10	66 1 10
Inverness . . . . .	97,799	44 17 4	44 17 4	62 3 11	62 3 11	313 7 1	313 7 1	895 8 10 <sup>2</sup>	895 8 10 <sup>2</sup>	474 4 3	474 4 3
17. Kincardine . . . . .	32,211	10 15 11	10 10 3	27 9 11	26 15 7	113 18 4	110 18 10	76 16 10	74 16 8	240 0 0	283 14 7
Landward part . . . . .	864	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 14 4	0 14 4	2 19 6	2 19 6	2 0 2	2 0 2	6 5 5	6 5 5
Inverbevie . . . . .	33,075	10 15 11	10 15 11	27 9 11	27 9 11	113 18 4	113 18 4	76 16 10	76 16 10	240 0 0	240 0 0
18. Kinross . . . . .	8,763	3 12 4	3 12 4	88 15 5	88 15 5	88 15 5	88 15 5	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
Landward part . . . . .	8,763	3 12 4	3 12 4	88 15 5	88 15 5	88 15 5	88 15 5	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
19. Kirkcubright . . . . .	35,082	14 14 2	12 11 0	48 19 5	41 15 7	144 14 7	123 9 7	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	341 5 5
Landward part . . . . .	2,588	0 18 6	0 18 6	3 1 8	3 1 8	9 2 2	9 2 2	25 3 6	25 3 6	25 3 6	25 3 6
Kirkcubright . . . . .	430	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 10 3	0 10 3	1 10 3	1 10 3	4 3 8	4 3 8	4 3 8	4 3 8
New Galloway . . . . .	3,019	1 1 7	1 1 7	3 11 11	3 11 11	10 12 7	10 12 7	29 7 5	29 7 5	29 7 5	29 7 5
Maxwelltown . . . . .	41,119	14 14 2	14 14 2	48 19 5	48 19 5	144 14 7	144 14 7	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
20. Lanark . . . . .	140,135	183 5 10	60 3 2	2,025 0 10	664 12 8	1,345 0 10	441 9 1	8,600 0 0	2,822 11 6	8,600 0 0	2,822 11 6
Landward part . . . . .	19,408	5 6 6	5 6 6	58 17 0	58 17 0	39 1 9	39 1 9	5,149 5 2	5,149 5 2	5,149 5 2	5,149 5 2
Airdrie . . . . .	255,650	109 14 11	109 14 11	1,212 9 11	1,212 9 11	805 6 11	805 6 11	175 0 3	175 0 3	175 0 3	175 0 3
Glasgow . . . . .	8,689	3 14 7	3 14 7	41 4 2	41 4 2	27 7 5	27 7 5	89 19 6	89 19 6	89 19 6	89 19 6
Hamilton . . . . .	4,467	1 18 4	1 18 4	21 3 9	21 3 9	14 1 5	14 1 5	113 6 2	113 6 2	113 6 2	113 6 2
Lanark . . . . .	6,623	2 8 4	2 8 4	26 13 4	26 13 4	17 14 3	17 14 3	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0
Rutherglen . . . . .	426,972	183 5 10	183 5 10	2,025 0 10	2,025 0 10	1,345 0 10	1,345 0 10	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	21,630	16 2 6	12 19 7	9 0 10	7 5 7	113 17 11	91 13 7	255 0 0	205 5 2	400 0 0	321 19 5
Landward part . . . . .	4,809	2 8 1	2 8 1	1 7 0	1 7 0	16 19 10	16 19 10	38 0 10	38 0 10	59 13 6	59 13 6
Linlithgow . . . . .	1,233	0 14 10	0 14 10	0 8 3	0 8 3	5 4 6	5 4 6	11 14 0	11 14 0	18 7 1	18 7 1
Queensferry . . . . .	26,872	16 2 6	16 2 6	9 0 10	9 0 10	113 17 11	113 17 11	255 0 0	255 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0



Table of the whole Assessments imposed under the Acts of 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42, and 7th and 8th Vict. c. 34, in the Year 1845, on the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued*.

1	2	Assessment of £1,200 for Building, &c., the General Prison, under § 35 of the Original Act, and § 31 of the Amending Act, and apportionment thereof.		Assessment of £8,261. 14s. 1d. for defraying the Expenses of the General Prison in the Year 1844, and of the General Board, prior to 1st September of that year, under § 37 of the Original Act, and § 2 of the Amending Act, and apportionment thereof.		Assessment of £10,000 for Building, &c., Local Prisons, under § 36 of the Original Act, and apportionment thereof.		Additions to maximum Assessment for Building, &c., Local Prisons, under § 36 of the Original Act, and the apportionment of such Additions for the Year 1845.		Assessments fixed and determined by County Prison Boards, for Current Expenses, under § 38 of the Original Act, and apportionment thereof.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
22. Nairn* Landward part . . . . . Nairn . . . . .	6,933 2,384 9,217	3 11 4 . . . . . .	2 12 10 0 18 6 3 11 4	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	36 19 2 . . . . . .	27 8 0 9 11 2 36 19 2	113 0 10 . . . . . .	89 16 1 29 4 9 113 0 10	105 0 0 . . . . . .	77 16 10 27 3 2 105 0 0
23. Orkney and Zetland Landward part . . . . . Kirkwall . . . . .	58,019 3,046 61,065	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	31 12 4 . . . . . .	30 0 9 1 11 7 31 12 4	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .
Orkney Landward part . . . . . Kirkwall . . . . .	27,461 3,046 30,507	12 11 8 . . . . . .	11 6 6 1 5 2 12 11 8	7 7 6 . . . . . .	6 12 9 0 14 9 7 7 6	88 10 11 . . . . . .	79 14 1 8 16 10 88 10 11	. . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . .	155 0 0 . . . . . .	139 10 6 15 9 6 155 0 0
Zetland Landward part . . . . .	30,558	11 2 9 . . .	11 2 9 . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	76 5 9 . . .	76 5 9 . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	190 0 0 . . .	190 0 0 . . .
24. Peebles Landward part . . . . . Peebles . . . . .	8,601 1,888 10,489	6 16 8 . . . . . .	4 14 9 1 0 11 6 15 8	30 16 8 . . . . . .	25 5 2 6 11 6 30 16 8	35 9 2 . . . . . .	29 1 0 6 8 2 35 9 2	200 0 0 . . . . . .	163 16 11 36 3 1 200 0 0	175 0 0 . . . . . .	143 7 3 31 12 9 175 0 0
25. Perth Landward part . . . . . Culross . . . . . Perth . . . . .	116,636 557 20,167 137,390	53 1 8 . . . . . . . . .	46 15 2 0 4 9 8 1 9 55 1 8	908 12 2 . . . . . . . . .	263 10 1 1 6 6 43 16 8 298 12 3	630 6 8 . . . . . . . . .	535 2 0 2 13 10 92 10 5 630 6 3	. . . . . . . . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . .	1,000 0 0 . . . . . . . . .	848 19 9 4 5 6 146 15 9 1,000 0 0

26. Renfrew	62,777	81 16 8	33 2 7	543 8 2	219 19 8	562 17 1	227 17 2	2,000 0 0	500 13 0
Landward part	35,645		18 16 2		124 18 2		129 7 7		459 14 5
Grenock	47,696		25 3 5		167 2 9		173 2 4		616 2 8
Faisley	5,913		3 12 3		94 6 7		25 4 0		89 10 11
Port Glasgow	2,012		1 1 3		7 1 0		7 6 0		25 19 0
Renfrew	155,073		81 16 8		543 8 2		562 17 1		2,000 0 0
27. Ross and Cromarty	72,100	22 18 7	21 0 8	37 18 10	80 13 7	253 2 1	232 4 3	400 0 0	366 19 8
Landward part	1,936		0 11 4		2 3 4		6 4 7		9 16 10
Cromarty	1,732		0 10 1		1 18 9		5 11 5		8 16 1
Dunvegan	955		0 5 7		1 1 4		3 1 5		4 17 1
Fortrose	1,872		0 10 11		2 1 10		6 0 5		9 10 4
Tain	78,684		22 18 7		87 18 10		962 9 1		400 0 0
28. Roxburgh	42,748	33 14 1	31 6 1	30 2 5	27 19 6	320 14 2	297 17 6	723 0 0	673 7 7
Landward part	3,277		2 8 0		2 2 11		22 16 8		51 12 5
Jedburgh	46,025		33 14 1		30 2 5		320 14 2		725 0 0
29. Selkirk	6,315	4 1 1	3 4 1			29 19 7	23 13 11	130 0 0	102 14 11
Landward part	1,675		0 17 0				6 5 8		27 5 1
Selkirk	7,990		4 1 1				29 19 7		130 0 0
30. Stirling	63,153	44 6 9	34 2 5	354 6 5	272 13 10	332 15 5	256 2 2	1,050 0 0	808 2 1
Landward part	10,701		5 15 8		46 4 9		43 7 11		136 18 7
Stirling	8,203		4 8 8		35 8 5		33 5 4		104 19 4
Falkirk	82,057		41 6 9		354 6 5		332 15 5		1,050 0 0
31. Sutherland	24,334	8 16 5	8 13 3	6 7 7	5 5 8	69 9 7	68 4 5	175 0 0	171 16 9
Landward part	448		0 3 2		0 1 11		1 5 2		3 3 3
Dornoch	24,782		8 16 5		5 7 7		69 9 7		175 0 0
32. Wigtown	30,944	18 9 8	14 11 10	81 6 4	64 4 0	143 15 5	113 10 1	420 0 0	331 11 8
Landward part	4,878		2 6 0		10 2 5		17 17 0		52 5 5
Stranraer	1,513		0 14 3		3 2 9		5 11 0		16 4 3
Whithorn	1,560		0 17 7		3 17 2		6 16 6		19 18 8
Wigtown	39,195		18 9 8		81 6 4		143 15 5		420 0 0
Total Assessments in the year 1845		1,200 0 0		8,261 14 1		10,000 0 0		31,245 0 3	

\* The Assessments on Nainmahire here reported are exclusive of a sum of 77. 14s. 4d., which, though estimated for in 1843, had been omitted to be notified until 1845, fell to be assessed in the latter year.

**LONDON :**  
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PRISONS OF IRELAND.

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TWENTY-FOURTH  
**R E P O R T**

OF THE

**INSPECTORS-GENERAL**

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

**THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,**

**1845;**

**WITH APPENDICES.**

---

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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1846

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**INSPECTORS-GENERAL for** { **NORTH DISTRICT,** - **FRANCIS WHITE, Esq.**  
                                       { **SOUTH DISTRICT,** - **MAJOR PALMER.**

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,

1st January, 1846.

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit our Twenty-fourth Report on the progress of prison discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1845; and we are gratified in being able to state the gradual progress of a sound system of moral government and discipline, particularly in the important points of industry and the minute classification of prisoners, with the view of the total separation of individual criminals, so far as is at present possible.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

JAMES PALMER, { Inspectors-General  
FRANCIS WHITE, { of Prisons

To The Right Honorable.

SIR THOMAS FREMANTLE, BART.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, &c., &c.

## TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF

### INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

#### GENERAL STATE OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

1845.

In our last year's Report we stated that legislative aid was necessary to enable us to secure all the benefits of a good moral system of government in the prison department, and we suggested with this view that the Prison Act, 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, should be amended in the following particulars—

- 1st. The appointment and selection of Prison Officers to be given to a Central Board as in Scotland, or to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
- 2nd. The salaries of Officers of Prisons to be regulated permanently according to extent of duty and population, and not left as at present to the discretion of Grand Juries.
- 3rd. The establishment of Penitentiaries for young criminals, male and female.
- 4th. The preventing by law the committal of lunatics to county gaols.
- 5th. The removal of debtors from county gaols, when they occupy accommodation that could be allocated to separate confinement for criminals.

On a remedy being found for these evils will greatly depend the future improvement of our gaols in moral government and discipline.

We cannot, however, avoid stating that the gaols of Ireland, as a whole, are in a high state of good order and regularity, and that after much labour for years to obtain the co-operation of the local authorities, and to secure a succession of qualified officers, we may report that no absolute abuse exists, nor can exist without being rapidly known and investigated, and the chief difficulties that arise proceed from the circumstances above detailed; and whenever it shall be practicable to remedy these evils by legislative interference, we have no doubt but the prisons in Ireland will bear a comparison with those of any other country. Circumstances have prevented our possessing a *national model* prison in Ireland, such as exists at Pentonville near London, and at Perth in Scotland, with ample funds from the public purse to provide them with every thing necessary to secure a full and just experiment, as to the expediency of total separation or any other improvement in moral government. This experiment could not hitherto have been tried in Ireland, except by the Government, as the expense must have been provided from some county funds, and assessed, like all other county expenses, on the inhabitants, which no exertions of ours could induce any Grand Jury voluntarily to adopt, under the pressure of taxation for other purposes.

It is but justice to the county of Antrim to report that they have made a great exertion to erect a county house of correction at Belfast, at a vast expense, which is just now occupied, and built on the model of Pentonville prison. It is highly creditable to the county, and contains more than 300 cells, fitted up for separation, and we doubt not but it will succeed in a great measure, from the zeal of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, and the qualification of the Governor and many of the working officers; but when we consider the necessity of a resident Surgeon and Chaplains to carry out all the details of such a system, as well as the expense of finding employment for every individual, and the funds required to execute these things, we fear that, without the aid of Government, the perfect trial cannot be even made here for some time.



## COUNTY GAOLS.

In making the above exception of the county of Antrim as having alone attempted the trial of total separation on an extensive scale, we by no means wish to cast any slur on our other county gaols; on the contrary, we do not hesitate to state that in most cases a continual progress in discipline and improvement is going on, and as far as funds will admit, there is no instance in our county gaols where the Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence are not manifesting a desire to carry out every new suggestion in discipline, so far as practicable with the means in their power.

Every county gaol in Ireland has, within the last 20 years, either erected new prisons or added materially to their accommodation, so that in most cases there is a cell for every prisoner at night, and as much classification of crime in day-rooms and work by day, as the law requires, and the Act permitting total separation of each prisoner is in progress in some gaols, and under consideration in all of them; and as it is probable that in a very few years the principle of total separation will be adopted in all British prisons, we forbear urging on the very few counties that require more accommodation to provide it at once, as they will so soon be called upon to prepare their gaols for the individual separation of all prisoners, male and female.

Within the last two years the following counties have erected new prisons or added to the old ones, viz.:—

- Antrim County,—An extensive new gaol.
- Armagh County,—An addition presented for.
- Donegal County,—A small experiment on the separate system.
- Fermanagh County,—A large addition on the separate system.
- Clare County,—A large addition on the separate system.
- Kerry County,—Sheds erected for separate work by day in some yards.
- Limerick County,— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sheds erected for separate work by day, and 17 cells in full} \\ \text{operation for separation.} \end{array} \right.$
- Wexford County,—A large addition on the separate principle.
- Wicklow County,—A large addition on the separate principle, and a separate chapel.
- Dublin City,— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Female Prison in Grange-gorman-lane, fitted up to a great extent} \\ \text{for separation, heated and ventilated.} \end{array} \right.$

As soon as all these are in full operation, they will act as an example to others, and prove that prison discipline and its results have not been neglected during the current year.

The city corporate gaols in Ireland have also been improved as to accommodation, with the exception of Newgate in Dublin, and city of Kilkenny, and Waterford, where new prisons on another site should be erected; but we are of opinion that the union of these city prisons with the county or other gaols would be a great improvement, as funds to erect new gaols or improve the old ones are very difficult to be raised in cities, and the Irish Grand Jury Act provides for this junction, with the consent of both Grand Juries. The cities should provide funds for a small addition to each county gaol, and thus all future expenditure would cease, except the mere feeding of the prisoners.

Employment and industrious habits, school instruction, and a prison dress, are now established in almost every Irish prison, and the female prisoners are in all cases attended to by qualified female matrons and assistants; and though we have still to regret the want of ample room to classify by day and night the female prisoners, we can state the subject to be under the consideration of the Boards of Superintendence, and an anxious wish exists to provide against this evil.

## BOARDS OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

We cannot, in this our last Report on the Gaols of Ireland, avoid repeating our thanks to the Grand Juries of Ireland and the Several Boards of Superintendence in each county, for their zealous support to our office as Inspectors-General of Prisons, at all times; for their readiness to present funds as far as practicable, at our suggestions, for new gaols or increased accommodation; and especially, for the local aid given to us by almost every Board of Superintendence in Ireland, not only by their countenance in support of good order, but their regular monthly meetings at the gaols to regulate the interior economy, expenditure, and discipline, and to enforce our suggestions on the resident officers, thus preventing the possibility of any great evil existing undiscovered and uncorrected.

For the details of expenditure, with various useful statistics, and a comparative view of the crime in Ireland, for year ending 31st December, 1845, we beg to refer to the extensive Appendix attached to our General Report, and to our detailed report on every prison, for the state we found each in at our annual inspection for the current year.

#### BRIDEWELLS.

These minor and almost only temporary places of confinement, are spread over the face of the country merely for the use of Quarter Sessions towns, and other populous districts, to receive and confine prisoners for a few days, while under trial or further examination, till forwarded on final committal to the county gaols, and consequently they are not a subject for report as to discipline and moral government, as the confined accommodation admits of nothing more than the separation of the sexes—employment or school instruction is impracticable; there is but one sub-officer in charge of each bridewell, now generally chosen from a qualified turnkey in the county gaol. The accommodation consists mostly of only 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and from 4 to 8 cells or dormitories, which is found sufficient, except at Quarter Sessions sittings of the court. A growing interest is taken by Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence in these small prisons; in many counties the Local Inspectors or Governors of the county gaols are required to visit them quarterly, and the result has proved most valuable, as a check on all attempts at fraud, and providing an immediate remedy for repairs, and supplies of furniture, &c., from the county gaols. The pauper prisoners are all fed in these small prisons, and a regular registry of criminals confined is kept on record.

There are 110 of these prisons in Ireland.

#### DEBTORS' PRISONS.

It has always been the habit in Ireland to confine debtors in our county gaols, and it has occupied hitherto much valuable accommodation which could be allocated to the classification of criminals; and should the separate system be generally adopted hereafter, it would be desirable that the High Sheriff should provide a Marshalsea for debtors unconnected with criminal prisoners, or send them to the Four Courts' Marshalsea in Dublin.

The city of Dublin Corporation Prison for debtors has been abolished since our last report, on the abuses of which we reported fully last year.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The Act of Parliament of last Sessions has removed these asylums, after the year 1845, from our care and inspection, and consequently it is unnecessary to recommend here anything connected with them. It is sufficient to state, that an arrangement is in progress to erect several new district asylums, which will eventually provide for the lunatic poor of Ireland, and place them under constant inspection, so as to secure the best regulations and care under their unhappy circumstances.

We finally again beg to recommend a model prison being erected in Ireland, on the plan of the Pentonville Prison in London, at the expense of government, and also a juvenile prison similar to Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight.

A new depôt for convicts is about to be erected in or near Dublin, to receive them from all parts of the kingdom, previous to embarkation for the Colony; and as there can be no doubt but that the site and plans will be selected with judgment by the Board of Works, to whom they have been referred by the government, the depôt will be a great improvement in our prison discipline.

#### PROGRESS OF PRISON DISCIPLINE SINCE 1821.

As this will be our last Report, it may be desirable again to leave on record a short account of the state the prisons of Ireland were found in by the Inspectors-General of Prisons on their appointment in 1821, in order to show what has been effected since that period, and to enable the Public to judge of the progress that has been made, and what remains still to be done. Improvements in this peculiar department can only be gradual, and ought to be the result of public approbation and opinion, grounded on experience of the practical effects of discipline and a penitentiary system. To this we have anxiously looked, taking advantage of all improvements in other countries, and recommending them annually to each Grand

Jury as they suited their local circumstances. Our powers under the Prison Act are very properly limited, and we have hitherto considered, that even had we power to enforce any new system, regulation, or improvement, it would fail to produce practical good, without the public voice going with us, and the support of the Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, and Magistracy, accompanying us in every step we took to advance the moral government of, and reformation amongst the criminals. It is but justice here to state, as a proof of our opinions on this point being correct, that the support we have generally received from all these quarters, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; and we gladly bear testimony to the fact, that our suggestions to Grand Juries for improvements in the buildings, in classification, in the employment of prisoners, &c., have always been received with indulgence, and gradually acted upon with zeal in most of the counties in Ireland.

In 1821, when we commenced our important duties, we found the county gaols of Ireland, (with a few valuable exceptions, such as Limerick and Cork,) in a state very unpleasant to revert to. They were for the most part scenes of filth, fraud, and vice, with scarcely one good resident Officer, without accommodation, clothing, classification, employment, inspection, school instruction, order, or cleanliness; the law totally disregarded, male and female prisoners often not separated, spirits sold openly in many gaols, and frequently by the under Officers. The expenditure in the diet amounting often to 9d., and in some cases 1s. per head per day, which was a manifest fraud to the county, going on for years unobserved or at least unnoticed; the families of prisoners being frequently fed from the overplus of food issued to each prisoner. This fact can scarcely be credited, were it not that we frequently found small bags of meal in the cells, and on asking the reason, it was averred that it was the saving of the daily issue, kept for handing over to visitors on the market days; exclusive of permission in many gaols to some prisoners to go out during the day to work, which custom was called *street liberty*, and a well known practice in 1821; and on reference to our Reports of that day, we find a statement of all these evils was made to the Grand Juries, and were, we gladly testify, rapidly remedied, and tyranny or over-indulgence disappeared. It is unnecessary to go further into this sad detail, and we will conclude our observations on this head by doing justice to many valuable Local Inspectors of that day, who gave us every aid and information in our inquiries, and manifestly hailed our appointment, as one calculated to cleanse the department of an acknowledged and self-evident accumulation of every evil practice.

We now hand over the Prison Department of Ireland to our successors, in, we trust, as creditable a state as circumstances admit of; and all those abuses detailed above not only abandoned, but replaced by good order, economy, industry, school instruction, classification of males and females, prison dresses, and a considerable degree of additional accommodation provided, so absolutely necessary to carry out a good system.

These improvements have been necessarily gradual, as coercion was impracticable, even if prudent to use. Public opinion went along with us; and we have reason to think we leave the department with the good feeling and approbation of the Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, and Officers; and though we admit that much remains to be done, we cannot but hope that our exertions (however deficient in many respects) may meet with general approval.

JAMES PALMER, } *Inspectors-General*  
FRANCIS WHITE, } *of Prisons.*

[APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX.

## Appendix No. 1.

### FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES.

County of *County of* Gaol.  
**REPORT** of the **INSPECTOR-GENERAL**, made on his Inspection of the Gaol prior to  
 1st February, 184  
*14 Geo. IV., Chap. 74, Sect. 55.*

ENACTMENTS OF 14 GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
<p>Sect. 2. <b>GRAND JURY</b>, to appoint a <b>Board of Superintendence</b>, of not less than eight and not more than twelve persons, one-half of whom to be <b>Justices of the Peace</b>, three of whom (one being a <b>Justice of the Peace</b>) to form a quorum. Grand Jury empowered to present to the Board of Superintendence the monies to be raised, under this Act, and to advance any reasonable sums to defray the expenses of the Gaol.</p> <p>3. <b>Powers of Board of Superintendence</b> to visit all Gaols, to examine into their state, and into the conduct of the Officers.</p> <p>4. The Board to make <b>By-laws</b> for the Gaol, to be carried into effect by the <b>Local Inspector</b>, and to be binding upon all <b>Magistrates and upon Sheriffs</b>.</p> <p>5. Limits and defines the powers of <b>Justices of the Peace</b>, not being members of the <b>Board of Superintendence</b>; abuses to be reported by them to the Board.</p> <p>6. Accommodation of a County Gaol. <b>Males and females</b> to be completely separated.</p> <p>Class 1. Debtors and contempts on civil process.                  2. Felons convicted.                  3. Misdemeanants ditto.                  4. Felons untried.                  5. Misdemeanants ditto, and want of Sureties.                  Quards Evidence.</p> <p>Separate <b>Infirmaries</b> for two sexes.                  Baths or bathing-tubs in places best adapted for the use of the different classes.                  Separate common halls, yards, and privies for the different classes, with a supply of good water.</p> <p>6. Separate cells for Prisoners, and some cells to be provided with three beds or more.                  Two male Prisoners only, never to be lodged together.                  Rooms for labour and industry.                  Cells for solitary confinement.                  One or more chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, and for different classes.</p> <p>57. Gaolers to transmit yearly returns according to the Schedule (E.)</p> <p>59. Inspectors-General empowered to examine persons on oath respecting the discipline of Gaols, and to report to the Lord Lieutenant, &amp;c.</p>		

Form of Report.

## ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.

## HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

Sect.

62. Book of observations and visits of Officers to be kept in the Gaol.

65 & 66. Duties of Local Inspector, &c.

67. Returns to be made by Clerks of the Peace and Crown to the Local Inspector, and annual returns of that Officer to the Inspectors-General.

68. Grand Jury to appoint a Chaplain of the Established Church, and, if required by the Court, a Protestant Dissenting minister, and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, as Chaplains to the Gaol, to be approved by the Court of Assize, and preference to be given to parochial clergy.

69. Duty of Chaplains:

To read prayers on Sunday.

To visit the Prison twice in every week, and to exhort every Prisoner.

To attend malefactors condemned to death.

To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed.

To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence.

70 & 71. Regulates salaries of Chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.

72. Regulates the qualifications and appointment of Physician or Surgeon.

To visit each Prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.

To keep a journal, &c.

Sustenance ordered by Physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence.

72 & 74. Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick.

No Apothecary providing medicines shall be Physician or Surgeon to the Gaol.

76. Regulates presentments for fuel, Prison dresses, and beds, &c.

Money presented for these purposes to be paid to Contractors.

78. Articles of bedding and Prison dresses.

79. Contractors to account on oath.

80. Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace.

81. Penalty on Grand Juror or Inspector being concerned in contracts.

82. Poor Prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the Gaol.

83. Debtors confined for a sum under 10*l.* to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, by order of the Court.

84. Inspectors-General to prepare Dietary Tables, to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of a common hall.

85. Form of a Dietary Account, Schedule (A.)

87. Inspectors-General to supply deficient bedding, dresses, &c., for the fixed establishment of each Gaol, according to the forms in Schedule (B) and (C.)

Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same.

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
<p>Sect.</p> <p>88. Grand Juries to appoint Matrons. Matrons to receive a salary approved by the Court of Assize.</p> <p>89. Authorises the appropriation of part of the Gaol as a House of Correction. Exempt from the responsibility of the Sheriff. A Governor to be appointed by the Grand Jury.</p> <p>96. Persons committed by local jurisdictions, to be confined in County Gaol.</p> <p>99. Regulates the payment of expense of male Prisoners by local jurisdiction.</p> <p>100. Persons committed within a county of a city or town, to be confined in the County Gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant.</p> <p>104. Poor Prisoners to be kept to such work as shall be appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>105. Prisoners before trial, and not being poor Prisoners, may be employed, with their own consent, and to receive such allowance as the Board of Superintendence may appoint. Such employment not to interfere with classification.</p> <p>106. Regulates the providing teachers, books, materials, tools, &amp;c.</p> <p>107. Poor Prisoners to receive one-third of their profit, if any arise.—This clause does not extend to persons sentenced to hard labour.</p> <p>108. Keeper's return of hard labour, according to Schedule (F) to be made at every Assizes.</p> <p>109. Twenty-four Rules for the regulation of County Gaols. Local Inspector to report, on oath, on the state of the Prison, to the Judge at every Assizes, inserting a Copy of these Rules, and his Special Report on the execution of each (Rules 14 and 24).</p> <p>110. Penalty on conveying spirituous liquors into Prisons.</p> <p>111. Allowance made to defray the expenses to their places of abode, or of honest employment of discharged Prisoners not having the means to pay for the same.</p> <p>112. Court of Queen's Bench empowered to make Rules and Regulations, whether temporary or permanent. Also by a summary order to dismiss Officers guilty of misconduct or disobedience to the same. Officers so dismissed, not re-eligible to other offices.</p> <p>113. Officers to attend and answer all inquiries of the Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>117. Regulates the issue of clothing to Convicts sentenced to transportation.</p> <p>137. Notice of abolition of fees to be posted in every Gaol.</p>		
Here follow the <i>General Observations</i> , which are a copy of the Report made to Parliament.		

CITY OF DUBLIN PRISONS.

CITY OF DUBLIN PRISONS.

Newgate.

Statistical Returns.

Officers and Salaries.

Newgate Prison.

This old and dilapidated building continues in the same wretched condition, as when reported on in the former inspection.

Its glaring abuses and imperfections have been so repeatedly pointed out in our former Reports, as well as by the several Grand Juries and Board of Superintendence, that I shall only lay before the Grand Jury the usual annual statistical returns which have been furnished to me.

It rests entirely with the local prison authorities to make such arrangements with the government as may be thought most conducive to the public welfare; whether it would not be better to abolish the old gaol altogether and to erect a new prison in some convenient locality, which has already been suggested by the Inspectors-General, or of having the untried class located at the respective prisons of Richmond male, bridewell and Grangegorman Female Penitentiary.

Officers, and their Salaries, &c.

Names of Officers and Rank.	Salaries.			Pensions.
	£.	s.	d.	
Sir E. Stanley, Local Inspector,	133	6	8	
Rev. Thomas R. Shore, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	
Rev. I. C. M'Cann, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0	
Rev. William Wilson, Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8	
Alexander Read, esq., Surgeon,	133	6	8	
William Hart, esq., Physician,	133	6	8	
John Smyth, Governor,	500	0	0	
Frederick Bourne, Deputy Governor,	200	0	0	
Robert S. Bell, Registrar,	100	0	0	
Thomas M'Dermott, Turnkey,	52	0	0	
Robert Canterbury, do.,	52	0	0	
John Carter, do.,	52	0	0	
John Ramabottom, Assistant Turnkey,	41	12	0	
James E. Toole, do.,	41	12	0	
James Raymond, do.,	41	12	0	
Cassan Mathews, Hospital Turnkey,	54	12	0	
James K. Thompson, Schoolmaster,	52	0	0	
Mrs. Matilda Christian, Matron,	60	0	0	
Mrs. Ann Bell, do.,	40	0	0	
Mrs. Jane Richardson, Hospital Matron,	16	0	0	

Committals.

Number of Committals during the year 1845.

Adult male felons,	893
Juvenile male felons,	326
Total male felons,	1,159
Adult female felons,	696
Juvenile female felons,	46
Total female felons,	742
Grand total committed during the year,	1,901

Number of Sick during the year 1845.

Interns,	192	Externs,	594
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Classification and number of Prisoners.

Return of the State of the Gaol of Newgate for trial at the ensuing Commission and Sessions.

Males.	
Yard, No. 2, for trial at Commission,	3
For further examination,	3
3, for trial at Sessions,	7
4, for trial at Sessions,	9
For further examination,	2
In hospital, for trial at Commission,	1
For trial at Sessions,	3
For further examination,	2
For removal,	1
Total males,	31
Females.	
For trial at Commission,	4
Trial at Sessions,	6
Further examination,	1
Total females,	11
Grand total,	42

*Richmond Bridewell.*

CITY OF DUBLIN.  
PRISONS.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

State and Accommodation.

On my recent inspection of this prison, the Board of Superintendence held their weekly meeting. It is unnecessary to state here the nature of the duties which this body perform, as they have been so often detailed before, and as the important services which they have rendered are duly appreciated by the citizens at large. I inspected the entire prison very minutely, and found it clean; the bed and bed coverings were in good order, and the prison clothing appeared to be taken every care of, and was of a good description. There is evidently a considerable improvement in the hospital and lunatic departments, since my former inspection; and those defects which existed then, and which I suggested the removal of, have been very properly remedied since; and I am happy in having it in my power to state that I found every thing as I could wish in the hospital division, and also in the lunatic apartments. The only points to which I wish to direct the attention of the Board, with respect to the latter, are, to have the lower ward, where the worst class of prisoners are confined, less crowded, in order to improve the ventilation, and to have a little more pains taken with the mode of dressing the patients; and paying more regard to the neatness and cleanliness of their persons.

There has also been a great improvement in the method of heating the prison.

I would suggest the propriety of having an apartment enclosed at the end of some of the corridors, for supplying the necessary accommodation to prisoners for washing and cleaning themselves ever morning, instead of going down to the yards for that purpose, which is a very bad arrangement, and leads, I am certain, to much confusion and irregularity amongst the different classes.

The laundry department is a very extensive establishment in the prison, and produces some profits; but conducted as it is, I must confess my doubts as to its utility, in producing those beneficial results, which it is the aim of all penal discipline to accomplish. In order to keep up a regular number to be employed, all classes of prisoners, whether felons or misdemeanants, are allowed to associate together in the laundry, where it is impossible to prevent their communicating with each other. There is a partial system adopted of separate imprisonment, but it is only very partial, and not carried fully into successful operation. A few trades, such as weaving, shoe-making, tailoring, and carpentry, are carried on under the above system; but it is amongst the juvenile classes I should like to see the plan followed up with the most stringent regulations.

The school department appears to be well conducted. Indeed, I must say that Mr. Hamill is a very zealous and efficient officer, and does all he possibly can to keep up a strict system of discipline amongst his classes. I examined some of the boys, and they had made considerable progress in their education.

School Department.

I have appended to this Report, a general abstract of the annual expenditure of the year, with such other useful returns, showing several matters of statistics, which are of importance, and which are necessary to be laid before the public. (See schedules C, D., and E. in the Appendix.)

*Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.*

*Female Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman-lane.*

It is, I trust, quite unnecessary that I should enter into any detailed history of this very interesting and important penal establishment. The Inspectors-General and other public authorities have so repeatedly expressed their high approbation of the mode in which the prison is conducted, and the very favourable results which have flowed from the system of strict discipline pursued there, that I feel it would be quite superfluous to go over the same ground in the present Report. It therefore only remains for me to add, that on the various inspections which I have made within the last year, that I always found the prison in the most creditable order, regularity, and cleanliness; the officers and sub-matrons, &c., all at their respective duties; and, upon the whole, I can take (from an experience of nearly five years) upon me now to state, that it is without exception the best conducted penal establishment in this country, and reflects great credit upon the local prison authorities and resident officers.

It will be seen, by reference to the returns and accounts which are given at the end of the Report, but which will appear more in detail in our Appendix hereafter, that the interior of the prison has undergone some material alterations, which affords facilities for classification that could not be carried so fully into operation before, also that the method of heating those parts of the gaol which are appropriated for the separate system, has been most successful, as the annexed statement proves. There are 48 cells fitted up for the felon classes, who are kept strictly under the separate system of imprisonment.

Accommodation.

The following returns, with the accompanying remarks, I beg leave to subjoin, in order to afford every information connected with this extensive institution, and which, I have no doubt, will be found highly satisfactory to all those who take an interest in the management of such establishments.

Return of State of Grangegorman Female Penitentiary on the 16th of January, 1846.

Number of Prisoners.

Felons, . . . . .	59	Crown witness, . . . . .	1
Found with goods in possession, . . . . .	62	Drunkards, . . . . .	6
Assaults, . . . . .	19	Remaining after expiration of their sentences, . . . . .	6
Disorderly, and other misdemeanors, . . . . .	100	Discharged before breakfast, . . . . .	8
Committing wilful damage, . . . . .	5	Discharged after breakfast, . . . . .	11
Pawning illegally, . . . . .	6	Committed, . . . . .	17
Selling spirits unlicensed, . . . . .	2	Convicts under sentence of transportation, . . . . .	12
Lunatics committed under the Act, . . . . .	41		
Ditto for limited confinement, . . . . .	6	Gross total confined in the evening, . . . . .	287



CITY OF DUBLIN  
PRISONS.  
Female Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman-lane.  
Employment.

Those detained after the expiration of their sentences are kept in the laundry by their voluntary will. One is indispensable to attend the steaming apparatus, and the others are employed in doing the general work. All are fed by the prison, and receive a portion of the earnings. The prisoners discharged before breakfast are the drunkards, and short committals from a week down, who are classed with their own clothing on. Those committed do not come in until after dinner hour, and are not fed except in some particular instances. The above number of prisoners were classified and employed, as shown in the following tables :—

Employment or otherwise.	City Prisoners.	Convicts.	Total.
Knitting,	23	11	23
Sewing,	86	6	92
In the laundry,	31	—	31
Cooking,	7	1	8
Cleaning,	24	1	25
Nursing infants,	13	—	13
In the hospital,	16	2	18
Lunatics,	47	—	47
In reception ward, committed that day,	14	—	14
Drunkards committed that day,	10	—	10
Unemployed, not able to work,	5	1	6
Total,	275	12	287

Work and Profit. The following is the amount earned for the last twelve months, as returned to the Grand Juries :—

Gross amount of laundry work,	£348 5 2
Ditto of knitting and needle work,	142 17 7½
Total amount earned,	£486 2 9½

Deduct expenditure on	
Needle work and knitting,	£18 18 10
Soap and starch,	66 9 9
Coal,	16 5 6
Horse hire and carters' wages,	49 4 4
Baskets,	3 8 8
Ironmongery,	2 3 5
Drying line,	2 19 0
Incidents,	11 4 1
	170 13 7
Nett amount earned,	£315 9 2
Amount paid to prisoners when discharged,	71 14 5½
Nett profit paid to credit of the public,	£243 14 8½

Observations of  
Mr. Marques.

I think it but right to give the following observations of Mr. Marques, the very intelligent Governor, upon the subject of public works in the penitentiary :—

“ The laundry work, and consequent profits thereon, has progressed since last year ; the principle, however, of congregating so many prisoners together of different characters and crimes, under only one officer, who cannot possibly keep a proper inspection over their moral conduct, is a question that demands very serious consideration. From experience of the effects which arise from it, I am of opinion that it is a source of many evils highly injurious to the discipline of a prison, and to the moral reformation of the prisoners. It also interferes with the industry of the poor outside, and of many charitable institutions, which are supported chiefly by laundry work.”

Classification and  
Accommodation.

Classification and Accommodation, &c.

Class.	Prisoners.	Convicts.	Cells.	Rooms.	Yards.	Class of Prisoners confined.
No. 1,	14	—	9	1	1	Reception ward.
„ 2,	11	—	18	1	1	Summary committals.
„ 3,	23	—	19	1	1	„ „
„ 4,	18	—	18	1	1	„ „
„ 5,	16	—	18	1	1	„ „
„ 6,	23	—	18	1	1	„ „
„ 7,	21	—	23	1	1	„ „
„ 8,	11	—	15	1	1	Felons in separate cells.
„ 9,	15	—	15	1	1	Ditto alike.
„ 10,	14	—	15	1	1	Mixed in ditto.
Laundry,	32	—	19	1	1	Mixed.
Kitchen,	7	1	6	—	2	Ditto.
Drunkards' ward,	6	—	12	—	—	
Lunatics' ditto,	25	—	33	2	2	
Convalescent ditto,	24	—				
Infirmary,	17	2	—	7	2	Mixed.
Convicts,	—	9	13	1	1	For transportation.
Total,	257	12	251	21	18.	

Connected with the reception ward, there is a bath room and a store for the prisoners' clothing. The officer keeps a book in which their private property is entered. The prisoners remain in the reception ward when committed, until the next morning, when they are classed after passing through the bath, and dressed with the prison clothing.

The following are the other apartments connected with the prison:—

Kitchen and scullery,	Under a matron.
Bread and milk room,	Under store matron.
Bedding and clothes store,	
General store,	Under a male storekeeper.
Potatoes and straw stores,	
Laundry, with 3 yards, ironing loft and drying closet.	

The hospital has 3 large wards, with 36 beds for patients, and 4 other rooms for any cases requiring separation. It has also a surgery, with ordinary medicines. Bath rooms and water closets are attached to the principal wards. The matron resides in apartments close to the wards.

The medical officers have each two fixed days in the week for visiting, and as often as necessary; the surgeon on Tuesdays and Fridays, the physician on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This regulation was required by the Board.

The following is the hospital return for the year 1845:

Hospital Return.

Description of Patients.	Treated by Physician.	Treated by Surgeon.	Total.
Prisoners treated in hospital, . . . . .	169	124	193
Children ditto ditto, . . . . .	7	1	8
Prisoners treated out of hospital, . . . . .	1,073	800	1,873
Children ditto ditto, . . . . .	20	6	26

Number of deaths, . . . . .	Adults, . . . . .	11
	Children, . . . . .	2
	Still-born, . . . . .	6

The lunatics are also visited and prescribed for in their classes. Dr. Harty sees them every day he visits. Lunatics.

The number confined on 1st January, 1845, was . . . . .	32
Committed in the year under the Lunatic Act, . . . . .	53
Ditto for short confinement, . . . . .	11
Total, . . . . .	96
Discharged convalescent, . . . . .	36
Ditto at the expiration of their sentences, . . . . .	8
Removed to Lunatic Asylum, . . . . .	3
Died, included in the hospital return, . . . . .	6
	53

Remaining confined on the 1st January, 1846, . . . . . 43

The diet of the lunatics is:—4 oz. of meal in stirabout,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. bread, and a pint new milk for breakfast; and 2 lb. potatoes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint butter milk, for dinner; and three times a week they get  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. beef and soup. Such as require get tea, wine, and other medical comforts.

Dietary.

The cost of the lunatics' diet for the past year was  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  each person per day, including meat, but exclusive of medical comforts; per year, £6 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}d.$

The cost of the mixed diet of the prison was  $2\frac{3}{4}d.$  each ration per day, or £3 19s. per year.

The diet used in the hospital by the sick is bread and new milk; 2 lbs. of the former and a quart of the latter being the general allowance for each person; the cost of which was  $4d.$  per day, or £6 1s. 8d. per year.

Such patients as cannot consume the full allowance, get only half, with such portion of meat as may be ordered by the medical officers.

The present cost of the foregoing diets is subjoined—the contracts having been taken last Michaelmas term, to continue until the 8th of May next.

Mixed diet for a prisoner—per day, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$	or per year, £4 14 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Lunatics' diet, . . . . .	$5\frac{1}{2}d.$ „ 8 7 3
Bread diet for the sick, . . . . .	$5\frac{1}{2}d.$ „ 8 7 3

The following are the contract prices:—

Contract Prices.

Oatmeal, per cwt., . . . . .	£0 16 0
Bread, per 2 lbs. loaves, . . . . .	0 0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
New milk, per gallon, . . . . .	0 0 5
Butter milk, per ditto, . . . . .	0 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes, per cwt., . . . . .	0 3 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Coal, per ton, . . . . .	1 1 8
Straw, per cwt., . . . . .	0 1 8
Blankets, per pair, . . . . .	0 10 0
Rugs, each, . . . . .	0 2 4
Bed ticks, each, . . . . .	0 3 0
	15s. 4d. cost of the set.

A section of the prison, containing 45 cells, has been rendered fit for carrying out the system of separate confinement. It is divided into three classes, each having 15 cells, with an officer's room looking into its own exercising yard, and, with other means, affording the facility of communication and easy inspection. The cells are admirably suited for separation, the size being above 1,000 cubic feet, furnished with a metal bedstead, and a table fastened to the wall. They are heated and venti-

Improvements.

CITY OF DUBLIN  
PRISONS.

Female Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman-lane.

Ventilation, &c.

lated upon the principle of the Model Prison of Pentonville, the plan designed by Messrs. Haden of Trowbridge having been adopted by the Board of Superintendence, after devoting their utmost attention to the subject, assisted by Major Jebb, who reported upon the merits of different plans submitted to his judgment.

It has been in operation for the last two months, and from an accurate record kept of the temperature of the cells and corridors, the most satisfactory result has been experienced. The entire section is heated and ventilated by one fire, consuming  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of coal in each 24 hours, which, at the last contract price of coal, came to  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per cell, and at the present high price,  $\frac{3}{4}d.$  With this quantity of coal a temperature of from  $52^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$  has been maintained, while the external atmosphere has stood at from  $46^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$ . The temperature is not quite uniform in the cells of the two extreme ranges; the cause arises from the flues at one side of the building having been finished first, and consequently being much drier. When the entire work is perfectly dry, the heat will become regular in all the cells, and a much less quantity of fuel will be required to keep up the necessary degree of temperature. The ventilation of the cells is also very satisfactory; in fact, nothing can be more so. At day time you go into the cell after a prisoner being there all day and night, you find it pure and free from fetid air, the power of extraction being acting with great effect. An admirable plan has been adopted in the construction of the extracting flue of each cell, by leaving a recess under it for the soil bucket, by which means the effluvia arising from it is carried away without circulating through the cell.

Expenses.

The expense of the works connected with the heating and ventilation of the section is as under:—

To Messrs. Haden, for the plan, apparatus, pipes, and cell gratings, £225 10s 0d  
To Messrs. Williams and Sons, for the works, 855 4 0

The improvements made in the section by putting up stone stairs and building wall to shut out the communication from the other part of the prison, and to render available the other necessary advantages to carry out strictly and successfully the separate system, have cost £147 10s. 8d.

These improvements have made this an admirable prison for the untried females, upon the event of Newgate being discontinued.

The prisoners confined in these cells are allowed to exercise one at the time in the yard, and are brought out for instruction together. As soon as the gongs are put up to afford the prisoner the means of communicating with the officer whenever required, as the law directs, the Board will apply for the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant to carry strictly into effect the separate system.

Committals.

Abstract of the Number of Prisoners committed, and of the daily averages confined in the year 1844.

Months.	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Lunatics.	Drunkards.	Total.	Daily confined.
January, . . . . .	36	348	5	284	673	277
February, . . . . .	34	266	10	287	597	264
March, . . . . .	13	356	4	267	640	273½
April, . . . . .	19	328	6	273	626	270½
May, . . . . .	5	389	5	355	754	267
June, . . . . .	25	401	6	263	695	295
July, . . . . .	26	372	4	325	727	314½
August, . . . . .	17	389	4	344	754	331
September, . . . . .	20	346	4	392	762	299
October, . . . . .	28	324	3	413	768	280
November, . . . . .	14	295	1	330	640	269
December, . . . . .	24	263	1	350	638	232
Total, . . . . .	261	4,077	53	3883	8,274	281
Total in 1844, . . . . .	251	4,453	35	4,520	9,259	264½
Increase or decrease, . . . . .	10 inc.	476 less	18 inc.	673 less	985 less	16½ more

Classification.

The daily average number confined in 1845 was composed of

Felons and misdemeanants, . . . . .	232½
Lunatics, . . . . .	30
Drunkards, . . . . .	10½
Total, . . . . .	281
Highest number confined at any one time, . . . . .	358
Lowest do., . . . . .	197

Since October, 1844, no prisoners are committed on Sundays, consequently an average of 15 drunkards per week most likely was discharged from the police offices on Mondays, which otherwise would have to be added for 9 months of last year to the numbers committed, and by which there would be a difference of only 52 committals less than the numbers in the preceding years.

Age, Religion, and Degree of Education of the Prisoners committed in 1845, exclusive of the Drunkards.

Age.	Religion.	Education.
Under 15 years, . . . . . 32	Protestants, . . . . . 873	Read and write, . . . . . 984
Fifteen and under 20, . . . . . 498	Roman Catholics, . . . . . 3,518	Read only, . . . . . 1,783
Twenty and under 30, . . . . . 2,533		Neither, . . . . . 1,714
Thirty and upwards, . . . . . 1,328	Total, . . . . . 4,391	
Total, . . . . . 4,391		Total, . . . . . 4,391

## Terms of Imprisonment Prisoners were sentenced to.

For 3 days and less,	487
One week,	1,114
Fourteen days,	1,202
One month,	969
Two months,	166
Three months,	225
Six months,	66
Twelve months,	3
Under the Lunatic Act,	53
Total,	4,391

About four-fifths of the above number are re-committals, a considerable portion of which are no longer out than they are again taken up, for disorderly conduct in the streets, and are generally committed for short periods of confinement.

The staff of the prison continues the same.

## Number of Non-Resident Officers' Visits for the last year.

Local Inspector,	146	Presbyterian Chaplain,	163
Protestant Chaplain,	156	Physician,	163
Roman Catholic do.,	134	Surgeon,	166

Non-resident  
Officers' Visits.

A weekly abstract of the attendance of each officer is made in the visiting-book, which is examined and read by the Board at every meeting, and thus they see that the provisions of the Prison Act is complied with.

The expenditure of this prison for one year is from 26th November, 1844, to 25th November, 1845, this being the period for which the presentments are made, and to which the accounts are rendered to the Grand Jury.

## Expenditure of Grangegorman Penitentiary from 26th Nov., 1844, to 25th Nov., 1845. Expenditure.

Provisions, including extra diet for lunatics and the sick, and a ration daily to each officer,	1,370	9	0
Coal for prison and officers' use,	245	13	6
Soap and candles for do.,	50	4	11
Bedding,	83	2	7
Clothing,	157	16	0
Ordinary sundries,	264	3	11
Medicines and necessaries for sick,	169	17	4
Ordinary prison expenses,		£2,341	7 3
Salaries of staff of 26 officers and 2 servants,	1,329	11	8
Do. Local Inspector, Physician, and Surgeon, one-third,	400	0	0
Do. to three Chaplains,	110	0	0
		1,839	11 8
Total cost of the prison, exclusive of works,		£4,180	18 11
Amount of contracts for heating and ventilating a section of the prison, and the works connected therewith,	580	4	0
Amount of other works to render said section fit to carry out the separate confinement,	147	10	8
Amount of erecting four water-closets,	68	0	0
Do. of painting and white-washing,	62	0	0
Do. of putting up gas-fittings,	11	5	0
Plans of the building, and designs for contracts to heat the prison, and other incidents,	42	19	0
		928	18 8
Gross amount of expenditure,		£5,109	17 7

Cost of each prisoner confined daily, not including drunkards, exclusive of amount of works, per day 10½d., or per year, £15 9s. 3¼d. The cost of the preceding year was £16 2s. 9d.

## Four Courts' Marshalsea, or Debtor's Prison.

Four Courts'  
Marshalsea.

I have to conclude my report on the Dublin prisons with the following very circumstantial and well drawn up report, addressed to me by the intelligent and very respectable Governor of the above establishment, which I have often visited and inspected during the past year, and which I always found to be kept in the most regular and perfect order.

## REPORT OF MARSHAL

Report of Marshal

Four Courts' Marshalsea, 26th January, 1846.

SIR,—I have to report that the number of prisoners on the books of the Marshalsea, on the day of your inspection, (the 26th instant,) were 110; of that number, 54 had been enlarged on bail, to abide the judgment of the Insolvent Court, and 56 were in actual custody, and distributed through the prison, according to the prescribed classification, in the following manner:—

Classification.

In deputy's apartments,	3	In Hospital,	3
„ Free rooms,	20	„ Halls,	15
„ State room,	1		
„ Pauper building,	14	Total,	56
		On bail,	54

C

CITY OF DUBLIN  
PRISONS.  
Four Courts  
Marshalsea.

Amongst the many mitigations made by the Legislature in the Insolvent Law, none have been more beneficial than that which admits the debtor after arrest to bail, upon recognisance, until the time of hearing his case by the Insolvent Court takes place. There is also a provision of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Vic., cap. 95, sec 8, applicable to this prison, and which is most humane in its operation towards pauper debtors. By that section, the period of imprisonment of that class of persons is greatly abridged; and the public are released from the expense of maintaining them for a lengthened period, as formerly. I think, in any future legislation, this clause, with some modification, might be beneficially applied to the poor debtors in county gaols.

Committals. The last report stated, in the year 1840, the number committed here was 232; in 1841, 75; in 1842, 271; in 1843, 589; in 1844, 564; while in the year ended the 1st January, 1845, the committals were 511, during that period 500 were discharged, as follows:—

By the Insolvent Act, . . . . .	201
„ Settlement, . . . . .	236
„ Order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, . . . . .	4
„ Order of Court, . . . . .	8
„ Order of Board of Excise, . . . . .	4
„ By pauper declaration, where no creditor's petition was filed, . . . . .	46
Died, . . . . .	1
—	500

In the Prisons' Report for 1844, Major Palmer suggested, that a visiting-book for non-resident officers should be kept in the Marshalsea. He also suggested that the whole wood work, inside and outside, should be painted; and that the mode of paying the Apothecary, and for medicines and medical comforts, should be altered.

Prison Discipline. I beg to state, that all those suggestions have been complied with. The latter, by an order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, dated April 7, 1845.

The discipline of the prison has been maintained in the spirit of indulgence directed by their lordships the Judges of the Queen's Bench, to whom the enactment of the rules for the government of the Marshalsea is confined; by those rules debtors supporting themselves are subject, with the exception of the loss of liberty, to as little restraint as if living in a well-regulated domestic circle. I should not like to see rational comforts abridged; but it is essential that excess should be guarded against. It is not my intention, at present, to recommend the stringent regulation existing in criminal prisons, for excluding wine and spirits, to be adopted. But I would recommend that the time of social enjoyment should be contracted, and that the prison, instead of being closed as at present at 11 o'clock, should be shut at 10 o'clock in future; by this arrangement, I hope to obviate the necessity of any other restrictions.

I am happy to bear testimony to the zeal and attention of the respective Chaplains in the discharge of their sacred duties. The medical attendant, Dr. Benson, is also most unremitting in his attention to the sick, and the Local Inspector, Mr. Burke, manifests a laudable anxiety to promote economy in his department; on the whole, with scarcely any exception, I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient,

To Dr. White.

JOSEPH DENIS MULLEN, Marshal of the Four Courts.

Male Convict Depôt,  
Smithfield.

Male Convict Depôt, Smithfield.

Although I had occasion to visit this prison on two occasions during the past year, I cannot take upon me to report officially upon it; and at the period I was about to inspect it, measures were being taken by Government for altering the system which had been in force; and as this prison was placed more immediately under the superintendence of the Inspector of Convicts, Major Cottingham, the duty of reporting upon it must necessarily devolve upon him as Inspector-General of Prisons.

FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.

NORTH DISTRICT.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Antrim Gaol,  
Carrickfergus.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

I FOUND this gaol very clean on my last inspection, which took place on the 7th of August; the bed and bedding, furniture, &c., were all in good order. The Local Inspector and Chaplains attended, and their duties appeared to have been carefully attended to.

Accommodation.

We have so often pointed out the defects of this very old building, that I feel it would be only taking up the valuable time of the local authorities (who are so well aware of the fact), were I to dwell any longer upon the subject.

The gaol does not possess one single requisite (from its structural arrangement) which would enable the officers to carry into effect any proper system of penal discipline. The limited number of cells, being only 50, whilst at the same time the daily average number of prisoners is more than double that amount, shows how ill calculated the prison is for separating the prisoners at night, and the narrow and small yards cannot admit of keeping prisoners whilst at work from communicating with each other; altogether, imprisonment under such circumstances cannot be productive of that benefit to criminals which it is the object of the legislature to effect.

Employment.

There were 73 prisoners, including 15 females, confined; the male classes were nearly all engaged at stone-breaking, which is the principal occupation, upon which some small profit is derived.

The female classes were mixed together, and were employed at needle-work and in spinning. The prisoners are supplied with dresses. The following is the return of the different classes, &c. &c. Morning State of Gaol, Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1845.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Antrim Gaol,  
Carrickfergus.  
State of Gaol.

No.	Classes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Dis- charged.	Hospital.	Insane.	Total.
						M. F.		
1	Convicts, Capital,	2	1	—	—	0 1	—	4
2	— for Offences at Assizes,	12	4	2	—	0 1	—	19
3	— for ditto at Sessions,	5	3	2	—	2 1	1	14
4	— for Fines,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	— by Magistrates,	2	2	—	—	—	2	6
6	— for Trial, { at Sessions,	4	2	—	1	—	—	7
	{ at Assizes,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	Debtors,	12	2	—	—	2 0	—	16
8	Deserters,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	County of Carrickfergus Prisoners,	2	1	—	—	—	3	6
	Total,	40	15	4	1	7	6	73

I examined the school and found it well conducted, and a good assortment of elementary books. The Chaplains pay great attention to their duties; and the Physician I have always found to be a most zealous and efficient officer; he keeps an excellent registry of the diseases as they occur. The medicines are compounded by an apothecary in the town, at a very moderate rate. School.

The provisions which are supplied appear to have been of very good quality; I examined the bread and milk whilst the prisoners were at breakfast, and found both to be unexceptionable. The cost of diet is low, not exceeding 3½d. per diem. Regular contracts for provisions are not usually entered into, but a purveyor is employed who is allowed a per centage on the outlay, (about 10 per cent.); the principle has been objected to in most of our public institutions. However, when we find that the dietary of prisons is supplied at as moderate a rate as by contracts, the system which is pursued here cannot, after all, be so objectionable. Dietary.

The accounts were regularly kept, and so were the different registries and journals. Accounts.

The general expenses of this gaol will be given in the appendix to our parliamentary report, with the usual statistical information of this year.

I herewith append a list of the members forming the Board of Superintendence; as also a return of the different officers, with the salaries, &c., paid to each:—

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superin-  
tendence.

The Very Rev. Dean Chaine.	Edward Bruce, esq., J.P.
John McNeill, esq., J.P.	John Clarke, esq.
Walter Molony, esq., J.P.	William Burleigh, esq., J.P.
Robert Thomson, esq., J.P.	Thomas Verner, esq., J.P.
John Rowan, esq., J.P.	William G. Johnson, esq., J.P.
Thomas Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Edward Rowan, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2	William McCann, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0	0
John McGowan, esq., M.D., Physician,	74	0	0	William J. Johnston, 4th ditto,	30	0	0
Rev. E. J. Hartrick, Pro. Chaplain,	36	18	6	Nathaniel McIlhago, 5th ditto,	30	0	0
Rev. James White, Presb. do.,	36	18	6	Andrew Willis, 6th ditto,	30	0	0
Rev. Arthur O'Neill, R. C. do.,	36	18	6	Thomas Logan, 7th ditto,	30	0	0
John Larmour, Schoolmaster,	27	13	10	Robert Moore, 8th ditto,	30	0	0
William Ramsay, Messenger, &c.,	13	17	0	Jane Quin, Matron,	35	0	0
James Erskine, Governor,	301	18	6	Eliza Kane, Deputy-Matron,	18	0	0
Robert Forbes, Deputy-Governor,	45	0	0	Mary Jane Larmour, Nurse,	22	13	2
Thomas Johnston, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0				
Alexander Palmer, 2nd ditto,	30	0	0	Total,	986	4	2

BRIDEWELLS OF COUNTY ANTRIM.

County Antrim  
Bridewells.

Ballymena and Ballymoney Bridewells are both kept very clean and regular. I examined the registry and accounts, which were correctly entered. The bed and bedding were good, and folded up in regular order. Ballymena and Ballymoney.

Antrim Bridewell is a wretched hole and ought to be abolished. I have reported so often against continuing it, that I feel it quite unnecessary to make any further remark here. Antrim.

BELFAST HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Belfast House of  
Correction.

This very old and inconvenient gaol is about to be given up, and the tried classes of prisoners of this extensive county and town are in future to be confined in the new prison, which is perfectly ready at present for their reception.

I feel it is quite unnecessary that I should enter into any minute detail of my inspection

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Belfast House of  
Correction.

of the former prison, which we always looked upon as being so unsuited for the purposes intended, and it is only a matter of surprise how any system of order or discipline could have been carried on in so miserable a place; but it happened so, that there were good officers who were well acquainted with their duties, and that notwithstanding the many untoward circumstances and obstacles they had to contend against from the want of proper accommodation, &c., it is satisfactory to be able to state that we always found the gaol uncommonly neat and orderly, most economically conducted, and the prisoners kept constantly at work, from which a considerable portion of profits were saved and brought to the credit to the county, &c.

There were on the day of inspection 105 prisoners, classified as follows, viz.:

Dietary.

Dietary Table, Monday, the 4th day of August, 1845.

No. in each Class.	Classes.	Oatmeal.		New Milk.			Butter Milk.			Bread.	Observations.
		lb.	oz.	gals.	qts.	pts.	gals.	qts.	pts.	lbs.	
58	Male criminals,	29	0	7	1	0	7	1	0	58½	1lb. to shoemaker.
19	Poor debtors,	9	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	19	
18	Females,	8	8	2	1	0	2	1	0	18	
8	Infirmary,	—	—	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	
"	Solitary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
"	Drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	Extra,	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	To Eliza Walker & children.
105	Total,	48	0	13	0	1	13	0	1	105½	

which shows the mode of issuing the daily rations to the prisoners, a system which has been adopted on my recommendation, and found to answer as an excellent check against either carelessness or any fraud occurring in the store-keeper's department. This docket is made out every morning, it is regularly signed by the respective parties, filed afterwards in the office; in making up the accounts it ought to correspond with the store-keeper's ledger and with the book of entries in the office, otherwise there must be an error, which is easily detected.

The Chaplain and Medical Officer are very attentive to their respective duties, and the Board of Superintendence are also a very efficient body.

I herewith give the following return of the gentlemen who form that Board, as also a list showing the number of officers and the amount of their salaries, &c. The other returns, referring to the general expenditure and other statistical information, will be given in the Appendix.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

John Rowan, esq., Merville, Belfast.	William Burleigh, esq., Carrickfergus.
John M'Neile, esq., Parkmount, Belfast.	Thomas Montgomery, esq., Birch Hill, Antrim.
John Clarke, esq., Belfast.	Very Rev. Dean Chaine, Sea Park, Carrickfergus.
Robert Thomson, esq., Jennymount, Belfast.	Thomas Verner, esq., Belfast.
Edward Bruce, esq., Scoutbush, Belfast.	William G. Johnson, esq., Cliftonville, Belfast.
Walter Molony, esq., Belfast.	C. R. Dobbs, esq., Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Thos. Walker, Local Inspector,	55	7	8	John Christie, Warder,	30	0	0
Rev. R. Oulton, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	William Heasley, ditto,	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Dornan, R. C. do.	36	18	6	William Watson, ditto,	30	0	0
Rev. Dr. Hanna, Presbyterian do.	36	18	6	William Wiley, ditto,	30	0	0
Thomas H. Purdon, M.D. Surgeon,	36	18	6	George Leigh, ditto,	30	0	0
David Moore, Apothecary,	—	—	—	Mrs. Ashe, 1st Matron,	30	0	0
John Forbes, Governor,	120	0	0	Miss Thomson, Assistant Matron,	18	0	0
John M'Aninch, Deputy Gov. & Clerk,	38	4	0	Mrs. Rea, Purveyor,	20	0	0
David Britten, Warder,	30	0	0				
George Book, ditto,	30	0	0	Total,	£669	5	8
Hugh Fisher, ditto,	30	0	0				

After minutely inspecting this prison, I proceeded with Rev. Mr. Walker, the Local Inspector, and Mr. Forbes, the Governor, to inspect the new bridewell or house of correction, which is erected in a very elevated healthy situation outside the town, with every facility for proper drainage and ventilation, which is most efficiently arranged upon a new and ingenious principle. There are about 5 acres of ground enclosed.

The place has been designed by Mr. Langon, upon that of the great model prison at Pentonville. The central portion of the building consists of apartments for the Board to meet, reception, waiting-rooms, &c., the Governor's residence, as also the church and inspection gallery. From the centre hall four wings diverge, two for males with three stories or ranges, and the same number for the female prisoners with two stories. There are galleries to correspond to each of these ranges, and from which the most perfect inspection can be kept up by the warders. There are spiral staircases leading up to each of these galleries.

A most ingenious contrivance is effected by running a railway in the centre of each flat, and by which the food is conveyed from the kitchen in a few minutes, perfectly hot, and distributed along to each cell by the different warders.

The cells in this prison measure 13 by 7 feet, the floors are made of asphaltum, they are supplied amply with water, well ventilated, and warmed by hot air. The windows, which are small and placed high up, admit sufficient light for working by day. Hammocks are there in use; combs, brushes, towels, soap, &c. are allowed to each prisoner, with prayer-books and bibles; there is a small table, form, and cupboard also in each cell, in addition to the necessary furniture. Tools and all working materials will be supplied. In the doors are placed panels, which are moveable from the outside, through which food and other necessities are handed in: over the above opening is placed an inspection hole, which is covered by a small drop, and which, when raised, enables the warder to see how the prisoner is occupied, &c.

In order to carry into effect the separate system of improvement, every other part of the prison is constructed in such a manner as to fulfil the same object; and we accordingly find that the church is divided into compartments which admit of 348 prisoners hearing divine service and seeing the clergyman, whilst at the same time they are shut up in their respective pews, and prevented from either seeing or communicating with their fellow worshippers.

The same principle is followed up with prisoners at out-door labour and during exercise, as there are separate yards and stalls appropriated to these purposes.

In the cells are placed bells for the prisoner's use, which he can pull whenever he requires the attendance of the warder of his division. There is scarcely an hour of the day that the prisoner is not visited by one or other of the officers, who sees that all is right and that his comforts, &c. are attended to; whilst he also has the advantage of the attendance of the Chaplain, Surgeon, Schoolmaster, and Governor, who all pay their daily visits and minister to the prisoner their respective official functions.

The Governor is a most zealous and efficient officer, and I have no doubt but that the excellent selection which appears to have been made by the local authorities of the several minor officers of this prison, will be the means of carrying into full effect the most successful system of prison discipline which has been as yet pursued in this country, and that the whole prison establishment will be a perfect model for all others to imitate.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General*.

#### *Armagh County Gaol.*

*Armagh County Gaol.*

I visited this gaol twice during the present year, and inspected it minutely on the 4th of August last. I found it in the most perfect state of cleanliness, order, and regularity. The officers appear to perform their respective duties with great strictness, and notwithstanding the very limited extent of room which exists in so old and ill-constructed a building, it is gratifying to be able to state that the discipline which is observed is highly creditable to the local authorities and superintendents of the prison. The following is the return of the number of prisoners that were under confinement on the day of inspection. The classification was not perfect, in consequence of not having sufficient accommodation; but the evil attendant upon the intermixture of the old with the juvenile criminals, and those guilty of the deepest grade of crimes, being allowed to have intercourse with those who may be less hardened in iniquity, is to a considerable degree prevented by constant inspection, and enforcing strict silence amongst the classes who are kept employed at stone-breaking, principally, and other works in the prison.

Classification.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	In Hospital.			Total.
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	
Under sentence of transportation,	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Convicted at Assizes { for imprisonment,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ for hard labour,	11	4	1	1	—	—	17
Convicted at Sessions { for imprisonment,	9	1	—	—	—	—	10
{ for hard labour,	4	6	1	1	—	—	12
Convicted by Magistrates,	8	—	—	—	1	—	9
For fines,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For trial at Assizes,	3	—	1	1	—	—	5
For ditto at Sessions,	3	2	1	—	—	1	7
Debtors receiving allowances,	19	3	—	1	—	—	23
Ditto not receiving allowances,	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Deserters,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soldiers by { imprisonment,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court Martial, { solitary confinement,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ hard labour,	11	—	—	2	—	—	13
Lunatics,	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>Total in custody,</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>107</b>

The criminal calendar of this county has been progressively on the decrease for the last State of Crime.



<b>NORTH DISTRICT:</b>	few years, as will be seen by referring to our former Reports; and by deducting the debtor class of prisoners and lunatics from the gross total as above given, it appears that there are, properly speaking, only 75 criminals, 13 of whom were soldiers not belonging to the district.																																																															
<b>Armagh County Gaol.</b>	It is also satisfactory to find that the pauper debtors are considerably diminished; as on a former inspection there were nearly double the number in prison.																																																															
<b>School.</b>	The school department appears to be well conducted—most of the classes could read and write.																																																															
<b>Female Classes.</b>	The female prison is superintended by the matron and her assistant; and the prisoners are employed in the usual occupations for females, and they are also instructed to read and write.																																																															
	The chaplains and physicians attend regularly. I examined their journals, and found regular entries made of their visits, and the duties which they perform.																																																															
<b>Hospital.</b>	The hospital stands detached from the prison, but it is not what might be considered a convenient building; it has undergone some improvement within the last two or three years, by which the female division of it is capable of affording increased accommodation. The health of the prison has been favourable during the past year. I need not dwell much upon the condition of the poor lunatics in this gaol. There were only four, two of whom were really in a most deplorable condition, particularly one bed-ridden case, who appeared to be in a dying state, in a close, dark, ill-ventilated cell; however, the officers were not to blame, as there was no proper apartment in the gaol in which these poor creatures could be placed and taken care of. I directed that some temporary arrangement should be made, even at any sacrifice as to prison discipline and regularity, in order to afford a practical alteration of the poor man's sufferings, which the officers at once complied with.																																																															
<b>Dietary.</b>	A letter received from the very zealous and intelligent Local Inspector, dated the 14th October last, states—that in consequence of the bad quality of the potatoes, he summoned the Board of Superintendence, who resolved that no contracts for the supply of potatoes for the use of the gaol should be entered into this year, and that in their stead oatmeal porridge and milk should be given for dinner, as well as for breakfast, except on Sundays, when the prisoners are to have bread and milk for dinner as hitherto. Since this, we have issued circulars to all the Boards of Superintendence upon the subject of the disease in potatoes; and Dr. Kidd states, that the same diet as above-mentioned continues in use; but that he has got a discretionary power to purchase potatoes, from time to time, should the quality be good and the price moderate, &c., in order to change the diet should it be found not to agree.																																																															
<b>Books and Accounts.</b>	I examined very minutely the books and accounts, and found that they were kept very regularly, and that the system adopted in regulating and issuing the provisions is a very good one, and that sufficient checks exist against either fraud or irregularity occurring in the store-keeper's department. The bed and bedding were in good order and repair.																																																															
<b>General Observations.</b>	I feel great pleasure in being able to state that the Grand Jury and rate-payers have been induced to present the sum of £5,000, for the purpose of being laid out on the enlarging and extending the accommodation of the prison, and commissioners appointed for the purpose of carrying out these views. Accordingly, Mr. Murray, the architect of Dublin, was directed to prepare plans for this purpose, which were submitted to the Grand Jury of the Spring Assizes of 1845, and approved of by government, and a contract entered into with a respectable builder for erecting one wing, and enclosing a large additional space of ground at the rear for airing yards, and an improved classification. A new kitchen also is to be constructed, which will relieve the old part of the prison from a disagreeable nuisance, occasioned by the steam arising from dressing the food in a very small apartment.																																																															
	The plan of the new wing is arranged on the Pentonville model, having a large centre corridor and cells on either side, with projecting galleries to each story, affording an inspection of the three stories from the ground floor. The cells will afford separate accommodation for 61 additional prisoners. They are to be heated and ventilated on the improved system adopted at Pentonville, and to have water-closets, signal plates, &c.																																																															
	There is also to be constructed a large inspection hall at the inner end of the wing, the upper part of which will answer for a chapel.																																																															
	The position of the new wing will be such as to admit of an additional wing being erected at any future period. The yards are large, and have exercising and separate radiating enclosures in each, for separating the prisoners upon those occasions.																																																															
<b>Board of Superintendence.</b>	<table><tr><td colspan="3">Board of Superintendence.</td></tr><tr><td>Hon. Henry Caulfield.</td><td>William M'Williams, esq.</td><td>William Paton, esq.</td></tr><tr><td>Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.</td><td>William Blacker, esq.</td><td>Henry Leslie Prentice, esq.</td></tr><tr><td>William Whitelaw Algeo, esq.</td><td>Acheson St. George, esq.</td><td>Sir George Molyneux, bart.</td></tr><tr><td>Robert James Thornton, esq.</td><td>Thomas Kelly Evans, esq.</td><td>Maxwell Cross, esq.</td></tr></table>	Board of Superintendence.			Hon. Henry Caulfield.	William M'Williams, esq.	William Paton, esq.	Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	William Blacker, esq.	Henry Leslie Prentice, esq.	William Whitelaw Algeo, esq.	Acheson St. George, esq.	Sir George Molyneux, bart.	Robert James Thornton, esq.	Thomas Kelly Evans, esq.	Maxwell Cross, esq.																																																
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## BRIDEWELLS.

*Ballybot Bridewell* was in a wretched condition, particularly the inner parts of it. The walls were undergoing some repairs. I never found this small prison in any state of order or cleanliness, and, therefore, have always reported unfavourably of it.

*Markethill Bridewell* is a very nice and clean prison, and kept in good order; so is *Lurgan*; and Dr. Kidd, who visits and inspects the different bridewells in the county, reports to me most favourably of Newtownhamilton.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General*.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

*County Armagh  
Bridewells.*

Ballybot.

Markethill.

Lurgan.

*County of Cavan Gaol.**County Cavan Gaol.*

I INSPECTED this prison on the 5th of January, having visited it on the previous days of the 3rd and 4th.

I found the entire establishment very clean and regular. This gaol is very well conducted, the Local Inspector pays great attention to it, and it appears to be fortunate in having good officers connected with it. The Governor keeps a regular journal of daily occurrences. I made it my business to see the prisoners both at breakfast and at dinner, they retire to their cells during these periods, and there is great order and regularity observed by the turnkeys of each division, in respect to silence, &c.

The provisions appeared good, and there were no complaints. The contract for potatoes was made during the general panic and consequently it is higher than usual, at the rate of 5d. per stone; this article of food is much deteriorated in this district.

The system of separate imprisonment cannot be carried fully into operation in this gaol, being so much limited in the size of the cells and other apartments, &c., consequently the classes are intermixed with tried and untried prisoners, particularly in the female prison, which has been always a great defect in this gaol; however this will soon be rectified, as the new addition which is just finished, and will very shortly be occupied, is intended for the accommodation of the female prisoners. I have inspected it very minutely, and it appears to me to be a very substantial and well executed building, which consists of three stories having six cells in each, measuring 14 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and 9 feet 6 inches in height; there are three cells on each side with corresponding corridors, 24 feet 10 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, with a water-closet conveniently situated in each division. This new part of the prison is built for the purpose of carrying into effect individual imprisonment of the female criminals, which I consider will prove highly advantageous to the general moral discipline, &c. of this class of prisoners. I trust and hope that the Grand Jury and other local prison authorities will extend the principle further and raise a sufficient sum to erect a structure similar to the above on the male side of the gaol, which would cause a great improvement, and add considerably to the efficiency of the establishment.

The hospital, or apartments hitherto used for the sick, was very wretchedly off in affording proper accommodation or convenience for patients, but the moment the females are removed into the new prison, the part of the gaol which is occupied by them at present can be appropriated as an infirmary. It is gratifying to be able to report that notwithstanding the disturbed state in which this part of the country has been in latterly, still there is a decrease in the criminal calendar contrasted with former years; there were but 59 confined on the day of inspection, 5 of whom were lunatics and 3 pauper debtors.

Major Palmer in his last Report, gave the accommodation, &c., which the gaol is capable of affording with other particulars in detail, as also some practical suggestions for the consideration of the Board, but I feel it unnecessary to introduce these subjects again into the present Report, and therefore beg leave to refer the Grand Jury to it.

The usual trades are employed in working for the prisoners, who are supplied with clothing; there is a forge in which the smith's work is done also for the prison, and a carpenter's shop in which carpentry is carried on.

There has been very little profits from the labour of the inmates of this prison for the last year; however, whatever result has been in that or in other respects connected with the industrial labour of prisoners will appear in the Appendix to our Parliamentary Report. The school is conducted by a qualified master. The office departments are properly and most efficiently executed by the Clerk and Governor, and the Local Inspector has adopted a very regular and systematic mode of checking the different issues of provisions, &c. The Board meets at stated periods and manage the business of the gaol very creditably. Upon the whole, the institution is economically conducted.

The Surgeon's Journal showed that there was no serious disease in the gaol during the past year.

I annex the following returns, which afford in one view very useful statistical information:

## Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.  
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.  
Honorable Somerset R. Maxwell.  
Colonel Saunderson.  
George M. Knipe, esq.  
Robert Burrows, esq.

Samuel Moore, esq.  
Francis Thompson, esq.  
Henry T. Kilbee, esq.  
William Humphrys, esq.  
John Baker, esq.

Board of  
Superintendence.

Dietary.

Separate System.

Hospital.

Accommodation.

Employment.

General observations.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

## Officers and their Salaries.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
County Cavan Gaol. Officers and Salaries.	William Burrows, esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0	James Benister, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0	
	Rev. D. W. Preston, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	George Reilly, 5th ditto,	30	0	0	
	Rev. Robert Fleming, Presb. Chaplain,	30	0	0	George Patterson, 6th ditto,	30	0	0	
	Rev. Thomas Reilly, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Rogers, Schoolmaster & Turnkey,	30	0	0	
	George Roe, esq., Physician,	—	—	—	Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40	0	0	
	Mr. William Brice, Apothecary,	—	—	—	Evis Sturdy, Assistant Matron,	16	0	0	
	George Gallogly, Governor,	200	0	0	Fanny Dowling, Nurse-tender,	10	0	0	
	James Connor, 1st Turnkey,	55	7	10					
	Charles Clandenin, 2nd ditto,	55	7	10	Total,	696	15	8	
	Edward Sturdy, 3rd ditto,	30	0	0					

## Classification.

## Classification and description of Prisoners.

Misdemeanants tried,	6	Females No. 1,	3
Misdemeanants tried,	11	Females No. 2,	6
Misdemeanants tried,	5	Lunatics, male 4, females 1,	5
Felons tried,	1	Sick, males 2, females 5,	7
Felons untried,	12		
Master debtors,	1	Total,	59
Pauper debtors,	3		

## Officers' Visits.

## Visits of Officers for the last 12 months.

Local-Inspector,	165	Presbyterian Chaplain,	160
Physician,	119	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162
Protestant Chaplain,	201	Apothecary,	78

## Description of hard labour.

Tread-wheel and breaking stones.

## Employment.

## Description of Male Employment.

Barrowing stones, Breaking stones, Painting, Tailoring, Weaving, Carpentry, Sawing, Tin-smiths, White-washing, Cleaning the prison, Cooking, Shoe and Clog making, School-work, Smith-work.

## Description of Female Employment.

Washing, Knitting, Spinning, Sewing, making Prison dresses, making bedticks.

## Dietary.

## Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. of meal and a pint of mixed milk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes and 1 pint of milk with a portion of salt. Rate of dietary per day per head, 2d.

## Contractor's Names.

## Contractors' Names.

Francis McCabe, oatmeal.	William Bannon, bread.	Joseph Trever, milk.
John Reilly, potatoes and turf.	James Maguire, soap & candles.	John Brown, straw.

## Fuel.

## Fuel.

One creel of turf to each day-room from 1st October to 1st April, 10 creels of turf to cooking kitchen, 24 to officers.

## Officers on gaol allowance.

Assistant-Matron and Nurse-tender.

## Apartments occupied by Officers of the Prison.

By Governor, 5 | By Turnkeys, 13

## Number of Prisoners.

## Number of Prisoners in gaol at different periods.

Number of prisoners committed last year,	568
Greatest number of prisoners confined at one time,	86
Average number,	64½
Number of recommitments,	9
Number of lunatics in gaol, 4 males, and 2 females,	6

## Gaol Contracts.

## Contracts for Gaol.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Oatmeal per cwt.,	17	5	Buttermilk per gallon,	0	2
Potatoes per stone,	0	5	Salt per cwt.,	2	5
Turf per box,	0	9½	Candles per dozen lbs.,	3	2
Bread per lb.,	0	2	Soap per cwt.,	15	6
Sweet milk per gallon,	0	6	Straw per cwt.,	1	2

## Bridewells.

## Bridewells in County, with Keeper's name.

Ballyconnel, Moses Nettersfield; Cooteshill, George Treanor; Ballinborough, John Wilson.

## County Officers.

## Name and Residence of County Officers.

Secretary to the Grand Jury, Edward E. Mayne, esq., French-street, Dublin; Clerk of the Crown, Samuel Swanzey, esq., Cavan; Clerk of the Peace, Gustavus Dalton, esq., Cavan.

## Expenditure of Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Cavan Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Diet, . . . . .	212	19	8
Fuel and Candles, . . . . .	130	2	1
Soap and Starch, . . . . .	6	2	4
Straw, . . . . .	3	17	4
Medicine, . . . . .	25	6	4
Stationery, printing, and school requisites, . . . . .	16	16	11
Male clothing, . . . . .	11	13	1
Female clothing, . . . . .	16	13	1
Furniture and bedding, . . . . .	3	17	4
Repairs, alterations, and additions, . . . . .	12	2	7
Paid prisoners for work in the gaol—including wardsmen, mason-work, carpenters, cart makers, weaving, net-making, white-washing, painting, shoe and clog-making, tailoring, stone-breaking, needle-work, spinning, knitting, washing, &c., . . . . .	7	16	0
Materials for employing Prisoners, at the different trades and sundries, . . . . .	66	15	1
	£1,210	17	2

## COUNTY CR.

	£	s.	d.
By cash received for stones sold, . . . . .	6	2	6
By maintenance of prisoners, and sundries—articles sold and manufactured in prison, . . . . .	29	9	2½
	35	11	8½
Total current expenditure, . . . . .	£1,175	15	5½

Work of Prisoners confined in the gaol of Cavan since Summer Assizes, 1844.

Employment.

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To cash paid for soap and starch, . . . . .	6	2	4	To ditto for timber, tools, leather, nails, &c., for the different trades, . . . . .	31	16	5
To ditto for 71 loads of stones, at 4s. 3d. per load of 14 cwt., . . . . .	1	3	3	To ditto for flax, . . . . .	10	8	7
To ditto paid prisoners for Work, . . . . .	7	16	0		£57	6	7

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By washing 74 bedticks, at 3d. each, . . . . .	0	18	6	By 313 days white-washing, at 1s. per day, . . . . .	15	13	0
Ditto, 40 pair of blankets, at 8d. per pair, . . . . .	1	6	8	By 24 days nail making, at 1s. 3d. per day, . . . . .	1	10	0
Ditto, 438 sheets, at 1d. each, . . . . .	1	16	6	By 276 days carpenter work, at 2s. per day, . . . . .	27	12	0
Ditto, 2,260 shirts, at 1d. each, . . . . .	9	8	4	By 32 days repairing shoes and clogs, at 1s. 3d. per day, . . . . .	2	0	0
Ditto, 1,324 caps, at 1d. each, . . . . .	5	10	4	By 36 days painters work, at 1s. 6d. per day, . . . . .	2	14	0
Ditto, 928 shifts, at 1d. each, . . . . .	3	17	4	By 3130 days labourers' work, at 10d. per day, . . . . .	130	9	2
Ditto, 404 bedgowns, at 1d. each, . . . . .	1	13	8	By 63 tons of fine gravel, at 2s. 6d. per ton, . . . . .	7	17	6
Ditto, 420 aprons, at ½d. each, . . . . .	0	17	6	By 64 pair of shoes made, at 5s. per pair, . . . . .	16	0	0
Ditto, 1,324 handkerchiefs, at ½d. each, . . . . .	2	15	2	By 57 pair of clogs, at 3s. 6d. per pair, . . . . .	9	19	6
Ditto, 384 rollers, at ½d. each, . . . . .	0	16	0	By 276 nets made at 3d. each, . . . . .	3	9	0
Ditto, 110 pair of stockings, at ½d. per pair, . . . . .	0	4	7	By 30 days of smith's work, at 1s. 3d. per day, . . . . .	1	17	6
By making 100 shirts, at 5d. each, . . . . .	2	1	8	By weaving 347 yards of linen, at 3d. per yard, . . . . .	4	6	9
Ditto, 56 shifts, at 2½d. each, . . . . .	0	11	8		311	18	10
Ditto, 48 bedgowns, at 2d. each, . . . . .	0	8	0	Amount for Dr. side, . . . . .	57	6	7
Ditto, 50 caps, at 1½d. each, . . . . .	0	6	3				
Ditto, 100 handkerchiefs, at ½d. each, . . . . .	0	2	1	Amount of profit on work of prisoners, since Summer Assizes, 1844, . . . . .	254	12	3
Ditto, 38 aprons, at 1½ each, . . . . .	0	4	9				
Ditto, 33 pair of stockings, at 9d. per pair, . . . . .	1	4	9				
Ditto, 17 bedtickens, at 6d. each, . . . . .	0	8	6				
Ditto, 26 petticoats, at 2d. each, . . . . .	0	4	4				
Ditto, 23 sheets, at 2d. each, . . . . .	0	3	10				
By 396 lbs. of yarn spun, at 10d. per lb., . . . . .	16	10	0				
By 370 days of tailoring, making and repairing cloths, at 2s. per day, . . . . .	37	0	0				

## Report of Governor of the gaol on Bridewells with date of Inspection.

January 7th, 1845—Inspected *Bailieborough* bridewell, found it clean, regular, and in good order, with the exception of the yard wall, which is very insecure for want of repairs.

April 11th, 1845—Inspected *Cootehill* bridewell, found it clean and in good order.

June 28th, 1845—Inspected *Ballyconnell* bridewell, found it clean and in good order.

July 3rd, 1845—Inspected *Bailieborough* bridewell, found it clean and regular, yard walls not yet repaired.

October 30th, 1845—Inspected *Cootehill* bridewell, found it clean, regular, and in good order.

December 28th, 1845—Inspected *Ballyconnell* bridewell, found it clean and in good order.

N.B.—All articles deficient supplied from the gaol stores.

The Bridewells, as the Report of the very efficient and intelligent Governor of the county gaol shows, are all in good order, and shall also be inspected again early again in summer by one of the Inspectors-General.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

D

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Donegal Gaol,  
Lifford.

County of Donegal Gaol, Lifford.

I CAME quite unexpectedly to this prison on the 7th of January, at half-past 3 o'clock, P.M., and went through the entire of it with the Local Inspector, and found it in the best order. The cells, corridors, &c. were clean, the beds and bedding were very good. I examined the provisions, which were of the best quality. I inspected the new solitary cells, which were lately erected, and I consider that they are very well arranged for the temporary confinement of such as are guilty of prison offences; there is a good method for heating them, and they are sufficiently ventilated. The new chapel is situated over these cells, and is also on a very good plan, and properly divided into several compartments for the different classes. I recommenced my inspection at a little after 9 o'clock the following morning, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clark and the Governor, and saw the different classes at breakfast; there was much order preserved during this period. The classes breakfasted in the day-rooms. This gaol labours under similar disadvantages to most of the northern gaols, in not having the cells large enough, and arranged for carrying into effect the separate system of imprisonment; but certainly this defect in the original building, which prevents the introduction of the above system, is, to a considerable extent, compensated for by the very strict discipline which the Local Inspector and Governor have pursued for several years, and which reflects so much credit upon them. I scarcely ever met with such good order and regularity in any prison as I have in this.

The system of economy which is adopted is very creditable to the local prison authorities; and the mode of employing prisoners at useful and profitable labour is quite commendable. There has been machinery established for making starch from the diseased potatoes, which was in full operation when I inspected the gaol. Some profit will be derived from this species of modern work introduced into our prisons, as there is a ready sale for the article, but the starch is not made on account for the prison, but for persons in the neighbourhood, who send in the potatoes, and pay so much for manufacturing the starch, so there is no risk incurred by this plan, on the part of the prison.

State of Crime.

Crime has also lessened in this county, as the calendar for the past year shows. The following was the state of the gaol on the 8th of January, 1846.

Nature of Crime.	Males.	Females.	In Hospital.		TOTAL.
			Males.	Females.	
Felons, tried, . . . . .	12	1	—	—	13
Do. untried, . . . . .	5	2	—	1	8
Misdemeanants, tried, . . . . .	22	2	1	—	25
Do. untried, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Master debtors, . . . . .	3	1	—	—	4
Pauper do., . . . . .	4	—	—	—	4
Crown witnesses, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Lunatics, . . . . .	10	1	—	—	11
Total, . . . . .	56	7	1	1	65

Lunatics.

It appears by this statement, that there were only 39 criminal prisoners confined, if we take from the total number the lunatic and debtor classes. I found the lunatics taken very good care of: indeed, the Local Inspector has always taken the greatest interest in their welfare. He also superintends the management of a few that are still remaining in the old gaol, whom I inspected, and found comfortable. I annex a return of the number in the prison, and it will appear that there has been a new case admitted since my inspection:—

Name.	Age.	When committed.	Observations.
James Ramsay, .	35	15th Oct., 1840.	* Tried at Lifford Summer Assizes, 1845, for shooting Constable Jeffers; was acquitted by the Jury on the grounds of insanity, and sentenced to remain in close custody, until the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant be known.
John M'Ginley, .	36	30th June, 1842.	
John O'Donnell, .	27	26th Dec., 1844.	
Hugh Earley, .	30	24th Feb., 1845.	
Biddy Early, .	34	16th May, 1845.	
Francis Quinn, .	13	16th Aug., 1845.	
Michael Tighe, .	25	9th July, 1845.	
Owen Kennedy, .	26	23rd Aug., 1845.	
John M'Collumn, .	20	25th Oct., 1845.	
Neal O'Donnell, .	35	24th Nov., 1845.	
Andrew M'Ginty, .	17	26th Dec., 1845.	
Neal Boyle, .	36	6th Jan., 1846.	
Thomas Stafford, .	25	27th June, 1845.*	

Officers' Rations.

The officers and turnkeys receive rations; and I herewith annex a return which the Local Inspector has furnished me with, and which shows the quantity distributed to each, and the cost, &c. This is a very useful table; and it may be the means of directing the attention of the Board as to the propriety of making a change, or of continuing the practice, if found to be attended with more economy, &c. I am not objecting to the system of allowing rations to officers, but I merely throw out the suggestion for the Board's consideration:—

A Return of the Officers' Rations and Fuel of Lifford Gaol, and Cost of same for the year 1845.

Officer's Rank.	Quantity of Candles.	Cost of Candles at 3s. 1d. per dozen	Quantity of New Milk.	Cost of New Milk, part at 8d., and part at 6d. 7-8 per gal.	Quantity of Buttermilk.	Cost of Buttermilk, part at 3d., and part at 2d. 7-8 per gal.	Quantity of Bread.	Cost of Bread at 1s. 1-8 per barrel.	Quantity of Coal.	Cost of Coal at 17s. per ton.	Quantity of Oatmeal.	Cost of Oatmeal at 10s. 8d. per cwt.	Total Cost of Rations and Fuel.
Governor,	doz. 13	£ s. d. 3 6 1	g. q. p. 91 2 0	£ s. d. 2 17 1	g. q. p. 260 0 0	£ s. d. 3 3 10	52	£ s. d. 0 15 2	ts. qt. q. lb. 22 5 24	£ s. d. 18 18 10	qt. q. lb. 6 3 26	£ s. d. 3 11 7	£ s. d. 32 12 7
First Turnkey,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	208 0 0	2 11 1	13	0 3 9½	8 2 2 0	6 18 1	0 3 26	3 11 7	16 15 1½
Second do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Third do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Fourth do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Fifth do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Sixth do.,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Schoolmaster and Clerk,	4½	1 2 0½	91 2 0	2 17 1	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	13 3 24	7 3 2	18 2 1½
Matron,	4½	1 2 0½	45 3 0	1 8 6½	104 0 0	1 5 6½	13	0 3 9½	6 10 0 0	5 10 6	6 3 26	3 11 7	13 2 0
Hospital Nurse-tender,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	47½	12 2 5	503 1 0	15 13 11½	1,196 0 0	14 13 8½	156	2 5 6	75 18 0 24	61 10 5	69 3 8	35 15 10	145 1 10

In addition to the above, each turnkey and bridewell-keeper is furnished annually with a suit of clothes, a hat, and a pair of shoes.

Cost of suit,	4 2 7
„ Hat,	0 7 6
„ Shoes,	0 7 0
Total,	4 17 1

I examined the different stores, and found all in very regular order. The office department appears to be very well conducted; proper checks adopted against frauds, or irregularity in the issuing of provisions, &c.

The health of the prison has been remarkably good during the past year. The hospital was very clean and well-conducted.

I subjoin returns, which show the annual expenditure of the gaol, with other useful matter of general information necessary for the Grand Jury, &c. to be acquainted with.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Edmond S. Hayes, bart.  
Sir James Stewart, bart.  
A. R. Stewart, esq.  
Daniel Chambers, esq.  
Rev. William Knox.  
William Fenwick, esq.

B. G. Humfrey, esq.  
Johnston Mansfield, esq.  
James Johnston, esq.  
Francis Mansfield, esq.  
J. V. Stewart, esq.  
William Sinclair, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. E. M. Clarke, L. Inspector,	100	0	0	John Morrow, 3rd Turnkey,	23	0	0
William Stewart, M.D., Surgeon,	92	6	2	Patrick M'Fall, 4th do.,	20	0	0
James Gillespie, Compounder,	15	0	0	James Baird, 5th do.,	20	0	0
Rev. E. M. Clarke, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	Andrew Robinson, 6th do.,	20	0	0
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presb. do.,	30	0	0	David M'Menamin, Schoolmaster,	23	0	0
Rev. W. Brown, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	Jane Ashe, Matron,	30	0	0
William Fenton, Governor,	150	0	0	Mary Birnie, Hospital Nursetender,	10	0	0
John Birnie, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0				
James Sharkey, 2nd do.,	30	0	0	Total,	£663	6	2

Officers and Salaries.

Number of Visits of Officers.

Local Inspector,	172	Presbyterian Chaplain,	107
Surgeon,	102	Roman Catholic do.,	133
Protestant Chaplain,	172		

Officers' Visits.

Accommodation of Gaol.

Number of single cells,	85	Number of Privies,	18
„ Other cells, with beds,	15	„ Water-closets,	5
„ Day-rooms,	13	„ General cooking kitchen,	1
„ Work-rooms,	6	„ Female do.,	1
„ Yards,	16	„ Chapel,	1
„ Solitary cells,	7	Baths, hot, cold, and shower.	

Accommodation.

Number of Stores, and how occupied.

Store for male clothing,	1	Store for Straw,	1
„ Female do.,	1	„ Coal,	3
„ Oatmeal,	1	„ Inspector,	1
„ Potatoes,	1		

Bedding.

Iron bedsteads,	124	Sheets,	210
Bedticks,	116	Rugs,	169
Blankets,	196	Pillows,	108

D 2

NORTH DISTRICT. County Donegal Gaol, Lifford. Prison Dresses.	Prison Dresses—Male.				
	Jackets, . . . . .	34	Pairs stockings, . . . . .	66	
	Waistcoats, . . . . .	27	Shirts, . . . . .	47	
	Trowsers, . . . . .	26	Caps, . . . . .	82	
	Pairs shoes, . . . . .	29			
	Female.				
	Bedgowns, . . . . .	24	Aprons, . . . . .	24	
	Petticoats, . . . . .	24	Caps, . . . . .	24	
	Shifts, . . . . .	24	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	12	

Employment.	Work of Prisoners—Male.				
	Stone-breaking Bone-breaking	Carpenter work Shoe-making	Tailoring Weaving	Mat-making	
	Female.				
	Washing	Spinning	Sewing	Knitting.	

Dietary. Dietary.  
Breakfast, 8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner, 4 lbs. washed potatoes and 1 pint buttermilk.  
Weekly allowance of fuel—Governor, 680 lbs; to each turnkey, 280 lbs; to each ward, 140 lbs.

Names of Contractors.			
Patrick Scanlon, Lifford, for new milk, per gallon, . . . . .	0	6½	Andrew Clark, Inchenagh, potatoes, per cwt., . . . . . 3 0
Richard Graham, Ballybogan, butter-milk, per gallon, . . . . .	0	2½	Samuel Donnell, Strabane, straw, per ton, . . . . . 37 6
John Philips, Burndennet, oatmeal, per cwt., . . . . .	15	9	

Expenditure.				Expenditure of Gaol.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Salaries of Officers, . . . . .	663	6	2	Male and female clothing, . . . . .	16	3	5
Clothing of do., . . . . .	33	19	10½	Furniture and bedding, . . . . .	24	2	4½
Cost of dietary for the year, . . . . .	291	17	1½	Repairs of the gaol, . . . . .	175	7	9
Cost of fuel, . . . . .	54	15	6	Conveyance of prisoners, . . . . .	20	3	7
Soap and candles, . . . . .	5	13	11	Contingencies, . . . . .	15	4	2
Straw, . . . . .	16	7	3½	Rations of officers, . . . . .	145	11	10
Medicine and support in hospital, . . . . .	14	1	5½				
Printing and stationery, . . . . .	23	12	10	Total, . . . . .	£1,507	17	5½
				Cost of prisoners' diet, and subsistence in hospital, . . . . .	£5	0	10
				Cost per head per day for prisoners' diet, . . . . .	0	0	2½

County Donegal Bridewells.	Bridewells.			
	Letterkenny, Rev. Mr. Smith, Local Inspector; William Colhoun, keeper	do.	James Dixon, do.	
	Donegal, Rev. Mr. Ewing, do.	do.	Hugh Swan, do.	
	Buncrana, Rev. Hamilton Stewart, do.	do.	William Buchanan, do.	
	Glenties, Rev. Knox Barrett, do.			
	FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.			

County Down Gaol, Downpatrick. County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 6th of August, 1845, having visited it the evening previous, when I found the Governor had just finished his usual inspection of the classes, all very quiet and regular. I was accompanied on my inspection by the three chaplains and Governor, the surgeon having been prevented from attending in consequence of a domestic affliction. All these officers are remarkably strict and attentive to their duties. This is one of the few gaols in Ireland which has not a Local Inspector, the duties of which devolve upon the Governor, Mr. Rowan, who, I need not add, performs the duties with the utmost zeal and efficiency.

We have often had occasion to point out the defects in the general arrangements of the cells, and the plan on which this very extensive prison has been constructed. It is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell further upon the subject, but merely to allude to the circumstance at present, with a hope that these remarks may ultimately lead the gentlemen of the county to consider the propriety of making alterations in the interior part of the prison, in order to render it available for carrying into effect the separate system of imprisonment—a principle which should never be lost sight of in all our penal establishments.

The suggestion of Major Palmer, of erecting sheds and fitting up work-shops, &c., for the separate employment of prisoners, ought not to be omitted, particularly as the plan has succeeded in the gaols that have adopted it. In the northern gaols a greater proportion of the criminals are found to belong to trades; whereas the reverse is the case in the southern parts, and, therefore, every encouragement should be held out for employing them at the business which they have been brought up to; and also in teaching the juvenile prisoners trades, which may ultimately lead to their reform, and lay the foundation of their becoming useful members of society.

The following is the return of the number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Classes.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Under sentence of death, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto of transportation, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	2
Ditto, if not bailed, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Imprisonment for { Felony, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	6
{ Misdemeanor, . . . . .	13	—	7	—	20
Ditto, with hard labour, { Felony, . . . . .	26	1	9	1	37
{ Misdemeanor, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Ditto, fines to the Queen, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Ditto, fines or imprisonment, . . . . .	12	2	1	—	15
Remaining for bail, . . . . .	2	—	1	—	3
Ditto, sentence of court martial, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Lunatics, . . . . .	7	1	1	—	9
For trial at { Assizes, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
{ Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	4	2	8	—	14
{ Petty do., . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	72	7	34	1	114
Drunkards, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Debtors, master 15, poor do. 11, . . . . .	23	—	3	—	26
Total in custody, . . . . .	95	7	37	1	140

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Down Gaol,  
Downpatrick.  
Return of Prisoners.

The prisoners were employed at their usual works, such as stone-breaking, pounding free-stone, and a few at weaving, &c.; but certainly more trades should be taught and encouraged in this prison than there appeared to be.

Employment.

The female class is also occasionally employed in sewing and spinning. There is a very wretched group of females to be found in this prison, and, indeed, unfortunately in many of our prisons, who are the most abandoned characters, and frequently recommitted upon minor charges. Imprisonment has not the least terror or effect in preventing them from committing crime. On the contrary, it would appear that they are more prone to it; and it is a fact, that in order to get cured of their diseases, which, from their vile habits, they are so liable to contract, they are in the habit of committing some offence, with the view of procuring the care and attendance of a surgeon, &c.

Female Classes.

The office department of this establishment is very creditably conducted; and every care appears to be taken to check unnecessary expenditure by the Board and officers. I examined the stores, books, and accounts, together with the several pass-books, and the contractors' mode of delivering the different articles of food, &c., and found all very regular and correct.

Office department.

The interior, and, indeed, every other part of the gaol, appears to be kept very clean and in good order. The Chaplains pay great attention to their duties, and also take an interest in the instruction of the juvenile classes. The hospitals are well conducted; they form two separate buildings for each class, and have every accommodation which is necessary for such establishments. There were 5 female and 6 male patients under treatment; none were labouring under severe diseases. There were, as usual, to be found 9 lunatic cases, which, I need not remark, were a great drawback to the proper discipline, order, and regularity of the prison. They appeared to be treated with every care and humanity. It is to be hoped, that this system of confining these classes in gaols will soon be put a stop to, by the sound and judicious measures which the government are about to adopt.

Hospital.

I would suggest as improvements—that the schoolmaster should keep a more correct and regular registry of his classes, and of the progress, &c. which they make in learning; that the turnkeys should be furnished with small books, for the purpose of keeping daily journals, and reporting from written documents to the Governor any circumstance occurring within the sphere of their respective departments.

Suggestions.

I made particular inquiry as to the character and general conduct of these minor officers, and received a favourable account of them. They are supplied with liveries, and appear to be a respectable class of men.

Officers.

In the appendix will be given an account of the expenditure, and such other statistical information for the public authorities as are necessary to be made known.

The following gentlemen are on the Board of Superintendence; they meet regularly, and pay strict attention to the general business of the prison. I also subjoin a list of the officers, with their respective salaries :—

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

John Waring Maxwell, esq.  
James Blackwood, esq.  
Robert Gordon, esq.  
A. H. Montgomery, esq.  
P. R. M. Brown, esq.  
James Birnie, esq.

Alexander Miller, esq.  
Captain Nugent.  
Rev. W. B. Forde.  
Rev. John F. Gordon.  
Thomas G. Henry, esq.  
Smithson Corry, esq.



## NORTH DISTRICT.

## Officers, with their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>County Down Gaol, Downpatrick.</i>				James Cuffie, Turnkey, . . .	32	10	0
Officers and Salaries.				Robert Shields, do., . . .	32	10	0
Rev. Jas. Ford, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0	Hugh Jennings, do., . . .	32	10	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presb. Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0	Joseph M <sup>r</sup> Bride, do., . . .	32	10	0
Rev. B. M <sup>r</sup> Auley, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0	Samuel Prince, do., . . .	32	10	0
Philip E. Brabazon, Surgeon, . . .	—	—	—	James Copeland, Schoolmaster and			
George Young, Apothecary, . . .	27	13	10	Purveyor, . . .	52	0	0
Sidney Hamilton Rowan, Governor, . . .	300	0	0	Eliza Cochrane, Matron, . . .	20	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy-Governor, . . .	80	0	0	Isabella Sands, do., . . .	20	0	0
William Gibson, Turnkey, . . .	45	0	0	Eliza Hunter, Hospital Nurse, . . .	12	0	0
Elisha Jackson, do., . . .	40	0	0				
William Magee, do., . . .	32	10	0				
John M <sup>r</sup> Vicker, do., . . .	32	10	0				
James Erwin, do., . . .	32	10	0				
					£946	13	10

*Bridewell at Newry.**Bridewell at Newry.*

I inspected this Bridewell, and have nothing particular to remark respecting it. I found it very clean and regular, and the registry-book and accounts were correctly kept. We have often in former reports pointed out the defects of this old building, and the very inconvenient situation in which it stands; and for so large and important a district as Newry, which is at so great a distance from the county gaol, there should be a better description of prison in this town.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

*County Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.**County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.*

I FOUND this gaol on my recent inspection very clean, notwithstanding the crowded state in which it was in, and the very wet weather which prevailed. I shall not enter into any detailed account of the accommodation which this old prison affords, and of the utter impossibility of the officers being able to carry into effect any regular system of penal discipline which would be likely to cause a moral reformation in the conduct of criminals. However, as the new addition to the prison is now finished, and will very shortly be opened for the reception of the classes, there is every prospect that a sound system of discipline will be pursued, and that this gaol will be found to rank amongst the foremost of the northern prisons, particularly as the Governor and officers appear to be well instructed as to their duties, and most anxious to introduce those modern improvements in gaol discipline, which have been attended with so much success elsewhere. I am happy in having this opportunity of paying a just tribute to the zealous and very intelligent Governor, who, I have no doubt, from the great pains which he appears to take in the general management of this extensive institution, will prove an excellent officer.

## New wing.

The new wing, which is situated at the rear of the old prison, consists of three ranges of cells with surrounding galleries, and a very ample hall which affords good light and ventilation. There are 22 cells in each story, 14 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet 6 inches high, with a turnkey's room attached to each division, water-closet, and washing apartments, &c.

The entire is constructed upon the separate system, and appears to be substantially built. The heating apparatus is placed in the basement story, and is upon the very best and improved principles. The new infirmary forms a detached building altogether from the above, and is very well arranged and separated to accommodate both classes; there is every accommodation requisite for hospital purposes, and the wards are airy, well lighted, and properly ventilated.

## Defects.

There are some defects still remaining, which it is to be presumed the Grand Jury and local prison authorities will take into their consideration; for instance, there is no chapel at present. I witnessed on the morning of my inspection a large congregation at Divine Service in one of the common day-rooms, all the prisoners were indiscriminately mixed together, males and female, in the same apartment, without any line of separation between them; this is not alone contrary to law, but unseemly in a prison, and ought not to be allowed to exist, as it lessens altogether those feelings of respect which should be entertained for places devoted to the celebration of Divine Service.

The new airing yards in which some of the classes are engaged at breaking stones, are not properly constructed or planned, and the sheds are, in my opinion, quite useless, either for working under or for forming a protection from the inclemency of the weather. The walls are of unusual thickness, and it is quite unnecessary to have them so strong and so much good masonry work expended upon them, when a much lighter and less costly kind of partition walls would answer quite as well. I have given the usual returns, which show the annual amount of the expenses of the gaol, with other matters of public interest connected with this county establishment which are necessary to be laid before the authorities, &c.

## General Observations.

I examined the several departments minutely, saw the prisoners at their meals; the provisions were good, some of the bed-ticks were not good, but they were to be changed for ones. There are many improvements now necessary to be introduced into this prison, which, there is no doubt, will take place (as I stated before) when the new gaol is opened, it is therefore unnecessary to repeat those suggestions at present.

The officers' department is very well conducted, the Governor has care of the store department, and there appears to have been some very useful articles, such as tin vessels,

&c., made for the prison during the last year, also, carpenters' work. The annexed returns will show the amount of work performed and the profits thereof.

I examined the different books and officers' journals, and found they were all correctly kept, and that proper checks were established by the Governor to prevent fraud or irregularity in the issuing of the provisions, &c.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Fermanagh  
Gaol.  
Books and Officers' Journals.  
State of Gaol.

State of Gaol on 6th January, 1846.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tried prisoners,	21	Tried,	10
Pauper debtors,	7	Pauper debtors,	1
Untried,	8	Untried,	3
To give security to keep peace,	2	For fine,	1
Transported,	1	Further examination,	1
Lunatics,	2	Lunatics,	2
Soldiers by court martial,	17	Children, (3)	1½
Deserters,	1		
Master debtors,	3	Females,	19½
		Males,	62
Males,	62	Total in custody,	81½

Abstract of Prisoners' Work, for 1845.

Abstract of Prisoners' Work.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tin-smiths' work,	5	19	0			
Cost of material,	2	15	0			
Profit,				3	4	0
Females' work,	32	10	11			
Cost of soap, soda, ash, &c.,	8	5	0			
Profit,				24	5	11
Shoe-making,	8	2	9			
Cost of leather, &c.,	4	13	9			
Profit,				3	9	0
Masons' work,	11	0	2			
Cost of lime, brick, &c.,	3	11	8			
Profit,				7	8	6
Carpenters' work,	11	3	4			
Cost of timber, nails, &c.,	4	18	1			
Profit,				7	5	3
Stone-breaking,	85	4	8½			
Cost of rough stones,	57	19	3			
Profit,				27	5	5½
Bookbinding,	2	11	6			
Cost of material,	0	16	9			
Profit,				1	14	9
Weaving,	9	0	0			
Cost of materials,	3	3	0			
Profit,				5	17	0
Total amount of profit,	59	9	10½			

Accommodation of Gaol.

Accommodation.

Sleeping cells,	36	Yards,	5
Other rooms with beds,	10	Privies,	7
Day-rooms,	4	Hospital (temporary),	1
Work-rooms,	2	Slipper baths,	2

Stores.

Stores.

Bedding and clothing,	1	Potatoes,	1
Meal,	1	Fuel (temporary),	1

Bedding.

Bedding.

Bedsteads,	49	Rugs,	55
Bed-ticks,	74	Sheets,	57
Blankets, pairs of,	63	Bolsters,	11

Male Dresses.

Male Dresses.

Jackets,	21	Clogs, pairs of,	10
Vests,	11	Shirts,	27
Trowsers,	12	Suits of new clothing,	12
Shoes, pairs of,	6		

Female Dresses.

Female Dresses.

Wrappers,	9	Shifts,	8
Petticoats,	8	Shoes, pairs of,	2

Number of Visits of Non-Resident Officers for the last 12 Months.

Non-resident Officers' Visits.

Protestant Chaplain,	117	Local Inspector,	193
Presbyterian ditto,	207	Surgeon,	290
Roman Catholic ditto,	172		

## NORTH DISTRICT.

## Daily Allowance of Fuel.

County Fermanagh  
Gaol.

Day-rooms, . . . . .	3 bags daily.	Hospital, . . . . .	2 ditto variable.
Officers and office, . . . . .	8 ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ in summer.	Kitchen, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.

## Contracts.

## Contracts.

Robert Huston, potatoes, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone.	Thomas Crooks, candles, 5s. 4d. per doz. lbs.
Ditto, milk, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per imp. gal. sweet.	John Lemmon, lamp oil, 2s. 9d. per gallon.
2d. per do. do. sour.	Edward Bushel, meal, £16 10s. per ton.
John Hughes, bread.	John Beatty, turf, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per box.

## Employment.

## Description of Employment.—Males.

Shoe-making, . . . . .	3	Hackling, . . . . .	—
Carpenter, . . . . .	1	Whitewashing, &c., . . . . .	4
Weaving and winding, . . . . .	2	Prison duties, . . . . .	6
Tailoring, . . . . .	—	Stone-breaking, . . . . .	39

## Females.

Spinning, . . . . .	8	Washing, . . . . .	2
Sewing, . . . . .	2	Prison duties, . . . . .	2

## Expenditure.

## Expenditure for 1845.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Diet, . . . . .	285	13	10	Fuel, . . . . .	107	6	9
Soap and candles, . . . . .	23	3	4	Repairs of gaol, . . . . .	2	10	4
Straw, . . . . .	10	19	4	Conveyance of prisoners, . . . . .	18	5	4
Medicines, . . . . .	13	5	0	Sundries, . . . . .	31	4	7
Stationary, . . . . .	4	3	10				
Clothing, . . . . .	6	15	0	Total, . . . . .	503	7	4

Average number of prisoners daily for the year, . . . . . 90

Cost of each prisoner for the year, £11 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cost of each prisoner per day, . . . . . 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ Cost of dietary per day, mixed, . . . . . 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ 

Number of prisoners punished for offences committed within the prison during the year, . . . . . 41

Number of recommitments during the year, . . . . . 9

## Board of Superintendence.

## Members of Board of Superintendence.

William D'Arcy, esq., J.P.	Hon. & Rev. J. C. Maude,	Captain E. Morony.
John Irvine, esq., J.P.	George Spear, esq., J.P.	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
Hamilton Irvine, esq., J.P.	Charles Ovenden, esq., J.P.	The Earl of Enniskillen, J.P.
Henry M. Richardson, esq., J.P.	Edward Archdall, esq., J.P.	Hon. John Cole, J.P.

## Officers and Salaries

## Officers of the Prison, with their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Corry, Local Inspector, . . . . .	80	0	0	William Clegg, 5th Turnkey, . . . . .	26	0	0
Hon. & Rev. J. C. Maude, Pro. Chap. . . . .	30	0	0	James Drennan, 6th do., . . . . .	26	0	0
Rev. E. Stephenson, Presb. do. . . . .	30	0	0	William Hunter, Schoolmaster, . . . . .	22	0	0
Rev. J. Sheil, R. C. do. . . . .	30	0	0	Mrs. Morrison, Matron, . . . . .	30	0	0
James Jeffers, Governor, . . . . .	111	0	0	Mrs. Hunter, Nursetender, . . . . .	17	0	0
Hamilton Morrison, 1st Turnkey, . . . . .	32	0	0	James Hall, Provodore, . . . . .	25	0	0
Robert Gough, 2nd do., . . . . .	26	0	0				
John Boyd, 3rd do., . . . . .	26	0	0	Total, . . . . .	£537	0	0
Thomas Boyle, 4th do., . . . . .	26	0	0				

Newtownbutler  
Bridewell.

Newtownbutler Bridewell.

I inspected it and found it very clean and regular. The registry was correctly entered and kept.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

## County Leitrim Gaol.

## County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

I VISITED this prison 30th December, at half-past 8 o'clock, A.M. It appeared that no morning inspection had taken place by the Governor. I was obliged to take the clerk and a turnkey round the prison with me; much confusion and irregularity prevailed in the day-rooms amongst the different classes, who were indiscriminately mixed together, and engaged, some in cleaning the apartments, others shaving, washing, and dressing themselves; altogether there was a want of order and regular system which was subversive of all prison discipline.

I observed that the turnkeys were not strict in their duties. I examined the beds and bedding, and found several tickens very bad, and worn out old rugs; the prison dresses were very inferior and old.

Breakfast was preparing, the stirabout and milk were good; the prisoners retire to their cells during meal hours.

## Employment.

Stone-breaking and bruising bones are principally carried on here; there is some small profit derived from the latter.

The clerk instructs the classes in the rudimental principles of education.

## Provision Store.

I examined the provision store-room, and kitchen; the Governor, but more usually the Clerk, sees that the provisions are issued daily, but the system appeared not to be carried on in that systematic manner which is adopted in other well-regulated gaols. I pointed out

afterwards to the Local Inspector, who is a very zealous and good officer, the mode in which the issues of rations should be made, as also forms for keeping the work, account books, &c., as they did not show the quantity performed by each prisoner, and from the small produce from the labour, it was evident that the works were not carried out with any degree of energy or usefulness in the prison.

I have suggested the propriety of having the amount of profits from the labour of prisoners, after deducting what they are indebted to by law, to be appropriated in future as a fund, for the purpose of enabling the Board to pay portions of it to destitute prisoners on their discharging from prison. A fund of this kind would be attended with good results, as there are many poor prisoners who would endeavour to earn a livelihood in various ways, if they had a little capital on leaving gaol.

I examined the school registry, it was not properly kept. The Governor keeps no regular journal, neither do any of the turnkeys.

The hospital was not in that regular and neat order I could have wished; however, the patients appeared to be taken good care of, and were humanely and efficiently attended to by Dr. Backhouse, who was only temporarily appointed in the absence of Dr. Dunn, the regular physician of the gaol. I shall append hereafter to the Parliamentary Report, a general account of the expenditure for the last year, with such statistical information as I consider necessary for the Grand Jury to be made acquainted with; and in conclusion have to state, that it is with feelings of sincere regret, that I have been obliged, from a sense of public duty, to report unfavourably of this gaol, and to recommend such alterations as (I trust) will be the means of establishing a sounder system of penal discipline than has hitherto been enforced. I have drawn up a report to this effect, which has been laid before the Government and the Court of Queen's Bench, a copy of which has been transmitted to the High Sheriff, who will bring it under the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence at the ensuing Spring Assizes, so that the question as to the proposed alterations and improvements which are to take place in the prison, rest entirely with the local authorities to carry into effect.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Leitrim Gaol.

Profits on Work.

School Registry.

Hospital.

Alterations.

State of Gaol.

Classes.	Untried.		Convicted.					Total.
	For Assizes.	For Sessions.	Rule of Transportation.	Confinement and Hard Labour.	Rule of Bail and Minor Offences.	Insane.	Off work, by order of Doctor.	
No. 5, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 6, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	6
— 7, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3
— 8, . . . . .	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
— 9, . . . . .	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	15
Tried females, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Untried do., . . . . .	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Kitchen, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Male hospital, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	6
Female do., . . . . .	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	5
Master debtors, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pauper do., . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Do. do., . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	17	10	1	13	16	4	1	75

#### Manorhamilton and Ballinamore Bridewells.

I inspected the former of these minor prisons; I found it not improved; indeed the keeper is not so much to blame, as the house stands greatly in want of thorough repairing, the yard is quite filthy, and in a state of dilapidation, there is no separation wall to prevent the male and female classes mixing together, neither is there any arrangement in the interior of the bridewell for separating or classifying the male and female prisoners. The general registry book was very badly kept.

It is one of the very worst description of bridewells I have inspected, and ought to be abolished, and a new one erected. The sewerage is very defective, and so offensive was the effluvia from it on the day of inspection, that the Court House which adjoins it, and which was densely crowded (being Quarter Sessions time), was exposed to the influence of so deleterious a nuisance, and the Assistant Barrister complained most justly of it.

**Ballinamore Bridewell.**—This is also in a neglected condition, the walls require white-washing, and there were several panes of glass broken in the window of the female day-room. The quarterly return book was very bad and nearly worn out. I would suggest the propriety of the Board of Superintendence taking these bridewells under their care, and to have the Local-Inspector (who has visited them lately, and who is so competent to superintend them) to make quarterly inspections, and to report regularly to the Board the result of such inspection, &c. A similar practice has been attended with the best effects in other counties.

County Leitrim  
Bridewells.  
Manorhamilton.

Ballinamore.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

E

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Londonderry  
Gaol.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

I INSPECTED this prison, and found it as usual very clean and regular; the entire establishment appears to be well conducted, that portion of it where the foundation walls had given way has undergone repairs, and is now quite secure, the sheds in the yards have been walled in front, divided into rooms with doors, and lighted from the roof. They are comfortably fitted up for work shops, they are not intended for sleeping in, but answer very well in keeping the prisoners separated at those hours they are engaged at their respective works, such as stone and bone breaking, oakum picking, net and mat making, &c.

Employment.

The prisoners retire to their cells during meal hours. I observed much regularity and strictness of discipline in every department of this gaol, and I consider the system altogether, which is adopted, to be highly conducive to the reformation of criminals. Some trades are occasionally employed, a few have been taught trades.

The female classes are always employed at suitable work, and are instructed in the rudiments of education by the matron and her assistant.

A detailed statement will be given in the Appendix, of the quantity of work performed by both classes, with the expense of outlay and profits therefrom, &c. It is not so much to the profit derived from the labour of prisoners which is to be looked for, but to the good which is effected in a moral point of view, by keeping criminals constantly employed at some occupation which is likely to put them in the way of earning their bread out of gaol, and of encouraging industrial habits; all juvenile prisoners should be put to learn trades, &c.

School.

I examined the schoolmaster's registry and journals, and found that he was efficient and attentive to his duties; it appeared that 10 prisoners were taught to read, 8 to read and write, and 14 to write during the last year. The officers' department was also properly conducted. The expenditure of the gaol was under a correct system of control and inspection by the Local Inspector, who appears to be an excellent and zealous officer, and it appears also, that the Board of Superintendence bestow great attention to the general business of the establishment, which upon the whole is economically conducted.

Hospital.

The hospital forms a detached building at the rear of the prison, the wards are very gloomy, and the windows too closed up with louvers, which, in my opinion, are quite unnecessary. Health of the prisoners has been good the last year.

Dietary.

The prisoners are constantly examined by the chaplains, and favourably reported on. I inspected the dietary at breakfast and dinner and it appeared very good. There is a supper dietary established in this gaol, which is not usually followed in our gaols. I feel that the practice is not objectionable, particularly where the inmates are kept so much occupied as they are in this gaol.

The following returns afford general information connected with the statistics of the establishment, which are necessary to lay before the Grand Jury, &c.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are very well conducted; Dr. Skipton, the Local Inspector, pays great attention to this department, and sees that nothing is wanting. Careful keepers are appointed from amongst some of the best turnkeys in the county gaol whenever a vacancy occurs. I found Coleraine bridewell very clean and regular.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry for the time being.	John Dysart, esq., Derry.
Sir R. A. Ferguson, bart., The Farm, Derry.	Marcus Macausland, esq., Fruithill, Newtownlimavady.
Sir Robert Bateson, bart., Castrues, Derry.	Harvey Nicholson, esq. Derry.
Thomas Scott, esq., Welsboro', Muff.	John M'Clure, esq., Derry.
William A. Ash, esq., Ashbrook, Derry.	(Hugh Lyle, esq., deceased.)
William Green, esq., Miltown Lodge, Derry.	
Anthony Babington, esq., Crevagh, Derry.	

Officers and Salaries.

Officers, with their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alexander Skipton, Local Inspector,	90	0	0	John Adams, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Francis Rogan, M.D., Surgeon,	94	0	0	George Hagan, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Rev. Charles Seymour, Pro. Chap.	46	3	1½	Thomas Swan, 3rd do.	25	0	0
Rev. Wm. M'Clure, Presb. do.	46	3	1½	Robert Cusack, 4th do.	20	0	0
Rev. J. M'Laughlin, R. C. do.	46	3	1½	Thomas Craig, 5th do.	20	0	0
Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0	Eliza Kennedy, Female do.	20	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Gaoler,	45	0	0	Bridget Hagan, Hospital do.	12	0	0
Mary Cooper, Matron,	30	0	0	William Kincaid, Barber,	4	15	0
Peter Frizzell, Clerk,	30	0	0				
James Hannan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0				
					749	4	4½

County Officers.

County Officers.

John Martin, esq., Clerk of the Crown.	J. T. Gregg, esq., Grand Jury Secretary.
William Gregg, esq., Clerk of the Peace.	James Lyle, County Treasurer.

Officers' Visits.

Officers' Visits.

Inspector,	170	Presbyterian Chaplain,	164
Surgeon,	136	Roman Catholic ditto,	69
Protestant Chaplain,	168		

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor, gaoler, matron, clerk, schoolmaster, five male turnkeys, and two female turnkeys.

Description of Class.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			M.	F.	
For transportation, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Convicted felons, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3
Convicted misdemeanants, . . . . .	29	1	1	—	31
For fines, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
For bail to the peace, . . . . .	4	5	—	1	10
For crown evidence, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Felons for trial, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	4
Misdemeanants for trial, . . . . .	2	4	—	—	6
For further examination, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Debtors not on county allowance, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	6
Soldiers by court martial, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Lunatics, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	4
Total, . . . . .	58	11	1	1	71

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Londonderry  
Gaol.  
State of Gaol.

Accommodation.		Accommodation.	
Single cells, . . . . .	165	Solitary cells, . . . . .	12
Other rooms with beds, . . . . .	10	Water-closets, . . . . .	5
Beds in the rooms, . . . . .	30	Hospitals, . . . . .	2
Day and work-rooms, . . . . .	26	General Kitchen, . . . . .	1
Yards, . . . . .	20	Chapel, . . . . .	1
Privies, 23; moveable ditto, 10, . . . . .	33		

Male Clothing.		Male Clothing.	
Jackets, . . . . .	60	Socks, pairs, . . . . .	64
Waistcoats, . . . . .	82	Clogs, pairs, . . . . .	126
Trowsers, . . . . .	95	Sheets, . . . . .	—
Shirts, . . . . .	96	Cost per suit, 19s. 3d.	
Caps, . . . . .	86	360 yards of shirting in store.	

Female Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
Bedgowns, . . . . .	36	Shoes, pairs, . . . . .	60
Petticoats, . . . . .	72	Stockings, pairs, . . . . .	72
Shifts, . . . . .	72	Caps, . . . . .	72
Aprons, . . . . .	72	Cost per suit, 19s. 10d.	
Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	72		

Bedding.		Bedding.	
Bedsteads, . . . . .	162	Blankets, . . . . .	380
Cots, . . . . .	26	Sheets, . . . . .	50
Bedticks, . . . . .	231	Rugs, . . . . .	15

Stores.		Stores.	
Male clothing, . . . . .	1	Coals, . . . . .	1
Female clothing, . . . . .	4	Pantry, . . . . .	1
Provisions, . . . . .	1	Blankets, . . . . .	1
Straw, . . . . .	1		

Baths.								
One Cold.		One Hot.		One Shower.		Two Hip.		Two Foot.

Bridewells and Keepers.			Bridewells and Keepers.	
Magherafelt, Samuel Armstrong.		Coleraine, James Hebrén.		Newtownlimavady, A. Craig.

Library.		Library.	
	vols.		vols.
Religious and moral, . . . . .	67	Historical, . . . . .	36
Biographical, . . . . .	20	Descriptive and entertaining, . . . . .	48
Voyages and travels, . . . . .	36		— 207

Description of Labour.		Description of Labour.	
Males.—Stone-breaking, pulverizing bones for manure, carpenter work, and shoemaking.			
Females.—Spinning, knitting, washing, picking oakum, and cleansing the prison.			

Instructed in Trades.			Instructed in Trades.		
Shoe-making, 4		Carpenter work, 2		Tailoring, 2	

Females Instructed.								
Tailoring, 6		Plain work, 10		Fancy work, 20		Knitting, 12		Spinning, 2

Dietary.		Dietary.	
Summer.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal, and one pint buttermilk. Dinner, 1 lb. bread, and one pint new milk. Supper, 4 oz. oatmeal, and one pint buttermilk.			
Winter.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal, and one pint new milk. Dinner, 4 lbs. potatoes, one pint butter-milk. 4 oz. meal, made into porridge.			
Summer.—Diet per head per day, 4½d.		Winter.—Diet per head per day, 3½d.	

## NORTH DISTRICT.

## Weekly allowance of Coal.

County Londonderry  
Gaol.

To Governor, 630 lbs.

Other officers, each 315 lbs.

Each ward when occupied, 87½ lbs.

## Contractors.

## Contractors for 1846.

Mr. Robert M'Rory, for best oatmeal, at 13s. 11d. per cwt.

Mr. Joseph Morrison, for best bread, at 3¼d. for 2 lb. loaf.

Messrs. Lithgon and Tedlie, for new milk, at 6¼d. per gal., and for buttermilk, at 1s. per 20 qts.

Mr. Christy Tate, for straw, at £2 2s. per ton.

Mr. John Key, for coals, at 12s. per ton. No contract for potatoes.

## Expenditure.

## Expenditure for One Year, 1845.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Cost of Diet for prisoners, . . . . .	320	9	0	Cost of Repairs of gaol, . . . . .	182	13	10	
„ Soap and candles for ditto, . . . . .	7	10	9	„ Contingencies, postages, &c., . . . . .	30	1	8	
„ Medicine, . . . . .	38	11	8	Officers' rations, . . . . .	£145	18	6	
„ Fuel for prisoners, . . . . .	34	4	8	„ Clothing, . . . . .	17	17	11	
„ Straw, . . . . .	8	5	7			163	16	5
„ Stationary, printing, &c., . . . . .	27	6	6					
„ Male clothing, . . . . .	70	17	7			£932	18	0
„ Female clothing, . . . . .	15	9	2	Officers' salaries for 1845, . . . . .	749	9	4½	
„ Bedding and furniture, . . . . .	33	11	2					

## Profit.

## Profit during 1845.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Saving to county by assisting in repairs, carpenter work, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., . . . . .	100	0	0	On Stone-breaking, . . . . .	28	13	4
				„ Bone-breaking, . . . . .	9	10	0
						£138	3 4
Recommittals during past year, . . . . .	6			Number of punishments during past year, . . . . .	70		
Average number confined daily, . . . . .	74½			Greatest number confined at one time, . . . . .	111		
Episcopalians, 16	Presbyterians, 19			Roman Catholics, 36			

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

## Co. Longford Gaol.

## County of Longford Gaol.

I INSPECTED this prison on the 23rd of December, and found it very clean and in good order. Sixteen work-shops have been erected, and will soon be completed; they are to be heated by the hot-water plan, and are large enough for prisoners to work in, and for carrying on the separate system of imprisonment during the day, which was so much to be wished for, as the great evil in most of our gaols is the too great facilities afforded to prisoners of associating together. A new building has also been erected within the present year, consisting of a very extensive carpenter's and cooper's shop, a school-room, and a very spacious room in which there are 13 looms; 7 were in use, and several prisoners were weaving linen cloth, who learned the trade whilst in gaol from the turnkey who is a weaver. These apartments are warmed by the hot-water machinery. The school-room is fitted up in the most complete and appropriate manner. The books, forms, &c. of the Education Board are in use, and the schoolmaster appears to be a very good officer and qualified for the duties.

Manufacture of  
Starch from Potatoes.

A manufactory for making starch from diseased potatoes has lately been established here. I saw the whole process in full operation and some of the finest starch produced; it appears to be of the primest quality and will bring the highest price in the market. The Governor deserves the greatest credit for having introduced this new method of employing prisoners, which is likely to be so remunerative, and to add to the industrial resources of all our prisons, by imitating the example.

## Improvements,

These modern improvements in the building must ultimately lead to a better system of discipline, as hitherto, from the very defective arrangement of the internal parts of the prison, it was totally out of the power of the officers to cause a proper classification of prisoners. Upon the whole, I consider this gaol to be greatly improved since my former inspection; and as the Grand Jury has contributed so liberally to the improvement of their county gaol, I would suggest the propriety of having the poor prisoners furnished with clothes, as it is a very great hardship to allow them to wear their own very indifferent clothing, whilst they are at the same time obliged to work in the gaol.

## Clothing.

The appearance of several of these unfortunate beings was wretched in the extreme, as to the state of their apparel. I consider that it would be highly desirable to have the turnkeys wear a certain uniform. It has a very neat and orderly appearance, and I have no doubt it would have a good effect on the minds of prisoners, and cause greater readiness and submission, on their parts, in obeying the orders of these minor officers. Every well regulated gaol in the country has adopted the custom. At Mullingar the turnkeys are made to buy their own liveries out of their salaries, which I consider moderate enough; indeed, I would recommend that they should be furnished yearly with one suit of uniform each, as a reward held out for faithful and efficient services. Their dresses would not cost much, as they might be made in the prison, tailoring being one of the trades most generally employed in these establishments.

## Outlay.

The outlay attendant upon the buildings, and for purchasing raw material for manufactory, &c., will be given in detail in the Appendix to the Report, as also several other important

matters connected with the administration of this county prison. I examined very minutely the different departments, such as the hospital, kitchen, laundry, and store-rooms, and found all in a very regular state of order and cleanliness. The office department appears to be well conducted; the checks upon the prisoners are complete. I examined the different articles of dietary and found them of a very prime quality; the potatoes are contracted for at 2s. per hundred, which is a very moderate price considering the extent of disease. Diseased potatoes are bought in at 8d. per hundred for making starch. The meal is about 16s. per hundred, which is considered a high price. The milk is the usual price; it was pretty good. Bread is to be substituted for potatoes should the latter prove too scarce or expensive hereafter. The state of the criminal calendar is not higher than usual. The particulars will be given in the schedule appended to the report.

The chaplains attend to their duties; the Roman Catholic Chaplain died lately, the situation has not yet been filled; however, the duties continue to be regularly performed by one of the Roman Catholic Curates.

The following returns afford the necessary statistical information already referred to.

Board of Superintendence.			Board of Superintendence.
Samuel W. Blackall, esq.	Samuel Crawford, esq.	William Lewis, esq.	
Frederick T. Jessop, esq.	Robert Conry, esq.	George Evers, esq.	
Henry Musters, esq.	James Rock, esq.	John Crawford, esq.	
William Ledwith, esq.	Francis B. Edgeworth, esq.	Henry M. Bond, esq.	

Officers and their Salaries.			Officers and Salaries.		
	£	s. d.		£	s.
Wm. Walker, esq., Local Inspector, .	75	0 0	William Cook, Superintendent of		
Rev. Robt. Jas. Card, Pro. Chaplain, .	36	18 6	tread-mill, .	30	0 0
Rev. Thos. Kennedy, Presb. do., .	36	18 6	John Mulligan, Turnkey and Car-		
Rev. ——— R. C. do., .	36	18 6	penter, .	30	0 0
George West, esq., Surgeon, .	—		David Moffett, Watchman, [.	30	0 0
Hugh M'Faddan, Governor, .	200	0 0	Matthew Parks, Turnkey, .	25	0 0
James Chambers, 1st Turnkey, .	35	0 0	Sarah Cane, Matron, .	40	0 0
James Spallon, 2nd do. .	35	0 0	Margt. Crawford, Female Turnkey, .	15	0 0
George Hyde, Apothecary, .	25	0 0	George Cooke, Messenger, .	18	0 0
Henry Robinson, Clerk and School-					
master, . . . . .	30	0 0	Total, . . . . .	£698	15 6

No of Officers' Visits this year.			Officers' Visits.		
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	221		Local Inspector, . . . . .	115	
Presbyterian do., . . . . .	109		Surgeon, . . . . .	148	
Roman Catholic do., . . . . .	178				

State of Employment in the Gaol of Longford on the 23rd of December, 1845.

Description of Classes.	No. of Class.	Males.										Females.					Total.
		Starch Mill.	Weaving.	Winding.	Shoe-making.	Coopering.	White-washing.	Cooking.	Wardsmen.	Unemployed.	Lunatics.	Sick.	Spinning.	Carding.	Wardswomen.	Lunatics.	
Females, . . . . .	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
Ditto, . . . . .	2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	1	—	12
Male criminals, . . . . .	3rd	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Ditto, . . . . .	4th	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ditto, . . . . .	5th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, . . . . .	6th	1	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Ditto, . . . . .	7th	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ditto, . . . . .	8th	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Female hospital, . . . . .	9th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Male hospital, . . . . .	10th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
Pauper debtors, . . . . .	11th	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Master debtors, . . . . .	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	—	19	6	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	2	5	6	5	3	3	68

Classification of Prisoners.			Classification.		
Felons, tried, . . . . .	3		Crown witnesses, . . . . .	—	
Felons, untried, . . . . .	5		Deserters, and sentenced by Courts martial, .	3	
Misdemeanors, tried, . . . . .	23		Lunatics, . . . . .	5	
Misdemeanors, untried, . . . . .	25				
Debtors on gaol allowance, . . . . .	3		Total, . . . . .	68	
Debtors supporting themselves, . . . . .	1				
Average number of prisoners each day, . . . . .			92		
The greatest number at one time, . . . . .			141		
Number of recommitals—Males, . . . . .			46		
Females, . . . . .			25		



## NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Longford Gaol.  
Accommodation.

## Accommodation of the Gaol.

Single cells, . . . . .	63	Solitary cells, temporary, . . . . .	6
Other rooms with beds, . . . . .	3	Male hospital, . . . . .	1
Day-rooms, . . . . .	9	Female do., . . . . .	1
Yards, . . . . .	11	Chapel, . . . . .	1
Wards, . . . . .	12		

## Prison Dresses.

## Prison Dresses—Male.

Jackets, . . . . .	—	Towels, . . . . .	22
Waistcoats, . . . . .	—	Clogs, . . . . .	—
Trowsers, . . . . .	—	Caps, . . . . .	—
Shirts, . . . . .	50		

## Female.

Bed-gowns, . . . . .	40	Aprons, . . . . .	20
Petticoats, . . . . .	40	Caps, . . . . .	40
Shifts, . . . . .	40		

## Bedding.

## Bedding.

Bedsteads of wood, . . . . .	109	Sheets, . . . . .	130
Bed tickens, . . . . .	150	Rugs, . . . . .	130
Blankets, double, . . . . .	200		

## Dietary.

## Dietary.

Eight oz. oatmeal, 1 pint new milk, 4 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint buttermilk, for each poor prisoner, daily.

## Stores.

## Number of Stores, and how occupied.

Male clothing, . . . . .	1	Candles, soap, oil, materials for male work, . . . . .	1
Female clothing, . . . . .	1	Ropes, oakum, &c, . . . . .	—
Straw, . . . . .	1	Lime, . . . . .	1
Meal and potatoes, . . . . .	1	Hospital stores, . . . . .	—
Coals and turf, . . . . .	1		

## Contractors.

## Contractors for Gaol.

Alexander Harris, for meal, per cwt. 12s.	Patrick Newman, for new milk, per gallon, 3½d.
Do.] potatoes per barrel, 16s.	Do. for buttermilk, do. 2½d.

Allowance of fuel weekly—Each fire allowed 2 boxes of turf.

Description of  
Labour.

## Description of Labour—Males.

Weaving	Cart-making	Stone-breaking
Winding	Smith work	Starch grinding
Carpentry	Nail-making	White-washing
Coopering		

## Females.

Sewing	Spinning	Carding	Washing
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## Expenditure.

## Expenditure of the Gaol for one year.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cost of diet from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1845. . . . .	333	19	0	Working materials, . . . . .	—	—	—
Fuel, . . . . .	48	0	0	Repairs of gaol, . . . . .	—	—	—
Soap, candles, and oil for lamps, &c. . . . .	13	12	0	Weaving, . . . . .	42	15	11
Straw, bedding, and furniture, &c. . . . .	23	10	8	Other servants, . . . . .	—	—	—
Medicines, &c. . . . .	25	0	0	Sundries, . . . . .	33	19	11
Stationary and printing, . . . . .	11	5	0	Transmitting prisoners, . . . . .	—	—	—
Male clothing, . . . . .	—	—	—	Total, . . . . .	£534	12	6
Female clothing, . . . . .	10	10	0				

	£	s.	d.
Granted for work-shops, . . . . .	320	0	0
Expended in building work-shops, . . . . .	239	0	0

Balance, . . . . . £81 0 0

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

## County Louth Gaol.

## County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

I VISITED this gaol at 8 o'clock, P.M., and found the prisoners had all retired to rest, and were locked up in their cells, several of which I caused to be opened, and which I examined very closely. In some of the female apartments I found six sleeping; three beds—two were in each; the air was very close and foul. The ventilation might be improved by having air holes made in the doors, which I recommended on a former occasion.

The gaol has undergone no alteration in any way since last inspection.

The accommodation altogether is too limited for a prison in this country, for the daily average number of prisoners.

The general arrangement, size, and construction of the cells, are very objectionable; light, air, and a proper method of heating the prison in winter, which are all so necessary and important in an establishment where so many human beings are confined, are in every respect very defective.

The practice of cooking in the several day-rooms for the classes is also very objectionable,

as leading to unnecessary waste, and causing too many of the prisoners to be engaged in comparatively very trifling or easy occupation.

I found the Governor and matron at their posts; and they appear to me to be very efficient and respectable officers.

August 2nd—I resumed my inspection of the prison at 9 o'clock, A.M. I made a minute examination into all the books, and mode of keeping the gaol accounts, &c., which I found correct.

The Board of Superintendence meet quarterly, and oftener if required; one or two members visit monthly, and report to the Board at their next meeting.

The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Physician appear to attend regularly to their respective duties—their visiting books were regularly signed. There were no complaints made by the prisoners, and the dietary reports were on the whole favorable.

The Governor, assisted by a clerk, (who acts as schoolmaster,) keeps the books and accounts.

There were 219 criminal prisoners committed since the 1st of July up to the 1st of August, and 71 for drunkenness. In the punishment book there appeared to be 27 who had committed prison offences during the above time.

There are 5 turnkeys, who are appointed from time to time as vacancies occur by the Governor. The Grand Jury appoint the matron and schoolmaster. The Sheriff appoints the Governor, as the law very minutely directs—but it is due to this county establishment to state, that the local authorities and Sheriff did on the last occasion of a vacancy of a Governor occurring, leave the selection to the recommendation of the Inspector-General, who accordingly complied, and the result has been most satisfactory, for a better Governor than the present could not be easily procured, as he is an active, zealous, and intelligent officer.

The present schoolmaster has been recently appointed by the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury, at a salary of £30 a year. I examined him, and he appears very well qualified for the situation.

The hospital department was very clean and regular—there were only two male patients (one a lunatic) in the ward, who was a most miserable and wretched looking being. I recommended to have his case put forward in the most urgent manner, for speedy admission into the District Asylum. The general health of the prison has been remarkably good for the last year.

The salaries of the Local Inspector and Apothecary have been reduced, the former to £50, the latter to £15 per annum.

The female prison is very confined; the sleeping apartments, as before alluded to, are very bad; there are four beds in some, and when crowded it is quite intolerable to go into one of these rooms, particularly at night. I ordered chimneys and flues to be opened in each, and air holes in the doors. The sewerage of the gaol is very bad, and the smell at times quite offensive; the privies and sewers are also ill constructed, and form a perfect nuisance, which must be injurious to the health of the inmates.

The debtors' apartments are situated in the story over the female prison facing the public street. A prisoner was speaking to a person in the street through one of the windows when I was going to the gaol on the evening previous. The situation of the gaol, altogether, is very objectionable; there is great insecurity, from its being connected so closely with other buildings, and having no wall of separation from one of the principal streets in the town.

The chapel is not properly divided into compartments for the different classes. There are 31 cells, measuring 9 feet by 6 and 9 feet high. The bed and bedding were good. The place is kept very clean.

The tread-mill is worked by the hard labour class, and by its means water is pumped for the use of the prison.

The employment of the male classes consist principally in shoe-making and matting, and at times in carpentry and tailoring, &c. The females in knitting, sewing, and spinning.

There were on the day of my inspection the following number of prisoners, and who were thus classified:—

Classes.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Total.
Convicted.	For Transportation, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
	For offences at Assizes, . . . . .	5	4	1	10
	For offences at Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	11	5	2	18
	For Fines, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
	By the Magistrates, . . . . .	3	2	—	5
For Trial,	{ At Assizes, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
	{ At Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	2	3	—	5
To give Security to keep the Peace, . . . . .		—	—	—	—
For further Examination, . . . . .		1	—	—	1
Debtors,	{ On Rations, one Insane, . . . . .	6	1	—	7
	{ Not on Rations, . . . . .	3	—	—	3
Soldiers by Court Martial, . . . . .		—	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .		—	—	—	—
Insane, . . . . .		1	—	—	1
Total in Custody, . . . . .		32	15	3	50

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Louth Gaol.

Prisoners.

Officers.

Schoolmaster.

Hospital.

Salaries.

Female Prison.

Debtors' Apartments.

Chapel, &c.

Tread-mill.

Employment.

State of Gaol.

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
**County Louth Gaol.**  
**Alterations.**

Having previously alluded to a few of the structural defects in this prison, I shall conclude by giving a summary of such alterations as I consider would be required, in order to render it capable of affording better accommodation, and of enabling the officers to effect an improved system of penal discipline. However, it is my opinion that the present gaol is totally unfit for carrying into effect the modern system of discipline, and that ultimately the county will find it necessary to erect a new building on another site, particularly when the principles of separate imprisonment and its beneficial results are properly understood; the county of Antrim has set an example in this respect, which it is to be hoped will be followed by the neighbouring counties. The following are the alterations which are required for the present:—

1. General Cooking Kitchen.
2. A Laundry.
3. Heating Cells for solitary confinement.
4. Divisions in the Chapel for each class.
5. Sheds for stone-breaking.

There are four solitary cells on the ground floor which could be fitted up for separately confining prisoners, when they might be employed at trades, &c.; also, if a general kitchen was built, those day rooms which are used at present as kitchens for the several classes could be made available for the separate system of imprisonment; besides, by dividing these apartments, additional accommodation would be afforded in all instances when the number of prisoners exceed the number of cells, which is often the case.

In the Appendix will be given the amount of the annual expenditure, with other statistical reports of the past year; and in conclusion, the members forming the Board of Superintendence, with the officers and turnkeys, &c., and amount of salaries, are herewith annexed.

**Board of Superintendence.**

Right Hon. Earl of Roden.  
 Lord Viscount Jocelyn.  
 Sir A. E. Bellingham, Bart.  
 Thomas Fortescue, esq.

**Board of Superintendence.**

Montesquieu Bellaw, esq.  
 John James Bigger, esq.  
 Lewis Upton, esq.  
 Graham Johnston, esq.

James Tipping, esq.  
 John Townley, esq.  
 William Kilpatrick, esq.  
 Thomas Coleman, esq.

**Officers and Salaries.**

**Officers and Salaries.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local-Inspector,	50	0	0	Mrs. Mangin, Matron, -	-	-	30 0 0
Do. Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	John M'Kenda, 1st Turnkey, -	-	-	40 0 0
Rev. J. Beatty, Pro. Dissenting do.	36	18	6	Thomas Woods, 2nd do. -	-	-	30 0 0
Rev. J. Coyne, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6	Robert Harrett, 3rd do. -	-	-	30 0 0
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,	-	-	-	Joseph Cotter, 4th do. -	-	-	30 0 0
Mr. Samuel Parks, Apothecary,	15	0	0	Walter Orilley, 5th do. -	-	-	30 0 0
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6	Henry Sloan, Schoolmaster, -	-	-	30 0 0

FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.

**Town of Drogheda Gaol.**

**County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.**

THE Governor and Local Inspector accompanied me on my inspection of this gaol, and I regret to state that it has been allowed to remain in the same neglected state in which it was on the former occasion of my inspection, and in many respects it appeared to be in worse condition. The doors and locks were out of repair, the yards in bad order, the sewerage and ventilation indifferent; the furniture was of the worst description, bed-ticking and bedding were worn out, and the straw was old and filthy.

**State of Gaol.**

There were 13 male criminal prisoners confined, viz. :—

Untried felony,	1
Tried ditto,	6
Tried misdemeanants,	2
Deserters,	2
Total,	13

**Prison Discipline.**

In the Marshalsea there were 1 master debtor, and 3 poor debtors.

The system of prison discipline is not attended to, frequent intercourse between the different classes of prisoners being allowed to take place. There were two or three employed at breaking stones, which appears to be the only occupation for them, with the exception of cleaning, white-washing, and sweeping the prison.

In the female division, I found that there were 5 under imprisonment; they were allowed to associate together. The most wretched and abandoned women are mixed up indiscriminately with characters who might, with a good system of moral training and discipline, be ultimately reclaimed, and sent back into society good and useful members of it; but under existing circumstances, it is quite fruitless to expect any amelioration in their condition.

**Drunkards.**

I had to remark very strongly against a practice which was pursued in this gaol, and which I considered to be very cruel. Drunkards were frequently committed for 48 hours, and only allowed 4 lbs. of potatoes. I found one male prisoner committed for drunkenness, sitting on a heap of foul straw in a dark and ill-ventilated cell; he had been confined since the previous night, and at half past one o'clock, P.M., the period of my visit, he had no food supplied to him, although he complained of being very hungry, and he appeared to be a

person not able to pay for his diet. I waited upon the Mayor, who kindly promised to attend to the matter, and see that some better regulations should in future be adopted.

Most of these unfortunate prisoners were wretchedly off as to clothing; some were in almost a state of nakedness, and whatever clothes they had on their committal to prison, were worn out. This is another great defect in the system of imprisonment, where clothing is not allowed by the prison authorities, although the law sanctions it. I would, therefore, most strongly urge upon the attention of the Board of Superintendence the propriety of their ordering prison dresses in future, and of their striking out some judicious mode of profitable employment for the prisoners. Surely, in so large and important a town as Drogheda, there are many sources of occupation which might be provided for the inmates of the gaol, which, under a well regulated system, would render immense advantages to the institution, both in respect to economy, as also in a moral point of view.

It would appear that the funds for the support of the gaol are still deficient, and that owing to this, nothing can be done to improve the internal structure and accommodation of the building, or that would enable the local authorities to carry on with any degree of efficiency the proper discipline of the gaol.

We have so repeatedly remarked upon all these points in former reports, it really is most distressing to be obliged to recur again to them; but it is an imperative duty imposed upon a public officer, who is entrusted with so important an office, to state fairly and openly every circumstance which he considers deserving of public attention, with the view of having existing abuses corrected, and good order, regularity, and a sound system of discipline established in all the gaols of this country.

An account of the expenditure, with other statistical information, will be given in the Appendix.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Superintendence; and I have appended a list of the present Officers, Governor, Turnkeys, &c., with the amount of the salaries they receive, &c.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Town of Drogheda  
Gaol.

Clothing.

Funds.

Board of Superin-  
tendence.

## Board of Superintendence.

William Campbell, Mayor.  
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.  
H. B. Fairtlough, esq., J.P.  
H. B. Coddington, esq., J.P.  
Patrick Ternan, esq.

John Magee, esq.  
Patrick Boylan, esq.  
Patrick Beahan, esq.  
John Morton, esq.

## Officers, with their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. H. B. Cavanagh, Local Inspector,	10	0	0	William Totten, 1st Turnkey, .	20	0	0
Ditto, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0	William Lawres, 2nd Turnkey, .	20	0	0
Rev. Geo. Needham, Pro. do.	30	0	0	Margaret M'Donnell, Matron, .	6	0	0
Patrick M'Kenna, Governor, .	80	0	0				

Officers and Salaries.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General*.

## County of Mayo Gaol, Castlebar.

County Mayo Gaol.

My inspection of this prison took place on the morning of the 26th December, it was at half-past 8 o'clock, A. M.; I found the Governor and officers all engaged at their respective duties, and the entire gaol was in the most perfect state of order and cleanliness. The prisoners were principally engaged in cleaning out the different day-rooms, corridors, and cells. The only objection I could have to all this, was, that it appeared to me there were too many engaged in this occupation, and that it would be much better to select some other mode of employment for the majority, as I consider the two wards-men with the turnkey of each class would be quite equal for the business; besides, it is no kind of punishment whatsoever to have the inmates of a prison so engaged, on the contrary, it affords a degree of indulgence, which is objectionable, and offers too great facilities for holding conversations with each other, which should not be allowed to take place in penal establishments.

Employment.

By these observations I do not mean to cast any blame on the Governor and officers, as I perceive the system of employing prisoners (except in a very limited way) at industrial occupations, such as trades, &c., is not encouraged by the prison authorities. It will appear, by referring to returns furnished to me, of accounts of works performed by prisoners, that the last sum voted by the Grand Jury for carrying on works in the gaol was £50, advanced about seven years since, and I cannot take upon me to state that the report presents a satisfactory result.

I proceeded to several parts of the interior of the prison whilst breakfast was preparing, and examined the lunatic classes in their respective wards; they were as comfortable as the extent of the accommodation, and those appliances which are so very imperfectly provided for in all our gaols, would permit; in the female lunatic class, I found that an experienced assistant was absolutely necessary, as the matron could not devote sufficient time to attend to these poor creatures. The practice of allowing prisoners to take care of them is fraught with many evils, and ought to be prohibited. I found the same bad system pursued with the male classes, and therefore I would recommend a competent care-taker to be specially appointed to perform the duty. The classes are unfortunately numerous enough in this prison, as to require two such minor situations to be filled up, in addition to the usual number of turnkeys.

Lunatics.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Mayo Gaol.  
Dietary.

The breakfast hour in winter is at 10 o'clock, there was some delay occasioned by the contractor not sending the milk in time on the morning of my inspection. I think there should be the greatest regularity adopted with respect to the exact time for serving meals, and I am also of opinion that an earlier hour for breakfast should be chosen. The stirabout and milk were good, and I find that there were no particular complaints made as to the general quality of provisions; the chaplain's reports were favourable. \* I recommenced my inspection at 12 o'clock, and examined every cell, bed, and bedding, stores, &c., and found all in good order. I saw dinner preparing, and served up in the day-rooms to the several classes, who all dine together at one table. No plates are allowed, which, I think, is not right; prisoners should be made to attend to cleanly habits at their meals, nothing appears so filthy and irregular as that of allowing potatoes to be thrown out on tables and the peels heaped up in parcels. I was surprised to find that the practice of eating the meals in cells was not adopted in this prison; the objection which was made to it was, that it would be attended with inconvenience and create dirt in the cells, &c.; but seeing the good which has resulted from the adoption of the measure in other well regulated prisons, I am induced to press the consideration of the question upon the Board again, with the hope that they will establish the custom, and that nice trays should be provided for the purpose, with a plate and a little stand for salt, &c., and small square tables should be furnished to each, all which would add to the regularity and comfort of the apartment.

I was very fortunate in meeting some of the most active and influential members of the Board of Superintendence, who attended at a short notice, amongst whom were the Right Honourable Lord Lucan, Messrs. H. Brown, Ormsby, Burke, and Larminie, together with Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the Local Inspector, and Doctor Dillon.

Having conferred together on various subjects connected with the general management and discipline of the gaol, it was most satisfactory to find the readiness with which the Board agreed to carry into effect such alterations as were (upon mature consideration) deemed necessary, and I look forward with confidence, that the suggestions which I ventured to offer on the occasion will meet with due attention, and be adopted if found practicable and more conducive to the general welfare of this county establishment.

State of Gaol.

The following return shows the number and classification of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Summary of Prison.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			M.	F.	
For trial at assizes, . . . . .	9	—	—	—	9
„ quarter sessions, . . . . .	3	15	—	2	20
For examination, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
For transmission, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
For transportation, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
For hard labour, . . . . .	44	8	2	—	54
Without hard labour, . . . . .	11	3	—	—	14
Illicit distillation, . . . . .	6	2	—	—	8
Total crime, . . . . .	73	29	2	3	107
Military prisoners, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	6
Insane, . . . . .	11	11	—	—	22
Master debtors, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
Pauper debtors, . . . . .	4	1	—	—	5
Grand Total, . . . . .	95	42	2	3	142

The number of criminal prisoners of this county amounts to 107, not including the military prisoners, debtors, or the insane classes, which latter have been unfortunately on the increase the last year. Debtors class have diminished, and I am happy to state, that I find this to be the case in many of the prisons, which is a most gratifying circumstance to be able to record; the law which makes it imperative (on proper notice being served) on the creditor to pay 2s. 6d. per week to poor debtors, whose debts are under £10 each, has proved to be of great advantage, and has been the means of relieving many an unfortunate and destitute being who was kept immured in a prison at the expense of the county for months, nay years, for a trifling sum, often not exceeding £1 or £2.

Employment.

I have alluded before to the important subject of employment, and have only now to impress strongly on the Board's attention the matter again, with the view that they will devise some well directed means of providing more varied and useful occupation than that of having so many prisoners merely employed in cleansing the prison. I am aware that there has been a saving to the county to some extent effected by employing prisoners in whitewashing, painting, and in labouring work, viz., in laying down and improving the ground surrounding the gaol, which has been enclosed and ornamented with plantations, &c.

School.

I examined the school department, and found the system in this respect improved since my last inspection.

Office Department.

The office department appears also to be well conducted, the Governor keeps a journal, and the journals and visiting books of the Chaplains, Local Inspector, and Physician were all regularly kept, and their visits and respective duties strictly recorded.

The gaol appears to be economically conducted, and the accounts kept regularly.

The hospital is very well conducted, the only drawback to its arrangements is, that the male lunatics are obliged to be removed over to it during the day, which interferes greatly with that order and cleanliness which should exist in an hospital. The health of the prisoners, as reported by Dr. Dillon, was remarkably good during the last year.

I have, in conclusion, only to state that prison dress ought to be more generally supplied, and that the lunatic classes should be furnished with comfortable warm clothing for winter, and get a better description of food than that which is allowed to the healthy criminal classes; and I am happy to say, that the Board took this humane view of the question on my suggesting it, and they passed a resolution to the effect accordingly.

I herewith annex the general returns, which embrace many points of statistics connected with the prison which are necessary to be made public, and also an abstract showing the amount of work performed, &c.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Mayo Gaol.  
Hospital.

Dresses.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan.	Henry William Knox, esq.
Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, bart.	George Ormsby, esq.
Thomas V. Clendening, esq.	Peter Bourke, esq.
George Clendening, esq.	Henry J. H. Browne, esq.
Courtney Kenny, esq.	John C. Larminie, esq.
George V. Jackson, esq.	Edward Deane, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

County Officers.

Henry William Knox, esq., High Sheriff.	Thomas Gildea, esq., Clerk of the Peace.
Peter Bourke, esq., Sub-Sheriff.	Alexander C. Lambert, esq., Treasurer.
George Clendening, esq., Sec. to Grand Jury.	William Husband, esq., Collector of Excise.
John Wm. Browne, esq., Clerk of the Crown.	

County Officers.

Officers, with their Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Hamilton, Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Richard Elwood, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. Henry Paisley, Pro. Chaplain,	37	10	0	William Ready, do.	30	0	0
Rev. Richard Gibbons, R. C. ditto.	37	10	0	Nicholas Hefferan, do.	30	0	0
Rev. John Hamilton, Dissenting ditto,	27	13	10	John Lynch, do.	30	0	0
Thomas Dillon, Physician & Surgeon,	-	-	-	Robert Matthews, do.	30	0	0
Arthur T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0	Patt Hughes, do.	30	0	0
Thomas Galloghy, Governor,	305	0	0	Mrs. Kendillan, Matron,	40	0	0
Grier Hughes, Clerk,	40	0	0	Mrs. Hughes, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Richard Dunbar, Gate Turnkey,	40	0	0	Mrs. Cunliff, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Thomas Herraughty, Cook-house,	40	0	0	Hospital Porter,	10	0	0
Francis Carson, Turnkey,	30	0	0				
Patt M'Enroe, do.	30	0	0				
					£933	13	10

Accommodation of Gaol.

Accommodation.

Chapel,	1	Single sleeping cells for females,	30
Infirmary for male and female,	2	Other rooms with beds for males,	14
Baths,	11	Other rooms with beds for females,	6
Privies,	18	Single blankets,	429
Yards,	13	Rugs,	196
Day-rooms,	11	Bedsteads,	217
Public kitchen,	2	Bedticks,	217
Water closets,	3	Rooms for debtors, males,	10
Fireplaces,	66	Rooms in Governor's house,	9
Lamps,	6	Rooms in Matron's house,	7
Solitary cells,	6	Rooms in hospital,	8
Single sleeping cells, males,	98		

Return of Articles of Bed and Bedding, and Male Clothing in Store, with Cost of Prisoners' Clothing, for the Year ending 31st December, 1845.

Return of Articles.

Single blankets,	5	Vests,	112
Bedticks,	25	Trowsers,	36
Rugs,	25	Shirts,	24
Jackets,	99	Caps,	31
Cost of male clothing,	£42 14 8½	14s. per suit, including tailoring.	
Cost of female clothing,	15 18 10	8s. 10d. per ditto.	

£58 13 6½

Employment.

Employment.

Stone-breaking for use of prison,	1,936	Making bedticks,	6
Painting,	46	Riddling lime for whitewashing,	13
Attending masons at sewers,	40	Working, &c. in and round the garden,	773
Mat-making for prison,	30	Labouring and adjusting ground outside prison,	1,346
Whitewashing, &c.,	461	Cooking,	1,454
Cleaning windows,	172		
„ sewers,	276	Total, at 8d. per day,	6,633
Mending blankets,	55		
„ clothes,	2		
„ bedticks,	23		£221 2 0

The above works were done in the prison and no charge whatever to the county.

1½ Pile of stones broken in the prison, for use of prison, and cost 30s. per pile, £2 5 0

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Mayo Gaol.  
Employment.

### Employment for Male Prisoners.

Shoe-making, stone-breaking, weaving, painting, whitewashing, labouring, tread-mill, schooling, and cleansing the prison.

### Employment for Female Prisoners.

Sewing, knitting, washing blankets, rugs, bedticks, schooling, and cleansing the prison.

Hard labour.—Tread-wheel.

Return of Produce.

Return of Produce of work, manufactured by Prisoners, for the Year ending 31st December, 1845.—Shoe-making.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount paid for leather, . . . . .	10	3	9	By amount due, . . . . .	7	17	8
To amount paid a prisoner on discharge, 0 6 0	0	6	0	„ Stock on hands, viz.—			
				4 pair of men's shoes, at 6s. 6d. . . . .	1	6	0
				1 pair of women's shoes, at 4s. 6d. . . . .	0	4	6
				2 small pair for boys, at 3s. 6d. . . . .	0	7	0
				1 pair Spanish leather, 3s. 6d. . . . .	0	8	6
				Value of leather unwrought, . . . . .	3	12	0
					13	10	8
				„ Deduct stock of 1844, . . . . .	3	9	6
	£10	9	9		£10	1	2

### Weaving.

To amount paid for yarn, ashes, &c., . . . . .	0	15	3	By value of web in loom (not finished), . . . . .	0	15	3
					£10	16	5
				Loss, . . . . .	0	8	7
	£11	5	0		£11	5	0
Amount received for support of excise prisoners, . . . . .	£128	3	10½				
Ditto ditto military do. . . . .	45	1	0				
No sums allowed to prisoners on their discharge. . . . .							

Prison Works.

An Account of £50 granted by the Board of Superintendence in the Year 1838, for carrying on Works in the Prison.

1839.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1839.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
April 3, To amount of presentment, . . . . .	50	0	0		April 3, By Cash for interest, stamps, &c. . . . .	0	19	8	
To balance paid by Rev. Jas. Hamilton, . . . . .	0	17	0½		„ 5, for leather to Henry Murtagh, . . . . .	6	10	0	
					„ 8, for sundries to David Heally, . . . . .	3	17	6	
					„ „ for hoop iron, &c. to T. Brennan . . . . .	2	4	5	
					„ 9, for repairs to tools, to William Atkison, cutler, . . . . .	0	1	6	
					„ 12, for leather to John Quail, . . . . .	0	19	2½	
					„ 13, for sundries, to M. Gibbons, . . . . .	12	16	3½	
					„ 17, for tools, bucket handles, to B. Ferrins, . . . . .	1	18	2	
					May 6, for sundries to R. Blakney, . . . . .	9	10	3½	
					„ „ for timber to H. Brown, esq., . . . . .	12	0	0	
	£50	17	0½			£50	17	0½	

Dietary.

### Dietary.

Breakfast.—Eight ounces of oatmeal, and one pint sweet milk.  
Dinner.—Four pounds of (washed) potatoes, and one pint of buttermilk.  
Cost of prison diet per day, 2s. 4½d.  
Number of prisoners fed within the year to 25th December, 60,011.  
Officers on prison allowance, 15.

Contractors.

### Contractors.

William M'Adam, sweet milk, at 1½d. per quart.	William Hynes, brooms, at 2s. 8d. per cwt.
„ buttermilk, at ¾d. do.	John Dudgeon, potatoes, at 2½d. per stone.
William Hynes, oatmeal, at 10s. 3d. per cwt.	„ Yellow soap, at 2s. 7d. per stone.
„ lbs. of bread, at 1½d. per lb.	„ Candles, at 5d. per lb.
„ Salt, at 1½d. per stone.	„ Lime, at 8d. per barrel.
„ English coal, at 18s. per ton.	Michael Heally, turf, at 4½d. per box.
„ White soap, at 3s. 9½d. per stone.	Timothy Brabazon, sweeping brushes, 2s. 4d. each.
„ Straw (oaten), at 1s. 4d. per cwt.	„ Whitewash do. at 1s. 11d. each.

Recommittals.

### Recommittals.

Males, . . . . .	26		Females, . . . . .	30
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County Bridewells.

### Bridewells of the County.

I inspected the following bridewells, viz., Ballinrobe, Westport, and Ballina.  
I found these minor prisons all in good order, and kept very clean; the Westport bridewell is defective in not having a wall or railing made to protect the cell windows from the

public street. The Ballina bridewell is not yet completed, although the keeper has got possession of it since August last; there has been 54 criminals since that period, principally consisting of drunkards, which class appear to be more numerous in this quarter and other parts of Mayo, than in some of the counties I visited. Furniture has not yet been supplied, the yards are not finished, there is no pump, and there are leakages in several parts of the roof. The plan of the building and arrangement of the cells are badly constructed, the male and female divisions are not properly separated, there is one corridore in common to both, which should be divided, and instead of the bridewell door being placed at the end of the building, it should be made in the centre facing the street wall, by which one cell would be given up for the purpose, leaving six, three for each class, which I think would be quite sufficient to meet the exigencies of the district; this alteration would make a perfect separation of the bridewell for the two classes, as partition walls with corresponding doors might be erected in the corridors. The keeper's room appears very limited as to size, and there should be a store-room provided for the keeper, also. Upon the whole, I would suggest the propriety of having these alterations take place, in order to make the prison more suitable and convenient for the objects which were intended.

I would also recommend that the bridewells of this very extensive county should be placed strictly under the superintendence of the very efficient Board who conduct the management of the gaol; that quarterly inspections be made by either the Local Inspector or Governor, as is customary in several other counties; and that visiting books and regular journals should be kept by the keepers of each bridewell, where the local authorities, Magistrates, &c., may have an opportunity of making any observations, and signing their names,

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Mayo Gaol.

*County of Meath Gaol, Trim.*

County Meath Gaol.

I FOUND this prison on my inspection in the nicest order; every part of it was kept very clean and regular. The Governor appears to keep up the discipline very strictly, considering the inconvenient arrangement of the interior of this building, which is not at all calculated for carrying into effect the separate system of prison discipline, according to the modern improved principles. There were only 43 prisoners in the gaol on the 31st of December last, and the number in prison before the last quarter sessions amounted to 38, since which there has been a diminution; and on the 19th of January there were only 35 in the prison, of whom 11 were lunatics, and 2 pauper debtors, consequently leaving but 22 criminal prisoners in this very extensive gaol, in one of the most populous counties in this country. The debtor classes are also lessening in this prison, as in most of the others that I have lately inspected.

The following return shows the state of the prison on the day of inspection:—

State of Gaol.

Class.	Number Confined.	Cells.		Rooms.
		Single.	Double.	
Master debtors, . . . .	—	—	—	7
Work-shops, . . . .	—	—	—	6
Tried misdemeanants, . . . .	3	10	2	—
Tried felons, . . . .	10	10	2	—
Untried misdemeanants, . . . .	—	10	2	—
Untried felons, . . . .	1	10	2	—
Pauper debtors, . . . .	2	10	2	—
Insane, and in care, . . . .	8	10	2	—
Tried females, . . . .	7	10	2	1
Untried do., . . . .	—	10	2	2
Hospital, . . . .	4	—	—	6
Solitary cells, . . . .	—	4	—	—
Officers' quarters, . . . .	—	—	—	5
Gate porter, . . . .	—	3	—	2
Clerk and store-keeper, . . . .	—	3	—	2
Total, . . . .	35	90	16	31

Total committals from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1845, 352

Average number confined each day, . . . . . 61

Greatest number confined at one time, . . . . . 87

Recommittals, . . . . . 20

Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells, . . . . . 112

Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing where more than 1 sleeps in a cell, 154

Major Palmer's remarks, respecting the want of proper structural arrangements for carrying into effect individual improvement, are so strong and convincing, that it is to be hoped the Grand Jury will take the subject into consideration. The gaol is capable of undergoing alterations which would, at a very moderate expense, render it available for the above objects; and I have no doubt but the Board of Superintendence, who are a very active and efficient body, would, if funds were voted for the purpose, cheerfully undertake the onerous duties which the system of separate imprisonment would necessarily entail upon them.



**NORTH DISTRICT.** I look upon the Governor, matron, and minor officers of this gaol to be most efficient in their respective departments; and I have always found the extern officers, viz. the Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Surgeon, most attentive to their duties. I have derived considerable information from those officers, who make it their business to accompany the Inspectors-General on their inspections.

**County Meath Gaol, Trim.**

**Lunatics.** The suggestions which I felt it my duty to offer will be found in the Board's minute-book, and which I most respectfully submit for their consideration; and I hope they will not omit providing an assistant female attendant for the poor lunatic patients, whom I found under the immediate care of a stupid ignorant female prisoner, who was not calculated for so important a duty. The officers were not to blame for this, as there were only four sane confined, and they did not appear to be calculated for the duty.

The male lunatics appeared to be more tranquil, and easily managed; they were warmly and comfortably clothed; but the general prison clothes were all greatly worn, and scarcely fit for use. The Governor stated that new clothes were soon to be supplied, and indeed it was not before it was necessary.

I examined the beds and bedding; the tickens were much worn, but the blankets and rugs were excellent.

**Office Department.** The office department is very well conducted; the books, pass-books, and general accounts, were all regularly kept and entered; but there is a defect in the provision books, which I pointed out, and hope that the Board will adopt, in future, the form prescribed by the Act of Parliament, as being more simple, and easily checked, &c.

**Hospital.** The hospital was very clean and in good order. I subjoin the Surgeon's annual Report, which shows the very great pains he takes in fulfilling his duties, &c.; and I also feel it due to Dr. Clifford to introduce into this Report, although it does not come strictly within the line of my duty as Inspector-General of Prisons, to state, that having visited the fever hospital, which is situated in the immediate locality of the gaol, I never was so pleased with any institution as on witnessing the neatness and perfect state of cleanliness, order, and regularity, which the wards, and every other apartment in the establishment presented. The ventilation was so complete, that not the least noxious or offensive smell existed; upon the whole, it was a well-arranged and admirably managed institution. The Apothecary showed me the different books which were kept; the dietary book was plain and quite simple in the mode of making daily entries—no error could be committed in the issuing of the necessary quantities.

State of Gaol.

Patients admitted into Trim Gaol Hospital, during 1845.

Disease.	No.	Discharged.	Died.
Fever, . . . . .	18	17	1
Consumption, . . . . .	1	—	1
Hemoptoe, . . . . .	2	2	—
Syphilis, . . . . .	4	3	—
Herpes, . . . . .	4	4	—
Wound, by tread-mill, . . . . .	1	1	—
Itch, . . . . .	38	38	—
Pneumonia, . . . . .	3	3	—
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	1	1	—
General debility, . . . . .	3	—	3
Asthma, . . . . .	1	1	—
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	1	—
Anasarca, . . . . .	1	1	—
Pregnant female, . . . . .	1	—	—
Paralysis, . . . . .	1	1	—
Phrenitis, . . . . .	1	1	—
Hydrocele, . . . . .	1	—	—
Rheumatic, . . . . .	1	—	—
Remaining in Hospital, . . . . .	—	4	—
Total, . . . . .	83	78	5*

	Males.	Females.
<b>Lunatics.</b>		
Lunatics remaining on the 31st December, 1844, . . . . .	7	7
Committed in 1845, . . . . .	4	5
Total, . . . . .	11	12
Died, . . . . .	1	3
Discharged, cured, . . . . .	10	9
	2	4
Sent to asylum, . . . . .	8	5
	1	1
Remaining 31st December, 1845, . . . . .	7	4

\* Four of the deaths were lunatics, and are also returned in the statement of them.

Number of prescriptions compounded during the year, including prisoners with chronic complaints not in the annexed list, . . . . . 580

For hospital patients, . . . . .	83
„ Patients not in hospital, . . . . .	119
„ Lunatics, do. do., . . . . .	19
Total, . . . . .	221

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Meath Gaol,  
Trim.  
Prescriptions.

I have been furnished with some useful statistical information, respecting the state of fever in this district, which I shall make use of hereafter. I have thus departed from the usual course, in alluding to this very important institution, in order to have my opinion of its practical utility and value known to the leading gentlemen of this county, before whom this Report must officially appear; and I therefore thought it not amiss to make the digression, which I hope I shall be pardoned for.

A Return of the Names of Insane Prisoners confined in the Gaol of Trim, 19th January, 1846. Return of Lunatics.

Names.	Idiota.	Epilepsy.	Mania.	
			Curable.	Incurable.
John Blake, . . . . .	-	-	1	-
Thomas Owens, . . . . .	-	-	-	1
John Moore, . . . . .	-	-	-	1
Lawrence Roe, . . . . .	1	-	-	-
Christopher Wall, . . . . .	1	-	-	-
Thomas M'Connell, . . . . .	-	-	1	-
John Barden, . . . . .	-	-	1	-
Mary Keegan, . . . . .	-	-	1	-
Margaret Bird, . . . . .	-	-	-	1
Mary Kennedy, . . . . .	-	1	-	-
Catherine Gaughran, . . . . .	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	2	1	4	4

To return to the county prison.—I have only in conclusion to state, that having found every department of it under proper management, I trust and hope that, in order to render it more efficient, the suggestions which I before alluded to, will be carried into operation, which I have no doubt would ultimately place the institution amongst the very best, for strict discipline, &c.

I herewith annex the following returns, which include every topic connected with the prison statistics for the past year.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Dunsany.	Robert Fowler, esq.
Earl Fingal.	Robert G. Bamford, esq.
Rev. Richard Butler.	John Young, esq.
John Thompson, esq.	George Despard, esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	Lambert Disney, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Hamilton, Local Inspector,	60	0	0	John English, 4th Turnkey . . . . .	32	10	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, Pro. Chaplain, . . . . .	50	0	0	John Rice, 5th do., . . . . .	25	0	0
Rev. John O'Connell, R.C. do., . . . . .	50	0	0	Edward Kellett, 1st Watchman, . . . . .	24	0	0
William Smart, Governor, . . . . .	276	18	6	Richard Tyrrell, 2nd do., . . . . .	24	0	0
Henry Clifford, M.D., Surgeon, . . . . .	74	0	0	George Mooney, Schoolmaster, . . . . .	25	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Apothecary, . . . . .	66	18	6	George Mooney, Assistant Clerk to Board, . . . . .	10	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, Clerk and Storekeeper, . . . . .	60	0	0	Julia Hopwood, Matron, . . . . .	40	0	0
William Mooney, Gate Porter, . . . . .	40	0	0	Mary Bentley, Hospital Nurse, . . . . .	12	0	0
David Greenwood, 1st Turnkey, . . . . .	40	0	0	Total, . . . . .	£977	17	0
James M'Clean, 2nd do., . . . . .	35	0	0				
William M'Caul, 3rd do., . . . . .	32	10	0				

Officers and Salaries.

Number of Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, . . . . .	212	Surgeon, . . . . .	169
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	212	Apothecary, . . . . .	184
Roman Catholic do., . . . . .	214		

Officers' Visits.

Accommodation of Gaol.

Day-rooms, . . . . .	8	Yards, . . . . .	8
Single sleeping cells, . . . . .	80	Privies, . . . . .	8
Double sleeping cells, . . . . .	16		

Accommodation of Gaol.

Bedding.

Beds in Hospital, . . . . .	16	Sheets, . . . . .	24
Baths, . . . . .	1	Bolsters, . . . . .	13
Rugs, . . . . .	127	Bedticks, . . . . .	127
Whole blankets, . . . . .	127	Beds, wood and iron, . . . . .	106
Half do., . . . . .	100		

Bedding.

NORTH DISTRICT. <i>County Meath Gaol, Trim.</i>	Employment of Prisoners—Male.			
	Tailoring Shoemaking	Weaving Winding	Carpentering Smith work	Stone-breaking
Employment.	Female.			
	Carding	Spinning woollen yarn	Sewing	Knitting
Dietary.	Dietary.			
	Bread, 1 lb. for dinner, when potatoes are not issued; Outmeal, 8 oz. for breakfast; Potatoes, 4 lbs. for dinner; buttermilk, 1 quart per day for each prisoner.			
	Fuel—about one-sixth of a guage of turf, or 2 stones of coal, to each fire, per day.			
Contractors.	Contractors.			
	Thomas Kennedy, new milk, per quart, 1½d.   Thomas Kennedy, buttermilk, per quart, 0½d.			
Industry.	Trim Gaol Industry Account for the year 1845.			
				£ s. d.
	Amount of cost of work for male prisoners,	.	.	27 12 3
	„ paid to them, being one-third of earnings,	.	.	8 5 1
	„ of cost of work for females,	.	.	9 14 8½
	„ paid to them, being one-third of earnings,	.	.	1 6 8½
				£46 18 9
Return of Work.	RETURN OF WORK.			
	Return of work for male prisoners,	.	.	62 5 0
	Do. do. female,	.	.	19 17 11
				£82 2 2
	Deduct	.	.	46 18 9
				£35 4 2

County Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF TRIM GAOL.

Trim Gaol, 20th January, 1846.

Kells.

SIR,—Agreeable to your request, I visited *Kells* bridewell this day, and found it in a very dirty state. It consists of 2 yards, 2 day-rooms, and 16 cells; 1 yard, 1 day-room, and 8 cells for male prisoners, the others for female prisoners. There are 8 pairs of good blankets, and the remainder not fit for use. There are no under blankets for any one of the cells, as the bridewell rules say three single blankets, and nothing about a rug; in place of three blankets, they have a double blanket and rug. According to Act of Parliament, we have a double blanket, a single blanket, and a rug. I think the same should in the Bridewells.

The whole place wants painting and white-washing very badly; the only thing I saw regular was the book.

I also send you the number of drunkards that were committed to *Kells* bridewell in the years 1844 and 1845:—

In the year 1844, there were . . . . . 51

In the year 1845, there were . . . . . 58

I think it right to state that the bridewell keeper is under suspension until the Assizes, and turnkey M'Call is taking care of it until then. I desired M'Caul to call on the Archdeacon of Meath, who is Local Inspector, and to report to him the state of bedding; also to get him to have the place lime-washed and cleaned.

Navan.

I also visited *Navan* bridewell, and found it clean and regular, as I always have found it. I consider Mr. Gerarty, the bridewell keeper, to be a very proper officer. It also consists of the same number of cells and rooms as *Kells* bridewell. There are 12 pair of double blankets, and 12 rugs, but no under blanket; same number as *Kells*, 4 cells in the bridewell, 2 in male prison, and 2 in female prison, for drunken and refractory prisoners, without any blankets.

I also examined his book, and found it regular. I send you the number of drunkards in the years 1844 and 1845:—

In the year 1844, there were . . . . . 109

In the year 1845, there were . . . . . 170

I remain your obedient servant,

To Dr. White.

WILLIAM SMART.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General*.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

THIS prison ranks very high in respect to its good management, and for the strict system of discipline which has been pursued, which is to be attributed to the very efficient services rendered by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Maffett, aided, as he has hitherto been, by the Deputy Governor, who is a most trust-worthy and intelligent officer, and who has been so strongly recommended for promotion by Major Palmer, in his last Report. The new Governor, Mr. Mayne, appears to be highly qualified to undertake the important duties of his office, as he possesses considerable information, and has acquired a degree of knowledge of prison discipline, &c., which is most creditable to him. I have no doubt but that he will make a very good Governor. I found the gaol very clean, and in good order; and those suggestions which I felt it my duty on a former inspection to offer to the Board of Superintendence, have been attended to, and carried into effect. There is now an ample supply

of excellent water; a tank and spouts have been made, and some other improvements effected, which add to the general efficiency of the entire establishment. The sheds are very well adapted for protecting the prisoners from cold and wet weather, during the hours which are appropriated to labour. Several were breaking stones, which was the principal occupation, as there happened not to be a tradesman then in the prison; however, I must remark, that the local authorities and officers ought to encourage the system of instructing the juvenile prisoners, particularly, in some useful trades. In other gaols, they make it a point to have one or two of the turnkeys tradesmen, in order that they may serve in the double capacity of keeper and instructor. A small capital laid out for so useful a purpose would be found to produce the most favourable results; but, indeed, I need not dwell so much upon the subject, as the Board are so well aware of the fact, and were in the habit, at a former period, of employing the prisoners at useful trades.

The females sew and spin, and repair the prison dresses.

The male and female schools appear to be very well conducted, particularly the former. I examined several of the classes, and amongst several who were greatly improved since their imprisonment took place, I met with *one* who learned to read remarkably well; four who could read and write, and six that had learned to write in a short period. Schools.

The following return shows the state of the gaol on the day of inspection, which is a strong evidence in favour of the very tranquil condition of this county. If the lunatic and debtor classes are deducted, it leaves only 44 of the criminal classes. Upon the whole, the daily average number of criminals in the gaol, for the past year, has considerably diminished, as will be seen on referring to the general criminal returns in the Appendix; and in which other very useful statistical information, connected with the expenses of the prison, will be found. State of Gaol.

Description of Prisoners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Total.
Transports, . . . . .	1	4	—	5
Convicted at Assizes, . . . . .	3	—	—	3
Do. at Sessions, . . . . .	17	5	—	22
For fines, . . . . .	1	—	—	1
By Magistrates, . . . . .	3	1	—	4
By Magistrates, as vagrants, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
For trial at Assizes, . . . . .	3	3	—	6
For do. at Sessions, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Debtors on allowances, . . . . .	6	3	—	9
Do. not on allowances, . . . . .	12	—	—	12
Contempt of court, . . . . .	2	—	—	2
Soldier by court martial, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
For further examination, . . . . .	1	—	—	1
Lunatics, . . . . .	7	1	—	8
Deserters, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	56	17	—	73

The disease in potatoes appears to have been more extensive in this, than in any of the other northern counties which I have inspected, and consequently the Board have been obliged to adopt bread and milk diet according to the schedule in the Act of Parliament, and as recommended by the Inspectors-General. I examined the bread and milk, and found they were very good. I have given the contracts at the end of the report. The price for milk is very high. However, there is a very strict system of economy pursued by the Board; and it will appear that the general expenditure for the last year is about £300 less than it was on the previous year; but, at the same time, it is admitted that there are fewer prisoners to provide for. Dietary.

The prisoners are furnished with good, comfortable clothing—not the untried, unless they are badly in want of wearing apparel. The lunatic classes are, as usual, a great obstacle to good order, regularity, or cleanliness, in those parts of the gaol in which they happen to be located. They appear to be taken good care of. I have suggested the propriety of their getting a better description of diet than that given to the criminal prisoners. For obvious reasons, these poor, afflicted beings should be fed occasionally upon light animal food, and never get *buttermilk* in the cold winter months. There are many little comforts which should be afforded to these poor classes, which would tend to ameliorate their condition, whilst at the same time the additional expense would be but trifling. No lunatic should be allowed to go barefooted, and he should be warmly clothed, and the bed and bedclothes constantly changed. Lunatics.

I have no more to add to this report, but merely to append the general return, which I have ordered to be made out, to place before the gentlemen of the county for their information at the ensuing assizes.

#### Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Edward Lucas.  
John Johnson, esq.  
Sir George Forster.  
A. G. Lewis, esq.  
Henry Mitchell, esq.  
R. B. Evatt, esq.  
James Evatt, esq.

James Hamilton, esq.  
John Hatchell, esq.  
Edward Golding, esq.  
John Jackson, esq.  
Joseph Whittset, esq.  
F. Filgate, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

## Officers and their Salaries.

Co. Monaghan Gaol.  
Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Robert Mackey, 4th Turnkey,	26	0	0
Rev. Henry Maffett, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	James Gordon, 5th do.,	26	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presb. do.,	30	0	0	John Arthurs, 6th do.,	26	0	0
Rev. Patrick Bellew, R. C. do.,	30	0	0	Alexander Wray, 7th do.,	26	0	0
John S. McDowell, Surgeon,	73	16	10	Jane Lindsay, 1st Matron,	24	16	0
Thomas L. Mayne, Governor,	138	9	2	Anne Irwin, 2nd do.,	16	8	0
John Temple, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0				
Robert Brown, 2nd do.,	35	0	0	Total,	635	16	2
Robert Crane, 3rd do.,	26	0	0				

There are none of the officers of the gaol who receive gaol rations, neither are they allowed to marry.

## State of Gaol.

## State of Gaol.

Nature of Crime.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Felons, tried,	—	—	1	—	1
Felons, untried,	1	—	—	—	1
Misdemeanants, tried,	21	4	1	6	32
Misdemeanants, untried,	3	3	1	—	7
Debtors on gaol allowance,	9	3	—	—	12
Debtors supporting themselves,	12	—	—	—	12
Crown witnesses,	—	—	—	—	—
Deserters, and sentenced by Court Martial,	—	—	—	—	—
Lunatics,	7	1	—	—	8
Total,	53	11	3	6	73

Average number of prisoners each day, . . . . . 90  
The greatest number at one time, . . . . . 140  
Number of re-committals, . . . . . 30

## Officers' Visits.

## Number of Visits of Officers this Year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	309	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	134
Presbyterian Chaplain,	132	Surgeon—Medical attendant,	241

## Prison Dresses.

## Prison Dresses—Male.

Jackets,	70	Towels,	18
Waistcoats,	74	Clogs,	28
Trowsers,	44	Shoes,	5
Shirts,	163		

## Female.

Bed-gowns,	42	Shoes,	23
Petticoats,	36	Caps,	40
Shifts,	36	Handkerchiefs,	22
Aprons,	20		

## Bedding.

## Bedding.

Bedsteads of iron,	87	Sheets,	42
Bed-tickens,	125	Rugs,	17
Blankets,	370		

## Labour.

## Description of Labour—Males.

Weaving	Shoe-making	Carpentry
Stone-breaking	Tailoring	Painting
White-washing		

## Females.

Sewing	Spinning	Knitting	Washing
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## Accommodation.

## Accommodation of Gaol.

Number of single cells,	68	Number of solitary cells,	7
„ Other rooms with beds,	5	„ Male hospital,	1
„ Day-rooms,	8	„ Female do.,	1
„ Yards,	10	„ Chapel,	1
„ Wards,	10		

## Number of Stores.

## Number of Stores, and how occupied.

Store for male clothing,	1	Store for coals and turf,	1
„ Female do.,	1	„ Ropes and oakum,	—
„ Straw,	—	„ Lime,	1
„ Meal and potatoes, one each,	2	„ Hospital,	2
„ Candles, soap, oils, and materials for male work,	1		

## Dietary.

Eight oz. of oatmeal, 1 pint new milk, 4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint of buttermilk, and 1 oz. salt, for each poor prisoner, daily.

Cost of diet, per head, per day, . . . . .	£0 0 3½
Cost per head for the year, . . . . .	17 7 6¼
Allowance of Fuel, weekly—Each fire allowed 140 lbs. of coal.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Monaghan Gaol.  
Dietary.

## Contractors for Gaol.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mathew Vallely, for new milk, per gal.	0	0	8	Joseph Swan, for potatoes, per cwt.	0 2 4½
Do., buttermilk, do., . . . . .	0	0	3½	Messrs. Mitchell and Boyle, for white	
Joseph Swan, for meal, per cwt., . . . . .	0	12	0	bread, per stone, . . . . .	0 1 7½
John Monaghan, for salt, per cwt., . . . . .	0	2	11½	Peter M'Cullagh, for coal, per ton, . . . . .	0 18 8½

Contractors.

## Expenditure of Gaol.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of dietary from Summer Assizes, 1844, to Summer Assizes, 1845, . . . . .	439	4	1	Female clothing, officers included, . . . . .	29 10 10
Fuel, . . . . .	98	15	0	Working utensils, . . . . .	—
Candles, soap, and oils for lamps, &c., . . . . .	10	7	7	Repairs of the gaol, &c., . . . . .	62 18 0½
Straw, bedding, and furniture, . . . . .	28	11	11½	Other servants, . . . . .	—
Medicines, &c., . . . . .	28	0	8	Transmitting prisoners, . . . . .	—
Stationery and printing, . . . . .	10	9	3½	Sundries, . . . . .	—
Male clothing, officers included, . . . . .	81	7	5½	Total, . . . . .	£789 4 11

Expenditure.

## Bridewells of the County of Monaghan.

Bridewells.

I inspected *Castleblaney* bridewell, and found it in perfect order, and in a state of great regularity and cleanliness; so I understand is the one at *Carrickmacross*. There is a bridewell building at *Clones*. The *Carrickmacross* bridewell shall be inspected shortly, and an account transmitted to the Board.

## Bridewells, and Names of Keepers and their Salaries.

Keepers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Castleblaney, Richard Mitchell, . . . . .	40	0	0
Carrickmacross, Thomas Armstrong, . . . . .	30	0	0
Ballybay, George Mills, . . . . .	4	4	0

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General*.

## County of Roscommon Gaol.

Co. Roscommon Gaol.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 24th of December. I first visited it early in the morning before the prisoners went to breakfast. A very great evil exists in this gaol, as in several other of our penal institutions, which is, that of the different classes being congregated together in their respective day-rooms awaiting the hour for breakfast; several were employed in cleaning out the wards, others undergoing the operation of shaving, and more running into the yard for various purposes; altogether there appeared to be no system of regularity observed. This state of things must necessarily exist in prisons similarly constructed to the one which forms the subject of the present Report, and for which the officers cannot be so much to blame or made answerable. The cells are very small, and the other parts of the prison are not calculated for keeping up any strict system of individual imprisonment, therefore no proper mode of classifying the prisoners can be adopted, and in the female division of the prison it is miserably deficient in accommodation, and consequently the different grades of crimes cannot be separated strictly. Major Palmer's suggestion respecting the female prison, viz., of taking a few cells from the male division and appropriating them to the other, has not been carried into effect, neither have sheds or a laundry been erected, which would add materially to the efficiency of this gaol. The present laundry is really a disgrace to any public establishment and ought to be given up; there is nothing more required in a prison than having every convenience which is necessary for washing the clothes and of keeping up that state of cleanliness and neatness amongst the inmates in order to prevent the occurrence of disease and other bad consequences.

Prison clothing is partially distributed, but I should like to see the prisoners better provided for; in fact, there ought to be some general uniform worn by all the tried prisoners, and their own clothes most carefully stored. As a matter of precaution, prison dresses ought to be always worn, as they diminish greatly the chances of escape. When untried prisoners are put to work, such as breaking stones, bruising bones, &c., they ought not be allowed to wear out their own clothes.

There is no school department yet established in this gaol.

The principal object of attraction (if I may so term it) is the very extensive and perfect system of carrying on works and instructing prisoners in different trades, which are carried on in this gaol. The master of works, Mr. Grady, is certainly an excellent officer, and he deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducts this important department. I have appended to the Report his return, which shows the amount expended on works and the profits, &c.—

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Roscommon Gaol.  
Return of Work.

Return of Work done by the Prisoners since 1st January, 1845.

1,042 tons or 2,778½ boxes of stones broken for roads, &c.	3 cloaks for convicts.
322 pairs boots and shoes.	10 flannel petticoats.
225 pairs boots and shoes repaired.	26 wrappers.
1,159 yards sacking and wool packing.	35 shirts and shifts.
286 yards linen sheeting.	15 jackets, 18 pairs trowsers, 12 caps.
299 yards toweling and table linen.	210 nets.
119 pairs stockings.	2 bedsteads, 2 forms, 13 rollers, 5 tables,
89 corn sacks.	1 glass case, 6 box barrows, and sundry
24 prison sheets.	other carpenter work, viz.; handling stone
12 prison bedticks.	hammers, shovels, sledges, requiring carts,
627 lbs. tow yarn.	barrows, forms, tables, trays, sashes, doors,
	tread-wheel, &c., &c.

Washing for County Infirmary.

Sheets, . . . . .	1,806	Pairs blankets, . . . . .	66
Bolster covers, . . . . .	1,260	Bedticks, . . . . .	41
Rugs, . . . . .	381	Rollers, . . . . .	61

£10 per annum is paid by the County Infirmary for this washing.

Washing for the Gaol.

Shirts, . . . . .	821	Pairs socks, . . . . .	32
Sheets, . . . . .	621	Pairs blankets, . . . . .	12
Rollers, . . . . .	157	Rugs, . . . . .	7

No charge is made for this washing.

Number of Prisoners who learned Trades.

Return of the number of prisoners, male and female, who learned trades, &c., and who had no knowledge of such trades, &c. before their committal, from the 1st January, 1845.

Weaving, . . . . .	11	To knit stockings, . . . . .	14
Winding and warping, . . . . .	13	To sew, . . . . .	23
Shoemaking, . . . . .	19	To spin yarn, . . . . .	9
Net making, . . . . .	3	To wash, . . . . .	15
Bag making, . . . . .	6		

13 shoemakers have been discharged good proficient, 6 of whom were able to carry on the trade if inclined, and 6 are still in custody, able to repair and make shoes. 2 weavers were good proficient when discharged, 4 could weave a little, and 5 are still in custody learning.

Outlay and Returns.

Abstract of the outlay and returns of the work of prisoners, from Spring Assizes 1845, to 24th of December, 1845.

Occupation.	Outlay.	Sales.	Stock on Hands.	Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shoemaking, . . . . .	151 10 10	133 17 8	42 3 0	24 9 10
Weaving, . . . . .	94 14 8	73 14 4	39 8 0	18 7 8
Carpentry, . . . . .	21 17 10	22 2 11	3 16 0	4 1 1
Tailoring, . . . . .	8 16 10	9 6 6	2 9 10	2 19 6
Tin-smith work, . . . . .	1 5 8	0 0 6	1 6 6	— 1 4
Stone-breaking, . . . . .	63 16 1	94 14 3	4 12 6	35 10 8
Washing, . . . . .	1 17 5	10 0 0	— — —	8 2 7
	343 19 4	343 16 2	93 15 10	93 12 8
Deduct incidental expenses, . . . . .	—	—	— — —	6 13 9
Nett profit, . . . . .	—	—	—	£86 18 11

Male Prisoners.

Amount of sales of work and stock on hands, £427 12 0	
Amount of expenditure, . . . . .	338 4 0
Gross profit, . . . . .	£89 7 10
Portion paid to prisoners, . . . . .	13 3 1
Nett profit, . . . . .	£76 4 9

Female Prisoners.

Return of work, . . . . .	£21 6 3
Expenditure, . . . . .	6 14 7
Gross profit, . . . . .	£14 11 8
Portion paid to female prisoners, . . . . .	3 17 6
Nett profit, . . . . .	£10 14 2

Total nett profit, . . . . . £86 18 11

I feel it unnecessary to enter into any detailed statement as to the general accommodation which this prison is capable of affording, as Major Palmer has so fully stated every particular

connected with the gaol in his last Report. The number of committals have greatly diminished when contrasted with former years; there were but 56 confined on the day of inspection. The following return shows the classification adopted, the employment of the prisoners, &c.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Roscommon Gaol.

Roscommon County Gaol, morning state, December 24th, 1845.

State of Gaol.

Class.	Classification.	Total confined.	Cooks.	Orderlies.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and winders.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Stone-breaking.	Spinning, carding, knitting and sewing.	Washing.	Infirmary and sick.	Idle, support themselves.
1	Master debtors, . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
"	Pauper debtors, . . . .	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Misdemeanants convicted, . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Misdemeanants convicted, . .	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Felons convicted, . . . .	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Hard labour prisoners, . . .	12	2	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
6	Military prisoners, <i>Court Martial</i> , .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
"	Untried prisoners, . . . .	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	1
7	Misdemeanants convicted, . .	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
8	Female debtors, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Females untried, . . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-
"	Females convicted, . . . .	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
	Male hospital, . . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	Female Hospital, . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	Total, . . . .	56	3	8	6	5	-	1	11	3	5	11	3

I found the gaol very clean, and upon the whole, I consider, notwithstanding the existing defects which I pointed out, that there has been an improvement in the general management since the appointment of the now Governor, who appears very anxious to learn every circumstance connected with prison discipline; and from the zeal and intelligence he displays, I have no doubt will very shortly prove himself an efficient officer, and I hope and trust will gain the confidence of the local prison authorities.

The accounts and books appear to be kept better and more regularly than they were before, and there were proper checks in force against committing frauds or peculation in the issuing, &c. of provisions. The provisions were not found fault with, no change had been in the dietary.

Accounts and Books.

The gaol has been healthy, the surgeon, Dr. Lloyd, attended my inspection and he gave me a most favourable report of the Hospital department for the last year.

Hospital.

I think if the Board of Superintendence will take the suggestions given by Major Palmer and myself into their consideration, and represent the propriety of carrying them into practical operation, that the Grand Jury will most cheerfully come forward and present the necessary sum for the purposes already pointed out.

I herewith annex a return of the Members of the Board, and a list of the officers and turnkeys, with amount of their salaries:—

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Honorable Lord Crofton.	Charles Hawkes, esq.
Edward Mitchell, esq.	Arthur Browne, esq.
D. H. Kelly, esq.	Edmond Corr, esq.
George Digby, esq.	Leonard Hodson, esq.
D. H. Ferral, esq.	Edmond Kelly, esq.
O. D. J. Grace, esq.	Henry Moriarty, esq.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Lewis Hawkes, Local-Inspector, .	92	6	2	James Connolly, 3rd Turnkey, .	25	0	0
Rev. John Chute, Pro. Chaplain, .	46	3	1	Robert Wigelsworth, 4th ditto, .	25	0	0
Rev. John Madden, R. C. Chaplain, .	46	3	1	John Makins, 5th ditto, .	25	0	0
R. J. Lloyd, M.D., Physician,* .	-	-	-	John Magill, 6th ditto, .	25	0	0
M. Casserly, Apothecary, .	42	0	0	Robert Parkinson, 7th ditto, .	25	0	0
Thomas Savage, Governor, .	200	0	0	William Dreeson, Gate ditto, .	25	0	0
William Grady, Master of Works, .	50	0	0	Margaret Bligh, Hospital Nurse, .	17	1	6
Richard James, Clerk and Steward, .	40	0	0	Thomas Garvey, Barber, .	4	0	0
Maria Wigelsworth, Matron, .	32	6	0	Cormick Lee, Sewer-cleaner, .	7	0	0
John Haskins, 1st Turnkey, .	35	0	0				
John Jackson, 2nd ditto, .	25	0	0	Total, . . . .	786	19	10

\* Doctor Lloyd being the Physician to the County Infirmary, has no salary for the Gaol.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY.

Bride.wells.

Athlone, Boyle, Castlereagh, and Strokestown.

The first on this list is kept very clean, the duty of the keeper is strictly performed, the pauper prisoners are fed and the registry correctly kept. Some repairs, furniture, and bedding are wanted, which will be supplied by the Board of Superintendence.



NORTH DISTRICT. I inspected all the other Bridwells and found that they were well conducted, and in a very clean and orderly state; the registry books were very clean and regularly entered. Upon the whole, I have no particular remark to make or suggestion to offer respecting these minor prisons, except to impress upon them the necessity of their having either the Local Inspector of the county gaol or Governor to make quarterly inspections, and to report accordingly to them and to the Inspectors-General of Prisons' office the result of such inspection.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Sligo Gaol, Sligo.

County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.

I INSPECTED this gaol, on which occasion, Mr. Wynne and Mr. Fausset, two of the members of the Board, attended with the Local Inspector and Physician. I found the entire prison in the most complete order and perfect state of cleanliness. It would be doing an act of injustice to the Local Board and officers of this county establishment, were I to omit the expression of my approval of the manner in which they conduct the entire department. The minor officers appear to have been judiciously selected; they are a most efficient body, and are supplied with uniform dresses. I examined them, and found they were able to give instruction to their classes in reading. Some are tradesmen, and have brought up several of the prisoners to learn shoe-making, tailoring, weaving, &c. The clerk acts as school-master, and is an excellent officer. The school-room is very well arranged; the classes are formed according to their proficiency in learning, and the utmost silence is preserved all through; and such of the male prisoners as are employed in out-door labour, are placed in separate stalls, of which there are 40. Great regularity is preserved amongst the classes during the hours they are so employed, which consists principally in breaking stones, bruising bones, and picking oakum. There is a profit derived from all these works, the particular account of which, with other important statistical information, will be given in the end of the Report. The following was the daily state of the gaol on my inspection. I have subjoined the returns showing the amount of the annual expenditure of the gaol, the profits on works, &c.; and also a list of the minutes of the Board of Superintendence and officers, with an account of salaries, &c.

State of Gaol.

Nature of Crime.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Convicts, capital,	—	—	—	—	—
Do., for offences at Assizes,	8	—	—	—	8
Do., for offences at Sessions,	12	—	4	—	16
Do., for fines,	—	—	—	—	—
Do., by Magistrates,	9	—	4	—	13
Insane,	14	—	10	—	24
For trial at { Assizes,	9	—	—	—	9
{ Sessions,	6	—	2	—	8
Debtors, 4 supporting themselves,	11	—	—	—	11
Total in custody,	69	—	20	—	89

It will be found, on comparing the criminal returns of the last and former years, that crime has considerably diminished in this county for the last year. The recommittals have also decreased within the last year; the principal ones being females of loose and bad characters, and petty larcenies committed by females and boys. As appears by the returns, drunkards have considerably decreased. It is a most satisfactory circumstance to be able to report, that a saving of nearly £1,000 has been effected during the last year, by the judicious arrangements adopted by the Board, and the strict manner in which they conduct the fiscal department of the establishment.

Return of Work.

A Return of Work of Prisoners for the year 1845—Male.

Work employed at.	Cost of Materials, Implements, &c.	Amount of Return of Work.	Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shoe-making,	38 13 0	48 14 0	10 1 0
Tailoring,	33 4 0	42 14 2	9 10 2
Carpenter work,	1 1 0½	1 12 10½	0 11 10
Weaving,	13 14 0	14 18 8	1 4 8
Net-making,	2 5 7½	3 8 8	1 3 0½
Mat-making,	0 17 6	1 2 6	0 5 0
Painting,	14 2 2½	43 12 7	29 10 4½
Mason work,	0 9 4	1 2 6	0 13 2
Bone-breaking,	22 1 6½	44 14 6	22 12 11½
Stone-breaking,	0 4 0	0 6 8	0 2 8
Oakum teasing,	2 16 11½	5 16 0½	2 19 1
Sundry jobs, &c.,	—	1 19 0	1 19 0
Total,	129 9 2½	210 2 2	80 12 11½

Female Prisoners.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Sligo Gaol, Sligo.

Work Employed at.	Cost of Materials, Implements, &c.	Amount of Return of Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shift and shirt-making, . . . .	16 10 10	23 0 4
Bedgown and petticoat do., . . .	30 2 9	32 16 1
Making bed-ticks and sheets, . . .	22 10 8	22 19 0
Spinning wool, . . . . .	37 8 10½	41 16 1½
Making caps, . . . . .	0 18 1	1 6 8
Spinning flax, . . . . .	2 13 7½	3 17 3
Cloak and bonnet-making, for convicts,	0 3 2	0 3 6
Washing, . . . . .	19 16 1½	83 2 2½
One-third profits paid prisoners, not in- cluded in the above, . . . . .	6 16 0	—
Total, . . . . .	137 0 1¼	209 1 2½
		137 0 1¼
Total profits on works, . . . . .		72 1 1¼

Amount received for work of prisoners sold, and credited to county, from Spring Assizes, 1845, to Summer Assizes, 1845, £78 ls. 11d. Number of prisoners who partially learned trades from the 1st of January, 1845, to 31st December, 1845, 26. Receipts.

The prisoners have been uncommonly healthy during the last year. The lunatics are the only drawback to the order, regularity, and discipline of this gaol—two of these died. The present return shows the number to be as great as 24, which, with the single exception of the Dublin prisons, exceeds all the other gaols in the country. The physician pays the most humane attention to these poor classes, and appears to have treated them with great skill and judgment; indeed, the hospital department is in every respect most creditable to him, as nothing can be better conducted. Lunatics.

The compounding department is very complete, and kept well supplied with medicines. Dr. Armstrong superintends it, and renders very efficient services. The wards were in the cleanest and neatest order; the bath-room and water-closets were in good state of repair.

The visiting-book showed a regular attendance of the extern officers.

The chaplains examine the dietary in turn. Upon the whole, this is a very well conducted gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles K. O'Hara, esq.	John Armstrong, esq.
John Wynne, esq.	John T. West, esq.
John Irwin, esq.	James Wood, esq.
Sir William Parke.	Richard Gethin, esq.
William Fausset, esq.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, esq.
John Ormsby, esq.	

Officers and their Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Capt. Henry Fawcett, L. Inspector,	92	6	2	James Gallagher, Turnkey, . . .	20	0	0
Rev. Andw. Robinson, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Clancey, do., . . .	20	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presb. do., . . .	30	0	0	Peter Boyde, jun., do., . . .	20	0	0
Rev. Owen Feeny, R. C. do., . . .	30	0	0	John Connor, do., . . .	20	0	0
Bartholomew Carter, Physician, . .	65	0	0	William M'Donogh, Turnkey and			
Archibald Armstrong, Apothecary, .	21	0	0	Schoolmaster, . . . . .	20	0	0
John Beatty, Governor, . . . . .	200	0	0	Catherine Mathews, Matron, . .	20	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy Governor, .	50	0	0	Isabella Kerr, Assistant Matron, .	10	0	0
John Mathews, Turnkey, . . . . .	25	0	0	Anne Gilhooley, Nursetender, .	10	0	0
Peter Davy, do., . . . . .	25	0	0	Montgomery Blair, Clerk, . . .	30	0	0
Thomas Graham, do., . . . . .	25	0	0				
Thomas Blest, do., . . . . .	20	0	0	Total, . . . . .	833	6	2
Peter Boyde, sen., do., . . . . .	20	0	0				

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Deputy Governor	Turnkeys	Matrons	Nursetender
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Visits of Officers for the last Six Months.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, . . . . .	142	Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	51
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	100	Physician, . . . . .	164
Presbyterian do., . . . . .	71	Apothecary, . . . . .	176

Accommodation of Gaol.

Number of Stores.

Day-rooms, . . . . .	11	Hospital for males, . . . . .	1
Work-rooms, . . . . .	8	„ for females, . . . . .	1
Cells, . . . . .	84	Chapels, . . . . .	1
Rooms, with beds, . . . . .	20	Cooking kitchen, . . . . .	1
Yards, . . . . .	16	Baths, . . . . .	3
Solitary cells, . . . . .	5	Reception rooms, . . . . .	1

NORTH DISTRICT.		Number of Stores, and how occupied.	
Co. Sligo Gaol, Sligo.	For potatoes and meal, . . . . .	1	For Male clothing, . . . . .
	„ Straw, . . . . .	1	„ Female do., . . . . .
Accommodation.		Bedding in Use.	
Bedding.	Bedsteads, . . . . .	100	Rugs, . . . . .
	Bed-ticks, . . . . .	107	Sheets, . . . . .
	Blankets, . . . . .	107	
Prison Dresses.		Prison Dresses in Use—Male.	
	Jackets, . . . . .	76	Shirts, . . . . .
	Vests, . . . . .	76	Shoes (pairs), . . . . .
	Trowsers (pairs), . . . . .	76	Caps, . . . . .
		Female.	
	Bedgowns, . . . . .	30	Aprons, . . . . .
	Petticoats, . . . . .	30	Shoes (pairs), . . . . .
	Shifts, . . . . .	40	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .
	Caps, . . . . .	40	

Dietary. Breakfast, 8 oz. meal and 1 pint new milk ; dinner, 4 lbs. potatoes and 1 pint buttermilk.  
Allowance of Fuel to each ward, weekly, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, 10 stone of coal ; to each officer, 1½ cwt. in summer, and 2½ cwt. in winter.

Contractors.		Contractors for 1845.	
John Cogan, new milk, per gallon,	s. d.	Moses Monds, bread, per lb.,	s. d.
	0 5½		0 1½
	„ Buttermilk, do., . . . . .		„ Meal, per cwt., . . . . .
	0 2½		10 0
„ Straw, per cwt., . . . . .	1 4	„ Potatoes, per 56 lbs.,	1 0
	„ Lime, per barrel, . . . . .		„ Coals, per ton, . . . . .
	1 1		12 4

Expenditure.		Expenditure of Gaol.	
Cost of Prisoners' diet, . . . . .	£ s. d.	Cost of female clothing, . . . . .	£ s. d.
	310 14 2		27 7 7½
	„ Fuel for use of prison, . . . . .		„ Furniture and bedding, . . . . .
	62 19 10½		45 0 2
	„ Soap and candles, . . . . .		„ Repairs of the gaol, . . . . .
	40 15 1½		79 6 5
	„ Straw, . . . . .		„ Conveyance of prisoners, . . . . .
	16 13 4½		30 8 3
	„ Medicines, &c., . . . . .		„ Contingencies, postage, &c., . . . . .
	20 8 10½		32 18 11½
„ Prisoners' diet and subsistence in hospital, . . . . .	46 10 4	„ Officers' rations, . . . . .	133 14 9¼
	„ Printing and stationery, . . . . .		„ Officers' clothing, . . . . .
	17 15 1		47 11 10½
„ Male clothing, . . . . .	76 7 7	Total, . . . . .	988 12 6

Ballymote Bridewell. BRIDEWELLS—REPORT OF LOCAL INSPECTOR. Sligo, January 13, 1846.  
SIR,—I inspected the Bridewell at Ballymote yesterday; I found it perfectly clean, and in its usual good order. It consists of one day-room and two sleeping cells for males, and one room for females, answering for both the above purpose. There are several articles of furniture and bedding wanting, which I will apply for to the Board of Superintendence, at their next meeting. The presentment sessions, which was sitting at Ballymote while I was there, passed a presentment for a well to supply the bridewell with water—a want which has been severely felt.  
I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,  
To Dr. White. HENRY FAWCETT, Local Inspector.  
FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.

County Tyrone Gaol, Omagh. County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.  
JANUARY 6th, I visited this gaol at four o'clock, P.M. Supper (which consisted of a plate of stirabout, made from 4 ounces of oatmeal) was just serving out to the prisoners ; they retire to their cells during dinner and breakfast hours, but not at supper—they remain in the day-rooms. I went round the whole of the prison, and saw each class. I found the interior of the cells, &c. quite clean, and the bed and bedding folded up and in good order. The lunatic classes, which amount to a considerable number in this gaol, viz., 14 males and 8 females, are not as comfortably provided for as I could have wished ; I make, at the same time, full allowance for the want of proper accommodation as to room, &c., which it is not in the power of the local officers of the prison to remedy ; but I cannot avoid remarking that these poor, afflicted classes appeared not to have sufficient care and attention paid to them. Their clothes, with a very few exceptions, were wretched ; some of them were allowed to go barefooted in the yard of a cold wet day. One who appeared to possess more intellect than many of his miserable companions, complained to me of want of sufficient bed covering, and that he suffered intensely from cold during the night. I made him show me his cell, and brought the turnkey in charge of this class with me, with some of the other officers of the gaol. I cannot describe the horrible kind of cell or room, and the miserable, old, filthy rug and torn blanket the poor fellow had to sleep in. It was a truly distressing sight altogether, to go through

the different apartments in the old part of the prison, which is allotted to the male lunatic class. January 7, nine o'clock, I saw the entire group this morning at breakfast, 14 in number, in a small day-room. They had neither forms or table to lay their food on; some were sitting on the ground, others standing. It is a remarkable fact, which I have unfortunately found in several instances, that in the same ratio that these poor classes are deprived of their reason, so are they at the same time deprived of necessary comforts, and of humane consideration.

I have suggested some improvements, which I have no doubt will be carried into effect by the Board of Superintendence, when pointed out to them. The expense attendant upon the arrangement will not be of any material consequence, when the great benefit which will be conferred by adopting it is taken into consideration, viz.—First, to have them supplied with warm and comfortable winter dresses; 2nd, that their diet should be improved and raised above the scale of that in use by the healthy criminal classes; 3rd, that an active and experienced male attendant should be specially appointed to superintend this department exclusively, and to have a nursetender also attached to the division. The 8 female lunatics are kept in the hospital, and appeared miserably off also. I would suggest the same line of conduct to be pursued towards them as that pointed out for the other class, and that the hospital matron should have a qualified assistant under her. I ordered the following to be furnished to me, which Dr. Maxwell has drawn up with great accuracy :—

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Tyrone Gaol,  
Omagh.

Suggestions.

State of Lunatics.

Names.	Age.	When committed.	Nature of Case and Observations.
James M'Keown,	28	11th Dec., 1840,	Mania, incurable.
Christr. Scarlett,	48	14th Feb., 1840,	Idiot.
Ann Murphy,	35	22nd Feb., 1840,	Do.
Ann Paisly,	28	3rd June, 1840, .	Do.
Eliza J. M'Causland	22	8th June, 1841, .	Do.
Owen M'Bride, .	39	7th Nov., 1842, .	Mania, incurable, returned from asylum harmless.
Hannah M'Master	68	23rd May, 1843,	Mania, curable.
Henry Best, .	41	30th Dec., 1843,	Mania, incurable.
John Devine, .	25	23rd March, 1844,	Mania, incurable.
Mary M'Cristal, .	41	5th Sept., 1844, .	Mania, incurable.
Mary Monteith, .	37	2nd May, 1845, .	Mania, incurable.
Brd. M'Laughlin,	50	9th July, 1845, .	Idiot.
Owen Droogan, .	20	24th Sept., 1845,	Mania, curable, fit case for asylum.
Ewd. M'Aleer, .	33	23rd June, 1845,	Do. do.
Patrick Cassidy,	28	18th Sept., 1845,	Do. do.
Bessy M'Hugh, .	26	11th Nov., 1845,	Mania, curable, fit for asylum.
Dennis Morris, .	25	23rd Oct., 1845,	Do. do.
John Kelly, .	25	11th Nov., 1845,	Idiot, Epileptic.
Arthur O'Lone, .	26	20th July, 1845,	Mania, curable, very fit for the asylum.
Ann Norris, .	16	19th Sept., 1845,	Do. do.
Crawford Johnston	24	26th Dec., 1845,	Do. do.
Peter M'Cullow,	35	31st Dec., 1845,	Do. do.
John M'Atee, .	51	7th Nov., 1842, .	Mania, incurable, returned from asylum.
John M'Elma, .	20	19th Dec., 1845,	Idiot, for trial at assize.

I inspected the entire gaol on the morning of the 7th, and examined the several criminal classes; the following return shows the number and classification of prisoners. The criminal returns will be found lower in number than on the former years.

The moral habits (the Roman Catholic chaplain states) of the lower orders in this part of the country are much improved the last few years; remembers when the gaol used to be crowded with females of the most abandoned characters, and males committed for crimes growing out of drunkenness, which are rare at present.

The health of this prison has been very good during the last year. Syphilitic diseases less prevalent; those principally affected with the disease are soldiers, sentenced under court martial.

The hospital was very clean and kept very regular. Medicines supplied and compounded at a very moderate rate, as will be seen in the schedule of general expenses. Hospital.

There are no sheds or separate stalls erected for out-door labourers, which I conceive a great drawback to a correct system of penal discipline. Even in-door work, which is carried on by classes, is attended with evil consequences, as it is quite impossible that one turnkey can attend to 3, 4, or at the utmost 6 prisoners, confined in one small work-room, at shoe-making, tailoring, &c., and at the same time prevent them from holding conversation with each other; and from which the greatest evils arise by this system of prison associations. In those gaols where the separate system cannot, from want of proper structural arrangement, be carried fully into operation, it would be a better plan to erect large work-rooms, sufficient to hold the different prisoners employed at trades, to have them divided into compartments for each trade, with a raised platform in the centre, or in such a situation that the task-master could see each, and hold a constant inspection over the classes, and to keep a regular record, and note the conduct of the delinquents, &c.

The female prison is conducted by a matron, who appears to pay great attention to the class. From the very limited room, she is not able to classify the prisoners according to the nature of their crimes, so that the tried and untried lunatics, &c., are occasionally mixed Female Prison.

**NORTH DISTRICT.** and congregated together in one day-room. Dresses are furnished to male and female prisoners. The store-room is not a good one, and not properly arranged. The matron had several articles of wearing apparel, but had no regular inventory or account of them, which I recommended her in future to have.

**County Tyrone Gaol, Omagh.** I think the chapel would require a little attention, and the Roman Catholic altar should be fitted up in a better manner, in place of an old deal table, which has been in use for years. An altar such as that in the Lifford gaol ought to be made; it would not cost much, and it would have a more respectable appearance, and be much more suited for the occasion than the present one.

**Chapel.**

**Cooking Apartment.** The cooking apartment continues yet in the very imperfect state in which we had reported it on our former inspection; it is really a disgrace to the establishment to allow it to remain so.

**Books and Accounts.** I inspected the books and accounts, and found they were all accurately kept, and the provision books, pass-books, and checks upon the issues, &c., are very properly entered, and the greatest correctness appears to be kept up in every branch of the department. The visiting-book of the officers was regularly signed.

**State of Gaol.** The following return shows the number confined on the day of my inspection, with the classification which is adopted:—

Departments.	Number of Class.	Denomination of Class.	Number in each Class.	Total of each Department.	Sick in Hospital.	Accommodation.			Convicts Sentenced to			
						Single Cells.	Rooms with Beds.	Solitary Cells.	Transportation or Death.	Imprisonment 3 to 1 year.	From 1 year to 6 Months.	Terms under 6 Months.
No. 1. Male Criminal.	1	Misdemeanants convicted, . . . . . 6	6	.	1	10	.	10	.	.	.	6
		Soldiers by Court Martial, . . . . .										
	2	Sentenced to solitary confinement, . . . . . 7	7	.	2	14	.	.	2	1	4	.
		Felons convicted, . . . . .										
	3	Sentenced to solitary confinement, . . . . . 13	13	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	13
No. 2. Debtor.	4	Convicted for breach of Revenue Law, . . . . . 5	5	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Untried, charged with felonies, . . . . .										
	5	Untried, charged with misdemeanors & desertion, 13	13	44	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 3. Female.	6	Master debtors, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	7	Poor debtors, . . . . .	7	9	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
No. 4. Lunatic.	8	Class 1.—Convicted, . . . . .	7	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	1	4
	9	Class 2.—Untried, . . . . .	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	10	Debtors—Mistress, 1 } . . . . .	4	17	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5. Sick.		„ Poor, . . . . . 3 }										
	11	Males, . . . . .	14	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
No. 6. Sick.	12	Females, . . . . .	8	22	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	13	Males, . . . . .	8	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1
No. 7. Sick.		Females, . . . . .	2	10	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
	14											
Total, . . . . .			102	102	10	60	18	10	3	3	6	26

**Profit.** It will be very satisfactory to know that the profits from works have exceeded the former year, as the annexed balance sheet shows, by £83 6s. 9½d.

Dr. The Local Inspector of Omagh Gaol in Account with the Board of Superintendence. CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To 639 bushels bone dust, pulverized, at 2s., . . . . .	63	18	0	By 128 tons, 16 cwt. stones, at 1s. 0½d. and 11½d., . . . . .	6	12	4
„ 134½ tons stones, broken, at 2s., . . . . .	13	9	0	„ 62 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. bones, at 2s., . . . . .	6	14	9
„ 576 yards linen wove, at 5d., . . . . .	12	0	0	„ Amount paid for flax and tow, . . . . .	11	11	6
„ Shoes and clogs made and repaired, . . . . .	12	18	6	„ Iron and iron work, . . . . .	5	17	6
„ Prison dress made and repaired, . . . . .	6	10	6	„ Repair of spinning-wheels, . . . . .	0	6	0
„ Carpentry, smith work, cooperage, painting, and nails made, . . . . .	27	5	7½	„ Amount paid for leather, . . . . .	7	0	2
„ 1470 days' labour work, pumping water, cleaning privies, at 6d., . . . . .	36	15	0	Do. for soap, . . . . .	12	7	5
„ Washing, by female prisoners, . . . . .	138	14	8	Do. prisoners, for work, . . . . .	9	12	3
„ Needle-work by female prisoners, . . . . .	6	16	11				
	£318	8	2½		£60	1	11
				Amount of profit to county in employing the prisoners, . . . . .	258	6	3½
					£318	8	2½

**Dietary.** The contract for potatoes is high, owing to the panic which existed at the time of entering into contracts for provisions, at the rate of about 5½d. per stone; they are got in the market

at present for about 3d., and the disease is reported by the best authorities in this district not to be on the increase, and no great apprehensions are felt as to the consequences hereafter. New milk is 6½d. per gallon. I think it was rather of a poor quality; however, it is the general character of the article which I find in most of the other gaols. There were no complaints made of the provisions.

I shall conclude my report, by furnishing the following returns, which afford useful information connected with the administration of this county establishment.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Tyrone Gaol,  
Omagh.

Board of Superintendence.			Board of Superintendence.		
Sir H. Stewart, bart.			Thomas Greer, esq.		
A. W. Cole Hamilton, esq.			Samuel Vesey, esq.		
Joseph Greer, esq.			George Hill, esq.		
Thomas Houston, esq.			James Irwin, esq.		
Alexander M'Causland, esq.			William Norris, esq.		
James Lendrum, esq.			Rev. J. G. Porter.		
Officers and their Salaries.			Officers and Salaries.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Rev. S. G. Rogers, Local Inspector,	100	0 0	Knox Ashfield, 3rd Turnkey,	18	0 0
Rev. S. G. Rogers, Pro. Chaplain,	30	0 0	Andrew Hamilton, 4th do.,	18	0 0
Rev. D. Gilkie, Presb. do.,	30	0 0	James Turner, 5th do.,	18	0 0
Rev. F. Quin, R. C. do.,	30	0 0	Samuel Mullin, 6th do.,	18	0 0
Joseph Maxwell, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—		Thomas Johnston, 7th do.,	18	0 0
Jas. White, esq., M.D., Apothecary,	—		Henry Dunlop, 8th do.,	18	0 0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	150	0 0	John M'Farland, Schoolmaster,	18	0 0
John Donnelly, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	40	0 0	Jane Lynch, Matron,	30	0 0
James Clements, 1st Turnkey,	18	0 0	Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	12	0 0
William Crawford, 2nd do.,	18	0 0	Total,	£484	0 0
Officers receiving Gaol Rations.			Officers on Gaol Allowance.		
Governor.	Deputy Governor.	Schoolmaster.	Turnkeys.	Matron.	Nurse.
With exception of the Governor, the above officers are paid the value of their rations in money by the Board.					
Number of Visits of Officers.			Officers' Visits.		
Local Inspector,	88		Roman Catholic do.,	159	
Protestant Chaplain,	136		Surgeon,	149	
Presbyterian do.,	162		Apothecary,	2	
Average number of poor prisoners,	99½				
Number of recommitments,	64				
Number of punishments for offences within the prison (solitary),	33				
Cases of sickness,	77				
Death,	2				
Accommodation of Gaol.			Accommodation.		
Number of classes,	14		Clothes store,	1	
„ Day-rooms,	12		Turf store,	1	
„ Single cells,	60		Lumber stores,	2	
„ Rooms with beds,	18		Plunge bath,	1	
„ Solitary cells,	10		Shower bath,	1	
„ Work-rooms,	6		Cooking kitchen, very confined and ill ventilated,	1	
„ Yards,	11		Laundry,	1	
Shed for tradesmen,	1		Chapel,	1	
Shed for stone-breakers,	1		School-room,	1	
Provision store, very confined,	1				
Straw store,	1				
Employment of Prisoners—Male.			Employment.		
Tread-wheel,	7		Weaving and winding,	3	
Stone-breaking,	18		Nailmaking,	—	
Pulverizing bones,	—		Other trades,	1	
Smith work,	—		Labouring,	6	
Tin work,	—		Prison duties,	15	
Carpentry,	—		Invalids,	22	
Sawing,	—		Unemployed,	2	
Painting,	—		Total of males,	75	
Tailoring,	1				
Shoe and clog-making,	—				
Female.			Total of females,		
Washing,	4		Prison duties,	2	
Spinning,	6		Nursing,	1	
Sewing,	4		Invalids, and unemployed,	10	
Knitting,	—		Total of females,	27	
Other work,	—				

NORTH DISTRICT.		Work.		£	s.	d.		
County Tyrone Gaol, Omagh. Work.	Cost of work for materials, &c.,			60	1	11		
	Saving to county on work of prisoners,			258	6	3½		
	Total amount of earnings,			318	8	2½		
Contracts.		Contracts for 1846.						
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
	Bread, per lb.,	0	0	2½	Sweet milk, per gallon,	0	0	6½
	Oatmeal, per cwt., of 112 lbs.,	0	19	5	Buttermilk, do.,	0	0	2½
	Potatoes, per stone,	0	0	5½				
Expenditure.		Expenditure of Gaol.						
				£	s.	d.		
	Cost of diet for prisoners,			339	14	4½		
	„ Other expenses of prisoners,			369	14	5½		
	Amount of officers' salaries,			573	3	10		
	„ Officers' rations and clothing,			215	1	5		
	Total,			£1,497	14	1		
	Average cost of each poor prisoner per day, including all expenses,			£0	0	10		
	Average cost per annum of each poor prisoner, including all expenses,			15	0	0½		
	Average cost of each poor prisoner per day for diet only.			0	0	2½		

## Bridewells.

## BRIDEWELLS.

*Strabane, Clogher, and Dungannon*, are all conducted very well, and the reports are favourable. The *Strabane* bridewell I found in a very clean and orderly state.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General*.

Co. Westmeath Gaol,  
Mullingar.

## County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.

I PROCEEDED to inspect this gaol before the prisoners went to breakfast. I found 4 prisoners employed under the superintendence of the Deputy-Governor, who acts as store-keeper and clerk, in preparing the stirabout and measuring out milk. Both articles of diet were very good. The prisoners eat their meals in the cells; during this period, the turnkeys go out to their respective families in the town to breakfast, and do the same at dinner time. It is a question of some doubt, whether this practice should be allowed to continue, as I consider the less opportunities the minor officers of a prison have for going outside the walls the better, as to good order and regular discipline, &c. At all events, one-half at least ought to remain in the prison, and take their turn alternately. The turnkeys are not allowed rations, and none of the officers, except the matron, assistant matron, and nursetender.

## Defects.

The salaries of the turnkeys are rather low. I have given the respective amounts. They wear liveries, which they are obliged to purchase out of their incomes; and I observed that their clothes were not good, and there was a slovenly and neglected appearance in the manner in which they dressed themselves. Two of these officers were tradesmen, and did not appear to be either active or intelligent, even in their method of instructing the prisoners. I saw evidently a great deficiency and want of knowledge. The tailor is too young, and does not seem to possess the necessary requisites for performing the duties of a turnkey; neither was the other, a shoemaker, quite up to his duties. Another turnkey, who was a carpenter, appeared to be, in every respect, a more efficient officer. The Deputy-Governor seems a very active and zealous person, and is well up to his duty. The Governor is a tried and good officer, and manifests every disposition to carry into effect all the modern improvements in prison discipline; but unfortunately the structural arrangement of the gaol does not admit of that perfect system of separation which is so much to be desired. I found, in many instances, the classification to be very imperfect; that of mixing the tried with untried prisoners is of all others most injurious to that good moral discipline which should be the primary object to arrive at in all gaols. Taking a young boy from an untried class to assist in winding thread for a tried prisoner, who was weaving, was bad in principle. In the female prison, which consists of two separate buildings, one a wretched old house, the prisoners were at work in day-rooms all mixed together, without any systematic plan of classification, &c. The wards were damp, dark, and cheerless. These departments, in which are two classes, are superintended by a matron and her assistant. The prisoners were engaged in the usual mode in which females are occupied, sewing, carding, and spinning. The hospital is a separate building also, with separate staircases and partition walls, dividing the male from the female side. There were only two male prisoners in the hospital, not seriously afflicted; and with the exception of a few cases of fever, the gaol has been healthy for the last year. I annex the Surgeon's report, which furnishes the necessary information of his department, which, I need not add, is always well conducted.

With respect to the general prison, I inspected it very minutely—examined cells, bed, and bedding; some of the ticken and bed-clothes appeared very old and worn out. I suggested the propriety of exchanging some for warmer covering during the winter months. The walls and floors were very damp. The principal part of the prison lies very low. Whether it was owing to the very great dampness which prevailed throughout the entire prison, or neglect on the part of the minor officers, there were some of the cells not in

that neat or clean state in which I found them on a former inspection; the window stools appeared full of dust, and there was some irregularity in obtaining prisoners' clothes, &c., to be folded up in the beds. I would suggest that each cell should be furnished with a bracket or shelf, and also a small table for taking the prisoner's food on, instead of their being obliged to sit on the floor of their cells whilst eating their meat, as I found some of them doing. The general store-room was not in good or regular order; the prisoners' old clothes should be labelled and regularly numbered, and laid on neat shelves. A fire should be kept up every day during winter; and I would recommend the store-keeper to have a book in which an inventory of every article of prisoners' clothing and the different materials manufactured in the prison should be entered, and stock taken monthly of what is on hands, and what quantity is delivered out, &c.; a report to be made out monthly, which should be presented to the Board of Superintendence by the Local Inspector, to whom I would suggest, also, the propriety of his drawing up monthly reports of every incident, &c., occurring in the gaol, in order to show to the Board—and it should form the first minute on their proceedings of the day.

This plan would soon be found to work well, and be attended with the very best results, as it would form one of the most effectual checks against any irregularity or abuse occurring in the gaol.

The prisoners were mostly all employed at various works; and I think there is a good deal of merit due for the encouragement given to this particular branch of prison discipline. There appears to be a considerable amount of profit saved, which will be given with other statistical information in the Appendix, and I have no doubt they will prove satisfactory to the county at large.

I examined the office department and the different books, and found they were all correctly kept, and that a very proper system of receiving the provisions and issuing these to the prisoners was in force, and that neither unnecessary waste or fraud in the distribution could take place without being detected.

The chaplains appear to perform their clerical duties regularly; but I would suggest the propriety of their paying attention to their lay duties also, in examining the prisoners, and of their keeping journals to record their opinions.

I beg leave to subjoin the following returns, embracing many parts of local statistics, which are so very important and necessary, that every person interested in the subject of prison discipline, &c. should be acquainted with.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Westmeath Gaol,  
Mullingar.  
Improvements  
suggested.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Percy Nugent, bart.	Richard Swift, esq.
John Charles Lyons, esq.	John Caulfield, esq.
William Fetherston H., esq.	Godfrey Levinge, esq.
Richard Winter Reynell, esq.	Henry Murray, esq.
William Adams Reilly, esq.	Cuthbert J. Clebborn, esq.
Thomas Fane Uniacke, esq.	Charles Arabin, esq.
Francis Pratt Smythe, esq.	

Board of Superintendence.

Officers and their Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Hon. and Rev. H. M. Browne, Local Inspector, . . . . .	50	0	0	Mrs. Honora Flanagan, Nursetender, . . . . .	10	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon, . . . . .	—			Richd. Deverell, Deputy-Governor, . . . . .	50	0	0
Hon. and Rev. H. M. Browne, Pro. Chaplain, . . . . .	30	0	0	John Moffett, Turnkey, . . . . .	30	0	0
Rev. Alex. Gibson, Pro. Dissent. do., . . . . .	30	0	0	John Graham, do., . . . . .	30	0	0
Rev. James Savage, R. C. do., . . . . .	30	0	0	Samuel Payne, do., . . . . .	30	0	0
Laurence Middleton, esq., Apothecary, . . . . .	42	0	0	William Trydell, do., . . . . .	30	0	0
Mr. James Tyrrell, Governor, . . . . .	150	0	0	John Harper, do., . . . . .	30	0	0
Mrs. Anne Frazer, Matron, . . . . .	20	0	0	John Weir, do., . . . . .	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Harper, Assistant Matron, . . . . .	10	0	0	William Briggs, do., . . . . .	25	0	0
				Geo. Washington, do., . . . . .	25	0	0
					642	0	0

Officers and Salaries.

Classification of Prisoners.

Male master debtors, . . . . .	3	Male minor offences tried, . . . . .	9
Male pauper debtors, . . . . .	8	Solitary confinement, . . . . .	2
Male felons tried, . . . . .	10	First class females, . . . . .	8
Male minor offences tried, . . . . .	9	Second class females, . . . . .	16
Male felons untried, . . . . .	8	Hospital, . . . . .	3
Male felons untried, . . . . .	11		
Male minor offences tried, . . . . .	9	Total, . . . . .	96

Classification.

Apartments and Furniture.

Infirmary, . . . . .	1	Fire-places, . . . . .	37
Chapel, . . . . .	1	Bedsteads, . . . . .	128
Cooking kitchen, with apparatus, . . . . .	1	Bedticks, . . . . .	128
Baths, . . . . .	2	Pairs of blankets, . . . . .	192
Privies, . . . . .	20	Prison dresses, . . . . .	70
Yards for airing, . . . . .	12	Tables, . . . . .	22
Day-rooms, . . . . .	12	Forms, . . . . .	44
Work-rooms, . . . . .	8	Water buckets, . . . . .	12
Cells for felons, . . . . .	92	Urinals, . . . . .	106
Sleeping-rooms for debtors, . . . . .	10	Turf boxes, . . . . .	16

Apartments and Furniture.



NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Westmeath Gaol,  
Mullingar.  
Employment.

Employment—Males.		
Weaving	Matt-making	Stone-breaking
Shoe-making	Net-making	White-washing
Carpentry	Mop-making	Tread-wheel
Winding	Sack-making	Prison duties
Tailoring		
Females.		
Sewing	Knitting	Carding
Washing	Spinning	Prison duties

Dietary. Eight oz. oatmeal, 4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint new milk, 1 pint of buttermilk to each prisoner per day, all cooked by steam. Fuel, turf, and coal.

Contractors. Contractors' Names.  
John Weir, milk, meal, and potatoes. | John Odum, for coal and sundries. | James Crohan, for turf

Apartments occupied by Officers of the Prison.					
By the Governor,	. . . . .	4	By the Deputy-Governor,	. . . . .	1
„ Matron,	. . . . .	2	„ Turnkeys,	. . . . .	4
„ Assistant Matron,	. . . . .	1			
The turnkeys do not receive the gaol food. The turnkeys' families are not allowed to reside in the gaol. The matron, assistant matron, and nursetender, receive the gaol food.					

REPORT FROM MEDICAL OFFICER. Mullingar Prison, January 3, 1846.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to send the number of patients treated in the hospital of this gaol, together with those who required medical treatment, but were not found necessary to remove to hospital. The prison is generally healthy, considering the number of prisoners in it, which I attribute very much to the ventilation and cleanliness that is observed. Fever at times makes its appearance; but for the same reasons, it has not at any time been permitted to extend.  
I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your very obedient servant,  
JOSEPH FERGUSON, M.D., Surgeon to Prison.

To Dr. White.	
Number of prisoners treated in hospital for the year ending 1st January, 1846, . . . . .	31
Number of prisoners ill, and requiring medical treatment, but not found necessary to remove to hospital, . . . . .	441
Total, . . . . .	472

Moate Bridewell. Monte Bridewell  
Is a well managed establishment, and kept in good order, and was very clean. The keeper is reported by the Governor of the gaol as an excellent officer. He was promoted from the county gaol, which is a very good system to adopt, as it holds out a just reward to deserving officers, and should be strongly encouraged. A visiting book is required, and three under blankets, which the Governor of the county gaol promises to have supplied. It contains 3 day-rooms, 7 cells, and a lock-up for drunkards. The sewers are in good order. The pauper prisoners fed, and sexes separated. Mixed diet has been established instead of new milk.  
FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County Dublin Gaol,  
Kilmainham.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

It is very gratifying to be able to report on this inspection the great improvements made in this metropolitan county gaol. We have frequently stated that when the government convicts should be removed, the county Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence were prepared to present for suitable alterations, and to endeavour, as far as the old building would admit of, to make such additions and alterations as were absolutely necessary to enable the officers to carry out in any degree the objects of the Legislature, as to employment, separation, and moral government, and I can now report that these arrangements have been made, and considerable improvement has been consequently made in the above great objects. My colleague, Doctor White, took much pains last year, by meeting the Board and their Architect, to suggest the necessary alterations, which he stated in his Report, and they are gradually complying with them. The following additions have been made lately :—  
1 Public Kitchen, with stores and steam apparatus.  
27 New and large Cells, 13 feet by 7.  
2 Day-rooms.  
2 New Hospital Wards, lighted with gas, and a water-closet.  
1 Laundry with drying loft and mangle-room.  
1 Clothing Store.  
2 Rooms for Matron.

Exclusive of these, the chimney and flues for the heating and ventilation are erected, and a small presentment will finish this work. New sewers have also been made through the gaol, to be cleansed by sluices from a large cistern, supplied by a forcing pump; and the old tread-wheel, which was in a state of dilapidation, has been taken down; and it is proposed to replace it with sheds, separated for individual work.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County Dublin Gaol,  
Kilmainham.

In consequence of these improvements, there will be nearly sufficient cells to give each prisoner, male and female, a single cell at night; and if the sheds are erected there will be considerable separation at work for male criminals. All these arrangements are highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence, whose zealous efforts to accomplish what is necessary to produce a good moral system, have been very valuable, as without their support the officers could not succeed in any attempt. I must add, that the Governor, Mr. Allison, and his assistants, have taken every advantage of the opportunity of introducing industry, moral habits, and good order in the gaol.

There were 88 prisoners confined on day of inspection, the average number for the current year being, daily, 100.

State and Accommodation.

Males for trial, . . . . .	27
Females do., . . . . .	9
Males tried, . . . . .	31, including 3 lunatics.
Females do., . . . . .	14, including 8 do.
Debtors, . . . . .	7
	<hr/>
	88

Total prisoners committed in year 1845:—

Criminals, . . . . .	1,123
Lunatics, . . . . .	20
Drunkards, . . . . .	551
Debtors, . . . . .	120
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	1,814
Recommittals, . . . . .	132

of these 10 were lunatics. The accommodation for this number is as follows:—

Cells, . . . . .	94
Day-rooms, . . . . .	10
Yards, . . . . .	10
Work-rooms, . . . . .	2
Public Kitchen, . . . . .	1
Debtors' rooms, . . . . .	8
Hospitals, . . . . .	2
Laundry, . . . . .	1
Chapel, (very small and not divided,) . . . . .	1
Store rooms, . . . . .	5

With officers' apartments, except for turnkeys, which is a great deficiency. I beg to submit for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the following wants in this gaol, viz.:—

- 1st, To complete the heating apparatus.
- 2nd, To erect sheds in two of the yards for separate work in the day time.
- 3rd, To provide rooms for the turnkeys, to enforce residence, which is so necessary at night.
- 4th, A new mangle is required.
- 5th, A few of the day-rooms require better ventilation and light.
- 6th, Solitary cells are badly wanted for punishment.

Improvements required.

There are two classes in this department, under the care of a qualified and zealous matron and assistant. The prisoners receive school instruction, and are employed in washing, knitting, needle work, &c.; and the system is conducted with much care and attention to the interests of the prisoners. They are clothed in a prison dress.

Female Class.

The Governor has for some time carried on a system of employment for the male prisoners highly creditable to him, and profitable to the county and the criminals, by mat-making, picking wool, and cocoa-nut fibre, and stone-breaking; any tradesmen are also engaged at their works, and he contemplates instructing the younger prisoners in trades as opportunities offer. The profits, as the law directs, are paid to the prisoners, viz., one-third; and the account of it correctly kept. There appears to be £54 7s. 6d. clear profit to the county on work this year, after paying for materials, and giving each prisoner his legal share. A well arranged juvenile class is established by Mr. Allison, under careful and experienced officers, and much good arises from it. A good school is established. A prison dress is provided for all the male prisoners.

Male Employment.

I minutely examined the books, accounts, and registries, and found them correctly and neatly kept in every particular, with sufficient checks on all issues and receipts. The whole are examined before each commission by the Board of Superintendence, and approved of and certified previous to going before the Grand Jury.

Books and Accounts.

The diet is now economically provided for, since the new kitchen has been erected, and the change of diet from bread to oatmeal and potatoes, has saved the county nearly one-half of the former expense per head. The diet is of a good quality, and costs only 2½d. per head

Dietary.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
**County Dublin Gaol,**  
**Kilmainham.**  
**Officers.**

per day, and is consumed in the cells by each prisoner alone, when practicable, which procures a prudent separation for a time, and gives opportunity to the turnkeys to be absent for their own meals, without injury to inspection. The officers do not receive rations.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Nixon, continues his benevolent and anxious attention to all the interests of this establishment, and is a zealous and useful officer. The Chaplains attend to all their duties.

The Governor, I have already had occasion in this Report to state, is an intelligent, zealous, and qualified officer, and I found his prison in excellent order. His under officers are in general, I think, well selected and attentive, but it is quite necessary the turnkeys should be provided with an apartment each to reside within the gaol.

**Hospitals.**

The medical department is conducted with as much care as usual, by Surgeon Roney; the sick carefully attended to, even daily, when necessary. The charge for medicines is exceedingly moderate, and the late additions to the hospital have enabled the medical officer to classify diseases better. There has been but one death this year in the hospital, and Surgeon Roney states that nothing material has occurred during the year to remark upon, except the inconvenience arising from confining lunatics in the gaol. The books and registries of disease are correctly kept.

**General observations.**

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to examine the accounts, to make contracts, and give directions for the interior discipline of the prison. The Grand Jury are indebted to them for the present good state and order of the establishment, and the interest they take in all its details.

The expenditure, in all its details, will be found in our general Appendix.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

**County Carlow Gaol,**  
**Carlow.**

#### *County of Carlow Gaol, at Carlow.*

SINCE the addition to this old gaol has been made some years ago, the establishment has progressed in good moral government, and we have annually reported favourably, which has been corroborated last year by my colleague, Dr. White. The time has arrived, however, for some more extensive step being taken towards complying with the modern improvements in discipline; I allude to the late Act of Parliament, sanctioning the separation of each criminal, day and night, from any intercourse with other prisoners. The Board of Superintendence, with their usual attention to the interests of this institution, have, with the support of the Grand Jury, prepared a few cells for this mode of treatment, and they are sufficiently ventilated. I submit that the approbation of the Privy Council may be obtained, which is required by the Act, and the system carried out fully as an experiment.

No prison in Ireland has as yet been entirely erected and fitted up for separation except Belfast House of Correction, and it is only just now occupied. However, the county of Limerick Gaol, as well as Carlow, and a few others, have tried it on a small scale, and in every instance it is working well, and less crime has been the result; and there is every reasonable ground to believe that instances of reformation will follow. Such a system always, however, requires the zeal and intelligence of qualified officers; and I consider that the Governor of Carlow Gaol, Mr. McDowell, possesses zeal and intelligence to conduct such a system. In the mean time, we set so high a value upon the prevention of any communication amongst prisoners, day or night, that I cannot but again submit to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, that sheds divided into separate stalls should be made in each yard, which would, at a small expense, secure separate work for all during the day, and would add much to the present accommodation.

**State and Accommodation.**

On the day of my inspection, I found there were 78 prisoners confined, as follows:—

Male prisoners tried, . . . . .	37
Do. untried, . . . . .	7
Female prisoners tried, . . . . .	17
Do. untried, . . . . .	7
Debtors, . . . . .	8
Lunatics, . . . . .	2
Total, . . . . .	78

The average number daily confined for the year 1845 was 77, and the accommodation provided is—

Single cells, . . . . .	79
Double do., . . . . .	14
Day-rooms, . . . . .	10
Work-rooms, . . . . .	10
Yards, . . . . .	10
Chapel, . . . . .	1
Infirmary, . . . . .	2 for males and females.
Laundry, . . . . .	1
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1

With sufficient stores and officers' apartments. These, with a few sheds in the yards, would amply provide for a good system of moral discipline.

**Employment and School Instruction.**

The male prisoners are all employed in this gaol at some industry, and many of the younger criminals have been taught to work at trades, so as to earn their bread. The usual employments are weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, nailors, and occasionally any

tradesman confined, is made useful, and the tread-wheel is used for those sentenced to hard labour. If the prisoners could be employed separately at their works, it would be a very perfect system, as I fully agree with Dr. White, that the association of prisoners in their classes is injurious to their moral habits.

A good school is established, and the result has been that many have learned to read and write, and others are greatly improved, as appears by the registry.

The female department of prisoners is divided into two classes, under the superintendence of a qualified matron and assistant, and are instructed in schooling and industriously employed at spinning, knitting, needle-work, and washing. They receive a share of the profits, as the law directs; and if a greater degree of separation at work could be secured, the moral government would be excellent.

I minutely examined the registries, books, and accounts of this prison, and found them neatly and correctly kept, and a sufficient check on all issues and receipts; and as the expenditure is carefully examined by the Board of Superintendence at each monthly meeting, and afterwards by a committee of the Grand Jury at each Assizes, I do not apprehend that any fraud can exist.

The diet of the prisoners is provided for economically, and is of a good quality. The cost per head per day does not exceed 4d., and the food is consumed in the cells; and even this separation from the old habit of a social meal, has been found salutary as a discipline, independent of giving the turnkeys leisure from inspection for their own meals.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Jameson, attends to all his important duties, and the Chaplains also visit regularly, and take an interest in the moral and religious system pursued.

The Governor, Mr. M'Dowell, is a zealous and intelligent officer, and is supported by an attentive and zealous deputy, Mr. Young, and generally speaking, by well selected turnkeys.

The infirmaries for males and females are kept in good order, under the directions of the medical officer, Surgeon Rawson, who carefully attends to the sick, and the general health of the establishment. He states, that nothing has occurred during the year in his department to make a specific report upon. The cost of medicine is very moderate.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and have always taken a great interest in the details of discipline, and in the accounts, and the general good order of this establishment, and we owe much to their zealous co-operation. Contracts are made for every thing practicable. The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress; and I have only to recommend to their consideration the erection of sheds in the yards for separation of work. The furniture is complete, and there were no complaints.

The expenditure will be found in our general Appendix.

A small table and form should be provided for each cell, and large tables for the female classes.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.*

*County Clare Gaol,  
Ennis.*

AFTER a very minute inspection again of this county prison, I have to report for the information of the Grand Jury, that it continues to stand high in our estimation on all the points of discipline required for the moral government of such an establishment, taking advantage of every improvement made in other counties, on this all important subject; and the result has been a considerable diminution in crime and recommitments to this gaol, and a report made to me of several individuals instructed in trades and education, calculated to reform their habits. This is highly creditable to the Governor and working officers of the prison, and to the valuable support given to them by the Board of Superintendence, and the liberal grants of the Grand Jury annually to improve and support the institution.

Having said thus much, it only remains that I should detail the management in each department, and submit for consideration any thing that may be required to further the discipline of the prison.

On my visit I found only 62 prisoners confined, amongst whom were 14 debtors and 9 lunatics, whereas the average number daily for some years has been about 100 confined.

There is ample accommodation provided for the average number of prisoners, consisting of the following:—

Single cells for dormitories, . . . . .	83
Large cells for separation, . . . . .	38
Solitary cells, . . . . .	4
Day-rooms, . . . . .	8
Wash-rooms, . . . . .	4
Yards, . . . . .	11
Chapel with 8 divisions, . . . . .	1
A good Hospital for males and females, . . . . .	2
A good Laundry, . . . . .	1
A steam Kitchen, . . . . .	1

These, with sufficient stores, offices, and officers' apartments, render this prison equal in accommodation to any in Ireland, and the classification as perfect as practicable, short of individual separation for all under the act, as at the Pentonville prison in London; which, however valuable there, is not yet desirable in a county gaol till the system for all, *tried and untried*, shall be more practically experienced and approved of. My opinion is in

*South District.*

*County Carlow Gaol,  
Carlow.*

*Female Classes.*

*Books and Accounts.*

*Dietary.*

*Officers.*

*Hospitals.*

*General Observations.*

*General state.*

South District.	favour of the separate system, especially for certain classes; but I am not prepared at present to recommend a further outlay beyond the 38 separate cells so liberally granted by the Grand Jury.
County Clare Gaol. Ennis.	
Employment and School.	A good school is established under a qualified master, and the results are obvious from the registry. Every prisoner is employed, and trades are taught to the younger criminals. Weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentering, rope-making, and smith-work are carried on continually, and a fair profit is made for the county, and one-third paid to the prisoners as the law directs.
Female Department.	The female prisoners are unusually well managed, under the care of a well qualified matron and assistants; they are all kept separate during the day and night, and only are collected at school, chapel, and for exercise. The result has been a great decrease of committals, probably from dislike to the discipline; but instances annually occur of reformation from the zealous attention of the matron to this part of her duty. They are all employed at work, the accounts of it correctly kept, and the share of profits paid to prisoners. All are clothed in a prison dress, and the whole department creditably managed.
Dietary.	The food of the prisoners is economically provided for and is good in quality. The cost of this year will be 3d. per head per day. It is consumed in the cells by each prisoner separate; and every effort is made to prevent communication amongst individuals. No rations are allowed to officers in this prison.
Books and Accounts.	I minutely examined the registries, books, and accounts of this gaol, and found them neatly kept, and an accurate system of checks and issue under the care of an excellent clerk, who has been selected as a person to recommend for the appointment of governor of a gaol should an opportunity offer.
Officers.	There is no Local Inspector in this gaol, which is a saving to the county; and the county Down is similarly situated, and no evil has arisen in either, on account of the zeal and intelligence of the Governors, who have now for some years conducted the discipline and finance with credit and benefit to the county. The chaplains and medical officer attend with care to their various duties, and the turnkeys and under officers have been selected by the Board of Superintendence, with a view to qualification and merit.
Hospitals.	Separate infirmaries are provided for the sexes, and sufficient accommodation for all ordinary cases. The medical officer, the Infirmary surgeon, attends carefully to the health of the prison and the sick; he reports to me that nothing has occurred during the last year calling for a special report, and the general health of the establishment has been very good. The cost of medicines is £30 annually, by a kind of contract; I doubt the legality of such an arrangement, but no evil has arisen from it in this case.
General Observations	The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and take great interest in the entire system, discipline, and expenditure of this gaol; and the county are indebted to this and the zealous support thus given to the working officers, for the high state of good order the prison is in. There are 9 lunatics confined, and they are remarkably well taken care of, notwithstanding the difficulties and disturbance created by admitting such inmates; a remedy is providing by enlarging the lunatic asylums, or building new ones. The prison clothing and furniture is all complete, and a new building for separation at work for 12 prisoners, under good inspection, is nearly finished; at some future period I would submit that a few separate airing yards may be provided for exercise, and the chapel altered so as to separate each individual.

## Bridewells.

## BRIDEWELLS.

There are 5 minor prisons in this county for the use of the Magistrates at quarter sessions and other periods, to confine persons for a few days only, previous to final committal to the county gaol, consequently the accommodation provided is only a few cells in each and separation for the sexes, in 2 day-rooms and 2 yards. These small prisons are inspected quarterly by the Governor of the county gaol for some years back, independent of our inspection, and the value of this arrangement has been found very great, as it keeps the officer in charge attentive to his duty, it provides for all repairs at once, and is a check on the expenditure in the diet and periods of detention. These bridewells are situated as follows:

*Tulla, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Kíllaloe.*

The keepers are attentive to their duties, the registries correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

## County Cork Gaol.

## County of Cork Gaol and House of Correction.

I HAVE visited these county establishments twice this year, and had, as usual, the satisfaction of seeing all the good effects of a correct system, which has been carried on for many years, and supported by the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury. The modern improvement of total separation for each prisoner has not been yet introduced, and it would require considerable expenditure in alterations to do so, which prevents my urging the subject on the consideration of the Grand Jury. Doubtless, if the system is found to work well, when more fully tried, it will be our duty to recommend its immediate adoption, however expensive, as the reduction of crime and the moral reformation of individuals are of too much consequence to let mere economy interfere. I cannot but consider the total separation of prisoners an excellent discipline, if conducted by well-selected and qualified officers; but

until the appointment of all gaol officers is placed within the hands of a Board, as in Scotland, I do not wish to urge it too strongly.

In the mean time, I would submit the trial on a small scale, which has been done in Limerick county, and a few other gaols, and is going on well, under zealous officers. With this view, I would submit for favourable consideration by the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury, that a few cells should be fitted up for it, and sheds erected in one or two of the yards, separated into stalls, as in Tralee Gaol, where each man works all day alone. If this is decided upon, it may be effected at a very trifling expense, and one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons would attend to assist in the arrangement.

There were 235 prisoners confined on the day of my last inspection (1st of October, 1845), as follows:—

Male prisoners tried,	104
Do. untried,	50
Females tried,	22
Do. untried,	33
Debtors,	18
Lunatics,	8
Total,	235

The average number confined daily for the current year is 242. The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single sleeping cells,	177
Double cells,	32
Solitary cells,	14
Day-rooms,	22
Yards,	23
Laundry,	1
Kitchen,	1
Chapel,	1
Hospitals,	2

With sufficient store-rooms and officers' apartments. Some of the double cells could easily be ventilated and heated for a trial of the separate system; and if some sheds were also built up and divided, many prisoners could be kept at work all day alone, with a separate cell at night.

In the House of Correction, which is a separate new building from the old Sheriff's gaol, every prisoner is tried and under sentence, and as correct and sound a system of discipline is pursued as possible, short of complete separation; and every prisoner is employed at trades and school-instruction, and the tread-wheel. The following trades are taught:—

Weaving	Carpenters	Tin-work
Shoe-making	Smith-work	Net-making
Tailors		

And a considerable number of young men and boys annually leave this prison instructed in trades, so as to be able to earn their bread at them, and many have been known to do so. The profits on the year's work is not yet made up, but will be found to be considerable, and will be stated in our general Appendix at the close of the year.

An excellent school is also established in each class. I examined the registry carefully, and can report that much good is also effected in this way. The House of Correction is managed by Mr. Grace, the Governor, who for many years has conducted all the details under the Board of Superintendence, and who has deservedly obtained the confidence of the county and Grand Jury.

The Sheriff's prison, for the untried, has been for many years conducted with much care, and the good order, cleanliness, classification, school-instruction, and inspection, are creditable in every respect; and if it shall be found practicable to establish a system of profitable work here, as in the House of Correction, it would be desirable. The untried are to be employed by law at industry as well as the tried, unless they feed themselves, and are equally liable under the Act to be kept separate, should the Grand Jury adopt my proposal of divided sheds in the yards.

The accommodation for female prisoners is more extensive in this gaol than most of those in Ireland. There are 6 separate classes, under the care of a qualified matron and 2 assistants; much pains are taken with the prisoners. There is sufficient employment in washing, carding, spinning, knitting, and needle-work, and a daily school is established. Separation of individual prisoners at work is as necessary for females as males, especially in large cities, and I would recommend divided sheds here also.

The diet is bread and milk, as in the city gaol, and the cost exceeds the mixed potato food, which is usual. It is good in quality and sufficient in quantity. It is consumed in the cells by each prisoner alone, and even this separation is found to work well. No rations are allowed to the officers.

The books, registries, and accounts, are kept in a correct manner in every particular, and examined carefully by the Board at their meetings, and sufficient checks enforced for all receipts and issues. The clerk to the Board, Mr. Lloyd, performs his duty carefully and correctly.

The Local Inspector, Dr. Townsend, is a valuable county officer, and to his zeal and intelligence we owe much of the interior economy and good order of this establishment. The chaplains and medical officer attend with care to their various duties. The Governor

Sovereign District?

County Cork Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Employment and School.

Sheriff's Prison.

Female Classes.

Dietary.

Books and Accounts.

Officers.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
**County Cork Gaol.**

of the Sheriff's prison, Mr. Murphy, is an old and faithful public officer, but from long services and bad health is now unable to attend to all the arduous duties of the office; and I presume the Grand Jury will amply provide for him by a retiring pension, as the Act permits. Many of his local duties are consequently performed by Mr. Grace, the Governor of the House of Correction, whose zeal and intelligence, as well as qualifications, I need not state to the Grand Jury, High Sheriff, and Board of Superintendence, point him out as a fit successor to Mr. Murphy, should that officer apply for retiring pension. In this case it would be a saving to the county, as Mr. Grace could act as Sheriff's Governor, as well as Governor of the House of Correction, should the High Sheriff agree to such an arrangement. The turnkeys and other sub-officers are, generally speaking, well selected and correct officers; but here, as well as in the city, their families are resident in the gaol, which is a growing evil, and not usual in other well-managed prisons. As soon as practicable a remedy should be found for it.

**Infirmaries.**

We have frequently reported the deficiency of the hospital in this gaol, having no airing yards for convalescents, and not sufficient accommodation, and being connected with other buildings, which would prove a great evil in case of fever and epidemics. The hospitals should be separate buildings from all others, and are so in most of the Irish prisons. I therefore again recommend a new hospital on another site.

The sick are carefully attended to, daily, by Dr. Beamish and the apothecary, in every particular, and the cost of medicine is moderate. 174 patients passed through the hospital in 9 months. I beg to refer the Board to Dr. White's recommendation in last year's Report, for an increased salary to the medical officer.

**General observations.**

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, or oftener, if required, and the zealous interest they take in all the details and expenditure has been manifest for many years. The tried prisoners were all clothed, and no deficiency or abuse exists. It only remains that I should again recommend some sheds to be erected in the yard, a new hospital provided, and industrial employment for the untried prisoners.

Minute details of expenditure will be found in our general Appendix.

**Bridewells.**

**BRIDEWELLS.**

This county Board of Superintendence was the first to take charge of the small minor prisons scattered in the sessions' towns and other localities. Regular returns are made by the keepers to the Board, and are checked by the Local Inspector and clerk, previous to the expense being paid. The Governor, Mr. Murphy, attends at Quarter Sessions, and also inspects each bridewell, and reports any defects and wants; exclusive of which, the Magistrates in each locality occasionally visit.

Under these circumstances, the system is complete. Each bridewell consists only of separation of the sexes in two day-rooms and two yards, with from 4 to 6 cells, under the care of one keeper; and the prisoners, after a few days confinement till final committal, are forwarded by the police to the county gaol. I visited almost all of them this summer; but being detained by sickness in Cork, I could not at the time see all, but shall do so previous to spring assizes. Cleanliness and good order is manifest in all of them, and the keepers are generally well selected by the Board from turnkeys in the county gaol. There are 16 of these prisons, viz.:—

Bantry	Bandon	Mallow	Cove
Skibbereen	Macroom	Fermoy	Middleton
Rosscarbery	Kanturk	Mitchelstown	Castletown
Clonakilty	Mill-street	Charleville	Dummanway

Money has been provided to erect a new bridewall in Cove, which was badly wanted; also at Kinsale, which is not finished. One is also required at Youghal. The *Rosscarbery* and *Mill-street* bridewells require more accommodation, or new buildings; all the others are new and commodious.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

**City of Cork Gaol.**

**City of Cork Gaol.**

I VISITED this city prison twice this year; we have always been enabled to report favourably of its cleanliness and general good order, and the absence of any abuse, all which is creditable to the Local Inspector, Governor, and working officers of the establishment; and I have no doubt, from the qualifications of these officers, that if the means were provided of carrying on a system of useful employment, and reformatory discipline, by minute separation, they would conduct it with credit to themselves and the city authorities.

However, it is my duty to state, that no solid system of industry is provided for by funds from the Grand Jury. The subject has for some time been delayed under the opinion that the city and county gaols would be united under the Grand Jury Act; but this appears to be entirely abandoned, and it becomes necessary to arrange some system by which this extensive prison shall cease to be a scene of idleness. It is particularly necessary in the prison of a large city, that the prisoners, whether for long or short sentences, should feel that their confinement is not merely the absence of liberty, but a restraint and discipline calculated to make such evil-doers avoid the gaol, or to give them an opportunity of reformation.

On these grounds I submit for favourable consideration, that the example in the House of Correction in the county gaol should be followed, as to industry and schooling, and that a



more minute separation of prisoners should be provided for, and that no intercourse whatever should be allowed amongst criminals. Should the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence be able to arrange these things, it would undoubtedly lessen the number of recommitments in this prison, and have a tendency to reform the habits of many individuals.

There were 109 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection, and the average number daily for the year has been 103, and for this number the following accommodation is provided, viz. :—

Single cells, . . . . .	108	Chapels, . . . . .	2
Day-rooms, . . . . .	18	Hospitals, . . . . .	2
Yards for exercise, . . . . .	12	Sheds, . . . . .	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

With sufficient store-rooms and officers' apartments. In the original structure, the rooms and cells provided for females were equal in number to the males, which is never necessary; but this can be remedied easily by some alteration in the allocation of classes, and fitting up some of the cells and day-rooms for separation under the late Act. Should the Grand Jury decide upon this important alteration, one of the Inspectors-General would attend to assist in the arrangement. The sheds in the yards should be at once fitted up into stalls for industry.

Some of the prisoners are employed at stone-breaking, and those sentenced to hard labour are placed on the tread-wheel; but with these exceptions no industry is carried on in the gaol, nor can the officers do so, unless some funds are provided, and an order made by the Board to carry it out. At present a school is established in each ward by the turnkeys, and on an average 38 prisoners attend daily; a regular schoolmaster should be appointed, and every person in gaol capable of learning should be obliged to attend. Any tradesman committed is occasionally employed for prison-work.

Employment and School Instruction.

The female prisoners are kept separate from the males, in two classes under the care of a matron and assistant; and some employment is provided for them in washing and needlework, as well as schooling. Should the plan proposed, of keeping them separate from each other by day at work, be established, as in the county Clare and Sligo gaols, it would have the immediate effect of lessening the number of committals.

Female Department.

The food for the prisoners of this gaol has always been bread and milk, as there is no public kitchen to dress any other diet. The daily expense per head is about 4d., which exceeds the average of other gaols; and I would submit that a steam apparatus should be provided as in other prisons. The food also is not consumed in the separate cells, which would, if adopted with my other suggestions, tend to better order and discipline. No rations are issued to officers in this gaol.

Dietary.

I minutely examined the registries, books, and accounts of this gaol, and found them correctly kept under the inspection of the Local Inspector and Governor, and a sufficient check is kept on all the issues and expenditure.

Books and Accounts.

I have before stated my opinion of the qualifications of the officers to carry on a good system. The chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Local Inspector and Governor are zealous and intelligent officers, and fully capable of conducting and carrying out a better system than at present exists, if the Grand Jury shall provide funds for the purpose of some alteration in the accommodation and employment for every prisoner. The acting Deputy-Governor is a very good officer, and may justly look forward for promotion in the department. The turnkeys, generally speaking, are well selected, and the Governor makes a favourable report of them. They are all clothed in a uniform.

Officers.

There are separate hospitals for males and females, and the medical duties are performed with much care by Dr. Beamish. The general health of the prison and the sick in hospital are attended to, and the expenditure in medicines is moderate. Dr. Beamish reports that nothing has occurred in the current year requiring special statement. The salary of the medical officer is unusually low.

Infirmary.

The Board meet monthly to attend to the various wants and details of management, and to make contracts, &c. The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress; and the expenditure, with other statistics, will be found in the general Appendix.

General observations.

I beg again to recommend the employment of the prisoners in profitable industry, the erection of a steam kitchen, and preparation being made for the total separation of some classes of criminals; and as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, the families of turnkeys should not reside in the gaol. It is unusual, and opposed to good order in any establishment.

#### City Bridewell.

This useful establishment is attached to the town authorities, and is found most useful in this populous city; every prisoner taken up for riot, drunkenness, or other crimes, is brought here in the first instance till final committal, and the Magistrates meet here daily, to decide upon all such cases. The keeper and his under officers are well selected, and the system is conducted in the best manner, and highly creditable to the city. The prisoners are fed, the sexes are separated, the accounts correctly kept, and as much order, cleanliness, and discipline exists as is practicable in a bridewell for temporary purposes, and where some thousands of criminals pass through it in the year.

There are two turnkeys exclusive of the keeper, and also a matron; and the accommodation is sufficient for the objects intended, viz., 8 cells, 6 large rooms, with yards and separation of the sexes. The city gaol Board of Superintendence takes charge also of this prison.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*



## SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol, at Galway.*County Galway Gaol,  
Galway.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 19th of September, 1845. We have for many years had reason to report very favourable on the details of discipline and general management of this county prison, and the exertions made by the officers to carry out the objects—moral reformation amongst the inmates—so far as the construction of the building admits of minute classification or separation; and it is but justice to state, that no pains have been spared by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, assisted by the Governor, Mr. Ryan, to improve the system in this gaol. The cleanliness and good order that prevails is highly creditable, as well as the exertions made to provide employment for every individual. To do this, with profit to the public, is a difficulty we meet with every where, on account of the want of a market for goods manufactured.

I have again to state to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the value we attach to an approach to the separation of prisoners at work during the day, and the prevention of any communication amongst prisoners. Dr. White and I have suggested an economical mode in our late reports of obtaining this object, by sheds in each yard in compartments, as now in use in Limerick and Tralee county Gaols; and I have only again to urge on the Grand Jury this expenditure. One yard in the female class has been fitted up with sheds; but the divisions are too small, and they are not heated by stoves, so that they cannot be used in cold weather.

Trades are not taught to the younger male prisoners; and it has been so successful in some other prisons, in sending criminals out reformed, and able to earn their bread, that I beg to recommend it to the serious consideration of the Board of Superintendence. If these two suggestions are at once adopted, and carried into effect with zeal by the Governor, I think the County Galway Gaol would become as perfect in the internal discipline as circumstances admit of, considering the gaol was erected before the separate system was contemplated, and, consequently, the cells are too small to adopt it as proposed in the act of Parliament.

Crime has diminished in this county, as in most places in Ireland, since last inspection. I found only 85 prisoners confined, including 5 debtors and 9 lunatics, leaving only 71 criminals, tried and untried.

## Accommodation.

The accommodation provided in this prison is quite sufficient for the ordinary number confined, on the principle of classification of crime only, by placing a few prisoners in each day-room under a turnkey for work, school, &c.; but as this system is gradually replacing by that of keeping each prisoner separate from all others day and night, I would recommend it for the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, and submit the extension of separation at work by day, in well-divided sheds in each yard, heated and ventilated, which can be accomplished at a very moderate expense, and will try the system, previous to some future extensive alterations that may be adopted, should separation meet with universal approbation hereafter.

There are 98 small single cells in this prison, with 9 day-rooms, 9 work-rooms, and 9 yards, a good public kitchen, with offices and stores, a well-divided chapel, two infirmaries, to divide the sexes, and a laundry, with 6 solitary cells. The two latter are quite unsuitable for their objects; and I submit, that an efficient laundry and a few well-ventilated solitary cells should at once be provided for by presentment. A mill has been erected for making oatmeal, which works well, and, possibly, with some little economy; but it is to be doubted, how far it is advisable to complicate the accounts of a county gaol with such an apparatus, where it provides so little employment, and that not of a nature to improve the future condition of individuals, in the way trades or manufactures would necessarily do.

Employment and  
School.

The prisoners in this gaol are employed at stone-breaking and the tread-mill. A few tradesmen are at work, but no trades are taught to the younger male criminals, and some are engaged at the oatmeal mill; but no profits arise, except what the few tradesmen can earn. I would recommend that the Board should enforce instruction in weaving, shoemaking, and tailoring, as well as regular schooling, which latter is not carried on systematically in this gaol, and I could not find any registry or proper account of a school, though the Prison Act requires it.

## Female Classes.

The female criminals are divided into two classes under the care of a qualified matron and assistant. They are employed in washing and other work, but no profit arises from it. Some school instruction is given, and the prisoners are all clothed. Some ladies visit the prison; and I have reason to believe that advantage has arisen to individuals from their benevolent visits.

## Dietary.

The food chosen by the Grand Jury is meal for breakfast and potatoes for dinner, with milk. It is consumed in the cells instead of a social meal, and the cost per head per day, as reported to me, will be under 2d., which is the lowest of any of our gaols. No rations are issued to officers in this gaol.

## Books and Accounts.

I examined the books, accounts, and registries of this prison, all of which are correctly and neatly kept, and on a system calculated to prevent fraud, and create a wholesome check on all expenditure.

## Officers.

The officers are attentive and zealous in the discharge of their various duties; and I again feel called upon to remark on the value of the Local Inspector's constant attention to the interests of this prison, financial and otherwise. The chaplains and medical officer are regular in their attendance. The Governor is a practical and qualified officer, and gives his time and energy to the well-being of the discipline; and if he shall be able to introduce instruction in trades to the young criminals, and establish a sound and persevering system

of education, I consider this prison would prove an admirable example of moral government. The turnkeys, generally speaking, are effective and well selected officers.

The infirmaries provide ample room for separating the sexes, and the care of the sick, and I need scarcely inform the Grand Jury, that the system is well managed under the care of the infirmary surgeon, Dr. Veitch, who is constant in attendance, and reports to me that the gaol has been kept very healthy during the last year, and no epidemic or other occurrence calls for special report. The cost of medicine for the year does not amount to £10.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and attend to all the expenditure and other details of this public establishment. There were 9 lunatics confined, and this evil is necessarily complained of, in common with our other Irish prisons.

The prisoners are all clothed, male and female, in a prison dress. No alterations in building has taken place during the current year; and I have only again to urge on the Grand Jury to provide for more complete classification, viz., by erecting sheds in the yards. A few stoves are also wanted, and the sewers require cleansing.

The details of expenditure, &c., will be found in the general Appendix.

## BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

There are now 9 bridewells or small prisons in this county, containing only from 4 to 6 cells, 2 yards and 2 day-rooms to separate the sexes. They are only intended and used to confine persons accused of crime for a few days, till finally committed to the county gaol; and for these purposes, they are most beneficial, and, indeed, necessary to the Magistrates, for the purposes of public justice. They are kept clean and regular; the paupers are fed, and the registries and accounts are correctly kept.

The arrangements made by the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, to obtain the frequent inspection of these bridewells by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, has altered the former neglected state of these minor prisons. They are all now kept complete in furniture by his vigilance, and the keepers are more attentive, from the conviction of constant inspection and reports on their conduct. A few counties have adopted this system, on our recommendation, and in all it has answered the purpose.

I have seen six of these prisons already, and found all in excellent order. Portumna Bridewell is not yet quite finished; and at Woodford the alterations are all made, and it will now be an efficient and useful bridewell. The following towns have these prisons:—

Ballinasloe	Tuam	Oughterard
Eyrecourt	Loughrea	Clifden
Gort	Woodford	Portumna

In addition to the above arrangements for bridewells, the Board of Superintendence have made an order that all worn-out furniture shall be immediately sent to the county gaol, and replaced by new articles manufactured in the gaol. This order completes the system, which is worthy of example in all other counties.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

## Town of Galway Gaol.

Town of Galway  
Gaol.

I INSPECTED this prison on the 13th and 14th September, 1845, and have nothing to add to our former Reports, as no material alteration has taken place in the management and discipline, as reported by Doctor White on his last inspection; and I fully concur with him in stating, that a strict system of penal discipline, by separation and employment, is the only hope of lessening crime and reforming criminals. I have no doubt but that the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence are anxious that their prison should exhibit a sound system of moral government, as it does in cleanliness, interior economy, and the attention of the officers; but as there is no employment, and consequently no minute classification, which I presume arises from economical motives, and the unwillingness of the Grand Jury and Board to go to any expense in providing employment and clothing, we cannot expect penal discipline to be carried on; and the privation of liberty for a short sentence, where idleness and evil intercourse amongst prisoners is permitted, cannot be expected to produce punishment or reformation.

Having thus stated the means by which this prison could be greatly improved, it is gratifying to Report that no abuse exists—that the officers, resident and non-resident, are all very attentive, and the Governor zealous in the discharge of the important duty imposed upon him. The Local Inspector was absent, being in a bad state of health, but his duty was efficiently performed by another who accompanied me at my inspection.

There were only 19 prisoners confined, and the average number daily for the current year does not exceed 30. There is ample accommodation in cells and day-rooms, there being 48 cells, 7 day-rooms, and 7 yards, with a good infirmary, public kitchen and chapel, and a small tread-wheel.

A school is established and instruction is given by the turnkeys and Matron, and some work in washing, &c. is provided for the female prisoners. I examined the books, accounts, and registries, and found them very correct, except the account kept for the Grand Jury, which is confused and not as regular as in other gaols. The dietary is economically provided for and good in quality; the cost at present only 2d. per head per day, and the officers receive no rations.

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

Town of Galway  
Gaol.

The hospital department is remarkably well attended to, under the care and order of Doctor Veitch, and the cost of medicines only about £6 annually.

The Board of Superintendence meet when required, I trust they will, when practicable, provide employment for the prisoners, as in the county gaol, and a prison dress for all criminals, and supply any deficient furniture in the hospital. The Sisters of Charity continue benevolently to visit the female prisoners.

The general expenditure will be found in our Appendix to these Reports.

JAMES PALMER, Inspector-General.

County Kerry Gaol,  
Tralee.

## County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

It is gratifying to report this year, that notwithstanding the difficulties the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence have had to contend with to establish employment and classification in this county prison, from the want of accommodation, they have surmounted them in a great degree and at a very moderate expense, and the gaol exhibits already a scene of industry and classification highly creditable to the working officers, and to the county Grand Jury, who provided the funds for the experiment of the yard-sheds recommended in 1843, and which were approved of and supported by my colleague Doctor White, in his report in 1845; and I cannot too highly express my sense of the zealous support given to us on this, and on all occasions, by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hanley.

The crowded state of this gaol has hitherto precluded the possibility of the officers proving their qualifications, beyond the cleanliness, good order, and interior economy of the establishment, and these have been always provided for; but at present a sound moral government is obvious throughout, and though classification cannot be fully carried out till more yards are provided with sheds, yet the occupation of all the prisoners is complete, a number of them taught trades, industry everywhere manifest, and the neat store-rooms filled with manufactured articles for the clothing and use of the prisoners. It is right to state that the Governor, and resident officers generally, have given zealous co-operation to this order of things, and I consider it my duty especially to report to the Grand Jury the intelligence and zeal of Mr. Martin Crane, the Deputy-Governor, on this point, which marks him out as an officer qualified for promotion in any prison. He is a good clerk, well acquainted with the moral government of a gaol in all its details, and particularly with the mode of employing prisoners.

I found on the days of my inspection, 25th and 26th September, there were 119 prisoners confined, viz.:—

Male criminals,	85
Female do.,	23
Debtors,	11
Total,	119

Of them 15 were lunatics and idiots, who are carefully attended to, but sadly disturbing the discipline and order of the establishment. The average number confined daily this year is 112.

## Accommodation.

The accommodation provided for this number consists of 78 cells for dormitories, 7 day-rooms, 2 work-rooms, 7 yards, an infirmary, chapel, public kitchen, laundry, and 3 yards fitted up with sheds, capable of employing 19 persons at separate work, and heated by a stove and pipes.

Employment and  
School.

A good school is established under the turnkeys, and the registry of it proves that many have been taught to read, write, and cipher. I have stated before, the valuable system of industry pursued, and shall only add here that the following trades are taught:—

Weaving	Carpenters	Twine-making
Shoemaking	Smiths	Mat-making
Tailors	Painting	

Forty-five young prisoners left the gaol within the year, well instructed in some of these trades, and more than 12,000 yards of stuff was manufactured within the last eight months. A considerable profit has been made on work, and one-third of it is paid to the prisoners on leaving the gaol, as the law directs.

## Female Classes.

There are two female classes, well attended to, under the care of a highly qualified Matron and an assistant. The shed in the yard has been found very useful, as the want of accommodation pressed heavily on the female side of the prison. A good school is also carried on here, and industry constantly pursued in washing, needle-work, and spinning, as a prison female dress is provided.

## Dietary.

An economical and wholesome diet is provided according to law, and the expense per head per day does not exceed 2½d. The food is consumed in the day-rooms instead of the cells; but as soon as the sheds are complete, I trust the Board will see the advantage of total separation at meals, as pursuing the separate system so strongly recommended by the Act, and giving the turnkeys time from inspection for their own meals, or other business. No rations are issued in this gaol to officers, except to the cook and two porters.

## Books and Accounts.

I examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly and neatly kept, with good checks on all issues, and the work accounts specially attended to, so as to settle with ease with each prisoner, and render a just statement to the Grand Jury.

Our Appendix gives all the details of the expenditure. There are few punishments or recommitments.

I have already stated my opinion of the attention and zeal of all the officers, resident and non-resident. The Chaplains and Medical Officers attend regularly to all their duties. The Governor is a zealous officer and anxious for the high character of his gaol, and has co-operation in all the improvements. His turnkeys and sub-officers are for the most part well selected and qualified; they all reside in the prison. The whole system is conducted under the daily care and responsibility of the Local Inspector, in whom the county possesses a valuable officer, and to whom we owe much for the improvements and interior economy of the entire establishment.

The infirmary is small, containing only 4 rooms, and will have to be enlarged. However, hitherto no evil has arisen from want of room, and the zealous attention of the Medical Officer to the general health of the prisoners and to the care of the sick, has probably kept the establishment free from fever and epidemic diseases, which are so prevalent in a crowded prison. The cost of medicine is, however, unusually great, and the quantities no doubt necessary; but when I compare this expenditure for the current year, viz., £51 13s. 10d., with that of other gaols, I cannot but recommend the adoption of purchasing medicines wholesale, and making them up in a surgery by a paid apothecary, as the law permits, instead of the present mode.

The Board of Superintendence meet when called upon, to make contracts, pass accounts, and regulate the expenditure, &c., &c.; and I have only to submit for their consideration and that of the Grand Jury, that an order should be made to fit up the other yards with sheds, and to repair the laundry, which is out of order; and I have also to state that the whole wood-work wants painting, and the slate roof to be pointed. All the prisoners are clothed in a prison-dress—a new dress is now required.

#### BRIDEWELLS.

I inspected five of these minor prisons previous to my arrival in Tralee, but could not then proceed to the others, being confined by severe illness at the time. These bridewells contain only separation for the sexes, and 3 or 4 cells each for the convenience of the Magistrates and the temporary confinement of prisoners for a few days, till final committal to the county gaol. They are visited by the Governor of the county gaol at quarter sessions, and occasionally by the Local Inspector as opportunities offer; they are kept clean and regular, the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registries correctly kept. They are situated in the following localities, viz.:—

*Tarbert, Listowel, Milltown, Dingle, Killarney, Kenmare, Cahirciveen, and Castleisland.*

In a correspondence with Mr. Galwey, the High Sheriff, on the subject of an escape from Kenmare Bridewell, he suggested to me the advantage of having the walls plastered, and raised at the angles; and on my inspection I fully agree with him, and I request the Local Inspector of county gaol will have the kindness to procure a presentment for this purpose at the next assizes.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

#### County Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

This is the second gaol in the county, and the assizes are held alternately here and at Naas. It is a modern built prison, in place of a bridewell formerly kept in the town, and the accommodation, though confined, is fully equal to the wants of the district; and the discipline is carried on under a zealous Board of Superintendence, with a view to the moral government of the prisoners, and a sound interior economy.

Should the separation of each prisoner be adopted, by day and night, as the late Act authorizes, and which system is now growing into use, it would not be expensive to fit up this prison for the purpose. In the mean time I would recommend that sheds may be erected in the yards, divided for each prisoner, so that they may be at work during the day, and no evil communication take place amongst them.

On my inspection, 10th September, there were only 18 prisoners confined, and the average daily for the current year is only 22; the accommodation provided is quite sufficient, there being—

32 Single cells.  
6 Day-rooms.  
6 Yards.

1 Chapel.  
1 Hospital.  
1 Public kitchen.

With stores and officers' apartments. A laundry is still wanted, and some sheds for work in the yards.

The few persons capable of industry, and the tradesmen, are employed at mat-making, picking oakum, and stone-breaking, and there are two looms occasionally used when weavers are confined. The turnkeys instruct their classes each day for 2 hours, and cleanliness and good order prevail.

The female class is carefully attended to by Mrs. Drill, the Governor's wife, and the few prisoners confined receive school instruction from her, and are otherwise employed at washing and some industry; all the prisoners are clothed in a prison dress.

K

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Kerry Gaol,  
Tralee.  
Officers.

Hospital.

General observations.

Bridewells.

County Kildare Gaol,  
Athy.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.** The food of the prisoners is economically provided for, by the mixed diet stated in the Act of Parliament; it is good in quality, and the cost per head per day is 3¼d. It is consumed in the cells, and served in an orderly manner.

County Kildare Gaol,  
Athy.

The books, registries, and accounts are correctly kept and checked, and no abuse exists in this department.

The Local Inspector, Mr. Butler, is a zealous and intelligent officer. The Chaplains attend to their duty, and the Governor and Matron are attentive to their various and important offices, and take much interest in all the details and interior regulations, which are very creditable to them. There are three turnkeys, who are well selected and careful sub-officers.

There is not a separate hospital detached from the gaol; but a large room and one cell at each end of the building are allocated for the sick, who are carefully attended to by the medical officer, and the general health of the prisoners during this year proves his efficiency and zeal. The cost of medicine is moderate.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, to pass accounts and regulate the whole interior economy of the gaol, and I have only to recommend for their consideration, the erection of a laundry and sheds in each yard, divided for separation at work.

The general expenditure will be found in our Appendix. There are no bridewells in this county.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County Kildare Gaol,  
Naas.

County of Kildare Gaol at Naas.

I HAVE inspected this prison twice this year, and found it in the usual good order; it is kept remarkably clean, and a strict system of discipline is pursued in every department under the care of the Governor, Mr. Clarke, who is a zealous and intelligent officer. Crime has diminished within the last year and there is sufficient accommodation for the average number. Some cells have been prepared for the separate system and are ventilated and heated, but the trial has not yet been fully made, as the Board of Superintendence have not sent up their rules for approval by the Privy Council, which the Act requires. I submit that this preliminary step may be taken, as it has been done in County Limerick and Clonmel gaols, and it has succeeded very well in each.

Some of the prisoners are kept very much separated from others and only meet at chapel and school, to which the Governor attributes the few committals compared with former years; this is a great encouragement to try the system further; however, to do so, the chapel should be altered, the yards more divided, and the school instruction given to each prisoner in his cell.

It is right I should state here, that notwithstanding my favourable report and opinion of this gaol, that on an investigation ordered by Government, as to the attempt to escape of a notorious criminal, some want of vigilance was obvious, and I trust this fact will be a warning to every officer to be more attentive, as such things must be discreditable to any prison.

State and Accommo-  
dation.

On my inspection the state of the gaol was as follows:—There were 58 prisoners confined, viz.—

Untried males,	. . . . .	8
Tried males,	. . . . .	27
Untried females,	. . . . .	1
Tried females,	. . . . .	14
Debtors,	. . . . .	4
Lunatics,	. . . . .	4
Total,	. . . . .	58

The accommodation provided in this gaol is as follows:—

Single cells,	. . . . .	82
Large cells for separation,	. . . . .	18 of the above.
Day-rooms,	. . . . .	10
Yards,	. . . . .	7
Hospital,	. . . . .	1
Chapel,	. . . . .	1
Laundry,	. . . . .	1
Stores,	. . . . .	6

And officers' apartments.

This is sufficient accommodation for the average number confined, viz. 46; and I found the entire prison in excellent order, remarkably clean and regular, and a good moral system pursued.

Employment and  
School.

Some of the male prisoners capable of learning trades are taught, and some are annually sent out capable of earning their bread; a few prisoners are kept separate in large well ventilated cells, and the Governor reports very favorably of the system on this small trial. A well managed school is carried on by a qualified master with good effect, and the registry is correctly kept.

Females.

This department is conducted under the care of a qualified matron and assistant, the prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, and they receive school instruction, and are employed in washing and other useful works. If kept separate during the day at work as at Nenagh, Ennis, and Sligo gaols, I have no doubt it would be found morally beneficial and tend to lessen crime.

The diet is economically provided for and of a good quality, the cost moderate, and it is consumed by prisoners in their separate cells, which prevents evil communication and gives time to the turnkeys for their meals.

I examined minutely the books and accounts kept in this prison and found them in good order, with proper checks on receipts and issues and a good registry of crime, but the half-yearly accounts of all expenditure in the gaol for the Grand Jury does not appear on the face of the books.

The Local Inspector, Rev. Mr. Burgh, continues his zealous attention to all the details and economical management of this prison. The Governor, Mr. Clarke, is a qualified and intelligent officer, and effected a reformation in the management of this prison some years since, which continues to be highly creditable to him; and the Deputy-Governor and the under officers are attentive, and one of the turnkeys is a tradesman.

The chaplains attend regularly to their various duties.

This department is conducted by Dr. Walsh, with great zeal, and the sick carefully attended to. The medicine is provided for economically, being purchased wholesale and made up by the apothecary in the gaol.

The hospital is small and not quite sufficient division preserved between the male and female wards. The health of the prisoners has been generally good during the year, and no epidemic existed, or other cause for a special report from Dr. Walsh.

The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally and give their kind support to the working officers, without which no correct system can succeed.

The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, and the whole interior economy is conducted in a manner creditable to the county.

The sewers are in a sad state, from overflow or want of a fall; it requires the immediate attention of the Board.

Many panes of glass are broken in the cells, which the Governor should get repaired at once. A table and a form should be provided in each large cell for separation.

Only one loom is occupied at work, and I would recommend the others to be at once engaged in instructing some of the younger prisoners.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*County Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny.*

*Co. Kilkenny Gaol,  
Kilkenny.*

It has been a source of great regret to me and my colleague, Doctor White, the continued delays in executing the new buildings proposed by the Grand Jury as an addition to this County Prison, and the more so because the exertions of the officers to carry out a good system of discipline with the present confined accommodation, convinces us that no pains would be spared by the Local Inspector and Governor to secure minute classification, increased industry, and moral reformation, if the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence provides the means by a small addition of cells, separate sheds, &c., &c. I would therefore again submit for the favorable consideration of the Grand Jury the necessity of something being immediately done to enable the working officers of this establishment to keep pace with the gradual improvements going on in almost every other prison.

I am quite aware of the anxiety of the Board of Superintendence to accomplish this all important point, and though I do not know what is the immediate cause of the delay after the money has been presented, yet I trust the difficulties will be now surmounted, and this establishment, which has been so creditably conducted for many years, so far as the accommodation permitted, will not now be left to fall back, at a period when it is so peculiarly necessary to give effect to all the modern improvements in prison discipline. My former suggestion even of fitting up sheds in each yard, divided into stalls for separate work, would alone enable the officers to commence a system of total non-intercourse amongst criminals, which intercourse has been ever the source of so much evil.

At my inspection there were 60 prisoners confined, and the average number daily for the current year has been 80. At present there are:—

*State and Accommodation.*

Tried males, . . . . .	23
Untried males, . . . . .	10
Tried females, . . . . .	6
Untried females, . . . . .	—
Debtors, . . . . .	6
Lunatics, . . . . .	15

The accommodation is as follows:—

Single cells, . . . . .	48
Double cells, . . . . .	—
Day-rooms, . . . . .	11
Work-rooms, . . . . .	4
Yards, . . . . .	9
Chapel, . . . . .	1, but not divided properly.
Infirmary, . . . . .	1, badly constructed.
Laundry, . . . . .	1, only a shed.
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1
Sheds, . . . . .	—
Stores, . . . . .	sufficient.
Tread-wheel, . . . . .	1

Exclusive of officers' apartments.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
**Co. Kilkenny Gaol,**  
**Kilkenny.**

It appears from the above that there are not sufficient cells for one at night to each prisoner, and that the system of numbers being collected together in their classes and at work is necessarily persevered in from want of room. So long as criminals are associated together, much moral improvement and discipline cannot be expected, as intercourse amongst prisoners will ever tend to evil, and I again submit for consideration the advantage that would arise from a single cell for every prisoner at night, and separation in large cells, or in divided sheds in the yards at work by day.

**Employment and**  
**School Instruction.**

For a long period this county gaol has been prominent for the exertions made to employ all the prisoners at trades and industry, and the result is highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence and the officers acting under them, and I do trust it will not end here, and that ere long the modern improvement of separation at work will take place. The prisoners, except those feeding themselves, were chiefly employed at some useful industry, and some young men have been taught trades during the year, and are earning their bread out of gaol at present. The accounts of the work are carefully kept, and the prisoners receive one-third of their earnings as the law directs.

**Females.**

A good school is established under a master, who is now very old and infirm, and many have learned to read and others are improved, as appears by the registry.

This class of prisoners are carefully attended to by a good and humane matron. They are all employed at washing, needle-work, spinning, &c., &c.; they receive some school instruction, and are all clothed in a prison dress. An assistant matron is still wanted, as suggested in former Reports, the matron being unable alone to carry out the inspection and attention necessary for two classes of prisoners, when there are many in gaol.

**Books and Accounts.**

I examined minutely the books and registries of this gaol and found them correctly and neatly kept, with sufficient checks on all issues and receipts.

**Dietary.**

The food of the prisoners is of a good quality and economically provided for. The cost per head per day is only 3d., it is cooked in a public kitchen and served with much regularity.

**Officers.**

The Rev. Mr. Graves has resigned the office of Local Inspector, after many years of zealous attention to all the interests of the establishment; he is succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and it appears to me that the county is fortunate in obtaining the services of an officer who is eminently qualified to superintend the economical management and details of this extensive institution. The Chaplains attend to their duty, and the Governor is a faithful and qualified public officer, to whose zeal we owe the good order we have annually reported to exist in this prison. His sub-officers appear to be well selected and attentive to their duties, but there are not sufficient of them for inspection.

**Lunatics.**

Doctor White, my colleague, reported this infirmary as very defective in accommodation in his last year's Report, and I trust the Grand Jury and Board will provide for this defect in the additions to be made to the gaol. The medical officer, Doctor Lawler, pays every attention to the sick and the general health of the establishment, and reports to me that nothing has occurred in his department during the year calling for a special statement: the cost of medicines is moderate.

**General observations.**

The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally and take an interest in all the details of duty and the interior economy; contracts are made for every thing, and I do not think that any abuse exists; but unless the Board and Grand Jury provide for more accommodation in cells and separate work-rooms, we cannot expect great improvement in the moral government, which is ever proportioned to the means of minute classification. A prison dress is also required.

In our general Appendix will be found the expenditure and other statistics of this county gaol.

**House of Correction.**

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION.**

This is a small building half a mile from the gaol, and is useful as an aid merely, on account of the want of room in the county prison, and it may, with advantage, be abolished whenever an addition is made to the latter.

The house of correction contains a few large day-rooms and 4 yards, there is no hospital, chapel, or laundry; it is ill constructed and arranged for discipline, and so far from the gaol that it obtains but little advantage from the inspection of the county gaol officers, and is in charge only of a turnkey and matron. There is no employment except stone-breaking, no school, no advantage from the regular visits of chaplains, except occasional, and in fact no system pursued that could be called discipline. The Local Inspector of county gaol visits regularly, and it is kept very clean; the cells are given up to the lunatics.

**Bridewells.**

**BRIDEWELLS.**

At Urlingford and Callan there are two small bridewalls, or rather lock-up houses for a day's imprisonment for examination previous to being sent to the county gaol. They are kept clean and regular by the keepers, and the registry attended to.

Thomastown sessions' bridewell still continues out of repair and does not possess proper separation for prisoners; it should be added to or abolished, and placed in charge of the police perhaps, for the few nights any prisoners are confined in it.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*



*City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Kilkenny City Gaol.*

We have never ceased for many years calling upon the Grand Jury of this city to erect a new prison, as the accommodation and site of the old gaol almost prevents the possibility of improvement, or the adoption of any good system of prison discipline. We had hopes, since the Grand Jury Act passed, which enables city gaols in Ireland to send their prisoners to the county gaols, on both grand juries consenting to it, that such an arrangement would have been made, and we consequently ceased to urge the erection of a new prison for the city; but as this amalgamation of the two gaols has not been effected, and no probability of it, from the want of room in the county gaol, we must again submit the absolute necessity of steps being taken at once to provide a new building on another site, as strongly recommended by my colleague, Dr. White, last year.

We have hitherto been enabled to report that the internal management of this gaol by the officers was creditable, so far as cleanliness, and the absence of any abuse, however defective in accommodation, employment, and minute classification; but I regret to report that during the current year great evils have prevailed, and a discovery made of *coining* having been carried on within the walls of the prison, which called for the just animadversion of the Judge of Assize, and an inquiry was ordered by government. The result of the investigation by the Board of Superintendence has been the acquittal of actual knowledge or participation on the part of any officer, but the total neglect of proper inspection and discipline was so manifest on this occasion, that it becomes my painful duty to record it in this Report, and to submit to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence the necessity of some stringent regulations to prevent the recurrence of such evils. The Inspector-General of Prisons have no power under the Prisons Act to give orders for such regulations. It properly rests with the Grand Jury and Board; and I submit that the Board may inform the prison officers that instant dismissal will follow the discovery of any future irregularity.

On my inspection, there were only 39 confined, as follows:—

State and Accommodation.

Tried males,	14
Untried males,	4
Tried females,	3
Untried do.,	3
Debtors,	13
Lunatics,	2
Total,	39

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells,	16
Day-rooms,	5
Yards,	3
Infirmary,	two rooms and a yard.
Public kitchen,	1
Laundry,	none.

All these cells and rooms are dark, and not sufficiently ventilated. A part of the prison is under the level of the street, ill arranged for inspection, and no provision whatever made for the separation of prisoners under the Act, or for a chapel and legal infirmary.

No employment worth speaking of is carried on in this gaol, nor indeed could it be on any sound system. The prisoners are occasionally engaged at stone-breaking, and no attempt is made at keeping a regular school. No prison clothing is allowed.

Employment and School Instruction.

The Governor's wife acts as matron. There is accommodation for only one class of female prisoners, in dark unventilated rooms, and consequently all classification of crime is prevented. They are occasionally employed in washing and needle-work.

Females.

The food of the prisoners is of a good quality, and sufficient in quantity, and at a more moderate cost than formerly, a small kitchen for cooking being provided.

Dietary.

I examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly kept, and in good order.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, Mr. Prim, is an efficient and good public officer; the Governor we have always considered and reported hitherto as a zealous and correct officer, so far as the means were afforded to him; but the irregularities discovered amongst the prisoners within the last year, has proved, to say the least, a great want of inspection and attention on the part of the resident officers; and I trust it will be a warning to them in future, that the Grand Jury, and Board of Superintendence, and High Sheriff, will not pass over any neglect of duty again.

Officers.

The Chaplains attend to their various duties.

There is no regular and separate infirmary in this gaol; two rooms only are allocated for this purpose, and even they are unsuitable in any way.

Hospital.

The sick are carefully attended to by the medical officer; the expenditure in medicine is moderate, and Dr. Alesch reports that nothing except the inefficiency of the accommodation calls for a particular report from him.

The Board of Superintendence meet when required, to settle the accounts, to make contracts, and attend to the general wants of the establishment; and I submit for their consideration the necessity of a new prison, and the want of a chapel, laundry, hospital, employment for the prisoners, with an increased number of cells and day-rooms, &c.

General observations.

Some of the Board were kind enough to meet me on the day of my inspection, and I explained the necessity of a new gaol being erected.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*



SOUTH DISTRICT.  
*King's County Gaol,  
Tullamore.*

*King's County Gaol at Tullamore.*

MUCH pains have been taken by the Board of Superintendence of this new prison, since it was occupied, and the establishment removed from Phillipstown, and on my inspection this year I am enabled to make a favourable report to the Grand Jury; however, no attempt having been yet made to adopt the system of separation of individual prisoners under the Act, or even employing each criminal in divided sheds by day in the yards, as suggested by my colleague, Doctor White, and myself. I am unable to report that great progress in moral government, and the suppression of crime, which has been the result in the few gaols that have adopted in part the separate discipline recommended and sanctioned by the late Act of Parliament.

I have again submitted this system for the favourable consideration of the Board of Superintendence, and I have no doubt if recommended by them, the Grand Jury will, as hitherto, liberally provide the moderate funds required to give it a full trial, which can scarcely be called an experiment, as it has fully succeeded on a small scale in county of Limerick prison; and whenever acted upon under the inspection and management of qualified and zealous officers, without which no system can ever succeed however good in theory. I therefore would again beg to submit for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the advantage that would arise from erecting sheds in the yards, divided into large stalls for each prisoner to work separately in; this acts as a rational discipline, and with a separate cell at night gives time for reflection, instead of the evil communication arising in classes however well managed and inspected; the cost would be very moderate and perhaps make it unnecessary for a long period to alter the gaol to fit it for the separate system.

State and Accommo-  
dation.

There were 112 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection, as follows:—

Untried males,	57
Tried males,	9
Untried females,	26
Tried females,	4
Debtors,	7
Lunatics,	9
Total,	112

The average number each day in the current year being 89.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells, . . . . .	124	
Double cells, . . . . .	—	
Day-rooms, . . . . .	8	
Work-rooms, . . . . .	8	
Yards, . . . . .	8	
Chapel, . . . . .	1	
Hospital, . . . . .	2	
Stores, . . . . .		Building.
Laundry, . . . . .	2	
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1	
with officers' apartments.		

Employment and  
Schooling.

Much pains are taken in this county gaol to employ the male prisoners at trades and other industry, and some young criminals have been sent out enabled thereby to earn their bread. Weavers, tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters are employed as opportunities offer, and were they kept at work separately, I have no doubt but a still greater degree of moral benefit would arise. A good school is established under a qualified schoolmaster, and the registry shows considerable improvement in many individuals; 48 have learned to read and write during the year, who were ignorant before. The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, and the general cleanliness and good order of the gaol is very creditable to the officers, though I am quite aware that the system for some years established in this new gaol, is to be mainly attributed to the zealous attention paid to all details by the Board of Superintendence enforcing good regulations, and supporting the officers in every exertion to exhibit order and moral government.

Female Class.

The female prisoners are divided into two classes, under the care of a qualified matron and assistant; they are all clothed in a prison dress, industriously employed, at spinning, needle-work, washing, &c., and receive daily instruction at school.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts of this county gaol and found them correctly and neatly kept, with sufficient checks, and under the constant control of the Board of Superintendence. The registry of crime and sentences is also properly attended to.

Dietary.

The diet is economically provided for and of a good quality, as the law directs; it is consumed by each prisoner in his cell, and costs only 2½d. per head per day. The Board are considering about a change of diet on account of the diseased potatoes.

Officers.

The county has suffered a great loss by the decease of the late excellent Local Inspector, Mr. Whitfield, whose zeal and intelligence as a county officer has been manifest at all times, and his efficiency is well known to the Board of Superintendence.

The chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Governor, Mr. Harding, (who has not been long appointed,) is extremely attentive and is most anxious to obtain information on prison discipline in all its branches, and I consider will be a useful county officer; his sub-officers are generally well selected and attentive, and the Deputy Governor is a highly

qualified and intelligent officer. The turnkeys, in future appointments, I would strongly recommend to be tradesmen.

The sick are carefully attended to by Doctor Pearce, the infirmary surgeon, assisted by Mr. Dennis, the apothecary, and the cost of medicines is moderate, but I consider the contract made for them by the apothecary is not a usual and perhaps not a legal method of procuring them. The wards are kept very clean, and Doctor Pearce states that nothing special as to diseases has occurred during the year to report upon.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly to examine the expenditure and to direct all the interior economy of this prison, and to their vigilance the county is indebted for the formation of a good system, and the good order of the present establishment. Doctor White's recommendations have been complied with so far as practicable at present.

The expenditure and other statistics will be found in our general Appendix.

The sheds or rooms now erecting on the inside wall, will be found most useful in many ways.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol,  
Tullamore.  
Hospital.

General observations.

PARSONSTOWN BRIDEWELL.

Parsonstown  
Bridewell.

I fully concur with my colleague, Doctor White, in his last year's Report, that this minor prison is ill constructed and requires alterations to make it available as a place proper to carry out sentences to confinement. There is not sufficient accommodation for the number of prisoners confined at quarter sessions, and the lower cells are dark and not sufficiently ventilated, and the sewers in the yard (though frequently cleansed) have not sufficient fall.

There are but 9 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards, which is barely sufficient for the smaller bridewells, when the prisoners are all sent to the county gaol after sentence; if this prison continues, as a district bridewell, to execute the sentence of the Magistrates, it must be enlarged, or a new one erected, to make it legal.

The keeper is a good public officer, and attentive to all his duties, and it is to be regretted he has not accommodation and employment for prisoners to enable him to preserve classification and moral discipline. The prisoners are now forwarded to the county gaol if sentenced to more than 14 days' imprisonment.

The accounts and registries are correctly kept and all expenses paid monthly, and the Local Magistrates visit frequently. The keeper's salary is only £40 per annum.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Limerick Gaol.

Co. Limerick Gaol.

This is one of our best county prisons, and has always been conducted on the best known principles of moral government and discipline, by a zealous Board of Superintendence, and supported by a liberal Grand Jury. The latest improvement in the total separation of prisoners has been acted upon by fitting up 17 cells under the Act of Parliament, and trying the experiment of reforming criminals, by a system of seclusion, industry, and moral treatment, differing altogether from the mere privation of liberty, and it has succeeded to a great extent. I visited each of these prisoners individually, and it is manifest that good is arising from it; the Governor, Mr. Woodbarn, reports most favourably of it, and I place much reliance on the testimony of this zealous and intelligent officer.

It is my duty also to report, that our suggestion of erecting divided sheds in the yards, in order to secure the separation of other prisoners at daily work, has been acted upon in some yards, and it has proved to be a wholesome discipline, acting favourably on those disposed to amend, and as a rational restraint on the unruly and vicious. Having thus stated my opinion of the general system pursued in this county prison, I shall detail, for the information of the the county authorities, the management of each department, and suggest such improvements for consideration as may appear desirable.

I have inspected this county prison twice this year, on the second time I found confined 146 prisoners, as follows:—

State and Accommodation.

Male criminals tried, . . . . .	49	Female debtors, . . . . .	2
Do. untried, . . . . .	52	Male lunatics, . . . . .	7
Female criminals tried, . . . . .	9	Female ditto, . . . . .	7
Do. untried, . . . . .	6		
Male debtors, . . . . .	14	Total, . . . . .	146

The average daily number for the current year being 116. The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells, . . . . .	98	5 of them for punishment, and well ventilated and heated.
Do. for separation, . . . . .	17	heated and fully fitted up.
Double cells, . . . . .	16	
Day-rooms, . . . . .	12	
Work ditto, . . . . .	28	
Yards, . . . . .	20	2 fitted up with separate sheds.
Infirmary, . . . . .	1	only 2 wards.
Chapel, . . . . .	1	
Laundry, . . . . .	1	
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1	
With store-rooms,		

**SOUTH DISTRICT.****Co. Limerick Gaol.**

Employment and  
School Instruction.

exclusive of officers' departments and office; which is quite sufficient for all purposes of discipline, unless the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence shall decide upon the system of total separation of every prisoner, under the Act of Parliament.

The system of employment in this county gaol is excellent, and every prisoner is engaged at some industry, and most of them at trades, or work that may be useful to them on their release. The Governor reports that 25 have been so instructed, and some of them he believes to be honestly earning their bread. It is quite gratifying to see this and the neighbouring gaols of Clonmel and Waterford, progressing in this important part of gaol discipline. If a ready sale could be obtained for articles manufactured, the profits would reduce the expenses of the establishment considerably.

The sheds in the yards for separation at work by day, are found useful, and a good school is established under the care of a highly qualified master, and consequently the registry shows vast improvement in many individuals.

The trades and industry at present carried on consists of—

Shoemakers,	Nail-making,	Matting,
Tailors,	Carpenters,	Nets,
Weavers,	Sawyers,	Spinning,
Flax-dressers,	Making blankets,	Stone-breaking.

**Female Classes.**

A lending library is also established for all prisoners willing to read.

There are four female classes, under the care of a qualified matron, and an assistant is appointed to carry out a sound system of moral government and inspection. The female prisoners are all employed in washing, spinning, or some useful work. They receive some instruction in reading; and are all clothed in a prison dress. There are not sufficient cells to give one to each at night, which would be desirable, and I would also recommend divided sheds in their yards for separate work. I am informed the Board have ordered more cells to be erected.

**Diet.**

The diet is good in quality, and legally provided for in quantity. It is served with regularity, and consumed in the cells by each prisoner, thus giving time to the turnkeys for their meals. The cost per head per day is only 3d.

**Books and Accounts.**

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly and neatly kept, by double entry, and a good check established for all issues and receipts. Economical contracts made by the Board of Superintendence, and the accounts settled monthly by them at their meetings.

**Officers.**

There is no Local Inspector appointed by the Grand Jury in this county gaol, and a saving is made thus, as the Governor, Mr. Woodbarn, performs all the duties with zealous care, and I am enabled as usual to report, that he is highly qualified in every respect for his office, and the state of the gaol is creditable to him in every particular.

The Chaplains attend to all their duties, and visit regularly. The Governor reports to me favourably of the turnkeys and sub-officers, but I would recommend that the schoolmaster should be appointed Deputy-Governor, as the Governor has too much to do without such assistance. The first turnkey, Patrick Brown, is a valuable officer, and merits promotion and a better salary.

**Hospital.**

The infirmary of this prison is badly situated at the top of the Governor's house, not easily accessible, and without airing yards except on the roof; a separate building should be erected, and accommodation provided for males and females. However, the health of the gaol inmates has been good for the current year, and the sick are carefully attended to by Doctor O'Callahan and the Surgeon, who reports to me that nothing calls for a special report during the past year. The cost of medicines are very moderate, being purchased wholesale and made up in the gaol.

**General observations.**

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, often twice a month, to conduct the interior economy of this county prison, and the various details of duty. Their zealous attendance for many years to all the interests of the establishment, has secured to the county a highly creditable system of moral government, and their kind attention to all our recommendations, it is our duty to acknowledge.

I have only to recommend an increase of cells for females, and a better hospital when practicable, also, the appointment of a Deputy-Governor.

The details of expenditure will be found in our general Appendix.

**Bridewells.****BRIDEWELLS.**

The six minor prisons in this county, for quarter sessions purposes, and keeping prisoners for a few days till sent to the county gaol, are situated in—

*Glinn, Newcastle, Rathkeale, Kilfinane, Croom, Bruff.*

They all contain only a few cells each with 2 yards and 2 day-rooms, which is only sufficient for separating the sexes, and they were never intended to carry out any system of moral discipline or employment. The Governor of the county gaol visits them regularly by order of the Board, and provides all necessary furniture and repairs. They are kept clean and regular. The keepers are attentive to their duties and the registry of prisoners, and the pauper prisoners are fed.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

I HAVE visited this prison twice this year, and regret to have to report that the Grand Jury have appropriated a portion of the accommodation as a site for a court-house, and have thereby limited the classification hitherto preserved, which is the more inconvenient, as crime has rather increased this year. The Board of Superintendence have endeavoured to remedy this evil by directing hammocks to be placed in the large cells, which provides for the want of night accommodation, but necessarily brings prisoners of different shades of crime into contact, which is always to be avoided.

I found the prison in the same state of cleanliness and regularity so often reported upon. The finance and expenditure accounts are kept in a most correct and satisfactory manner, under the immediate direction of the Local Inspector, and they are carefully examined by the Board of Superintendence before being submitted to the Grand Jury for approval; however, some pecuniary difficulties exist in this account, as I perceive there is a debt of £27 9s. 8½d. due for provisions, &c., and for which there are no funds until Spring Assizes 1846, consequently the Local Inspector has to advance the money, or purchase on credit. This state of things should be remedied as soon as possible, especially as no contracts could be obtained for food at present, and it requires money to purchase in the market.

On the last day of my inspection there were 74 prisoners confined, and the average number daily for the current year is 86½. The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells,	72
Double cells,	10
Day rooms,	9
Yards,	9
Chapel,	1
Hospital (1 for males and 1 for females),	2
Kitchen,	1
Laundry,	1

with stores and officers' apartments. By the late arrangements for the court-house, 12 rooms or cells, and one yard, have been taken from the prison.

The prisoners are employed at stone-breaking, and those sentenced to hard labour are on the tread-wheel, but no profitable industry or instruction in trades is carried on, which is greatly to be regretted; as, should funds be provided for this reformatory discipline, it is quite practicable. The short confinements for the minor criminals of a large city, however, prevents the extensive use of these means; separation in large cells would be most useful for minor offenders, but this would require some expenditure to fit up a part of the gaol for that purpose.

The male turnkeys are not qualified to instruct their classes in reading, &c., &c., but a regular schoolmaster, as suggested by Dr. White, should be appointed.

We have not hitherto been able to report very favourably of this class of prisoners. The matron, who is the Governor's wife, has been reported to me as in a bad state of health, and her duties frequently devolve on one of the assistants, who was utterly unqualified, and has from late occurrences proved herself unfit from character and conduct. I submit for the favourable consideration of the Board of Superintendence that an immediate reformation should take place, and an efficient matron, who could attend, be appointed. The female prisoners have, however, been occasionally employed at washing and other work, and a trifling degree of school instruction given; my colleague, Dr. White, in last year's report, recommended more attention to these classes. The Board of Superintendence have already ordered the assistant matron to be prosecuted, and I have no doubt will as usual correct any abuse that occurs.

The food of this gaol has been always economically provided for, and is good in quality. No contracts could be procured this year, and the Board are about to alter the diet by giving bread at dinner instead of potatoes, on account of a scarcity of the latter. The food is not consumed in the cells from want of room to give a cell to each prisoner.

I minutely inspected the books, registries, and accounts of this prison, which I found correct in every particular, and a wholesome check established on all issues and receipts, under the direction and arrangements of the Local Inspector.

Any defects in this prison from the want of industry and profitable work, are not attributable to the officers, who are efficient and qualified, with the exception of the female department. The Chaplain and Medical Officer attend to their various important duties, and I need scarcely repeat the many favourable reports we have made of the zealous attention paid by the Local Inspector, Dr. Gibson, to all the interests of the establishment, as the Grand Jury at last Assizes returned him their unanimous thanks for his assiduity in his office, and for the correctness of his accounts for a period of twenty-two years.

The Governor, Mr. Moore, discharges his important duties with care and attention, and should a more minute classification by separation be established, and profitable industry introduced, he would zealously attend to both.

There are separate infirmaries for males and females, and the medical officer, Dr. Gelston, carefully attends to the sick. A great saving has been effected in some gaols by purchasing medicines at wholesale prices, and compounding it in the prison; I would strongly recommend the trial, and giving the apothecary a reasonable salary for attendance.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly to examine the accounts, make contracts, and regulate the interior management; and I beg to submit for their consideration the following matters, which I feel confident they will comply with when practicable:—

L

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick  
Gaol.*

1st. That profitable industry and instruction in trades for younger criminals should be adopted.

2nd. That a prison dress should be provided for, at least for the tried prisoners, which is now usually given in other gaols.

3rd. That a turnkey should be appointed, well qualified as a schoolmaster, who would be otherwise useful when the instruction was over for the day; at present no school is established, and the law requires it.

4th. Should the matron's state of health preclude her personal attendance to her classes, I submit this duty cannot longer be responsibly performed by a deputy or assistant, and I consider a qualified matron should be appointed who would give her entire time to the duty.

5th. Some additional cells should be erected to replace those taken for the court-house, as suggested by Dr. White last year. I also submit that a few cells should be fitted up for total separation, under the Act, which I consider would act beneficially on short confinement, and prevent recommittals; indeed, sheds in the yards for the separation of all at work, would be a valuable improvement in discipline.

In our general Appendix will be found the expenditure under its separate heads.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*Queen's County Gaol,  
Maryborough.**Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.*

I INSPECTED this county gaol on the 15th and 16th September, 1845, and also in July previously, and minutely examined each department, including the employment of the prisoners, the books and accounts, the qualification and duties of the officers, &c., and previous to reporting in detail on each, I have generally to state for the information of the Grand Jury, my entire satisfaction with the system of discipline carried on, (with the exception of trades not being more taught,) the moral government under which it is conducted, and the classification of crime, so far as the structure admits of, as though it is a modern prison, yet the separate system was not contemplated when the plan was adopted; as soon as the total separation of prisoners, now under trial in some prisons in Great Britain, shall be generally approved of, I have no doubt but that the Grand Jury will provide the means, by making alterations, which the present building admits of.

## General state.

There were 99 prisoners confined on the days of my inspection, but the average number daily for the current year is only 90, and deducting from this 7 debtors and 14 lunatics, leaves only 78 persons confined for crime, which is considerably less than it has been for some years.

## Accommodation.

There are 95 sleeping cells, and 10 day-rooms, 8 yards, 8 solitary cells, a good infirmary, chapel, kitchen range and laundry, and one yard fitted up with a shed, for separate work during the day. The cells are not ventilated by any heating apparatus; the solitary cells are quite unsuited for the purpose and are not used, and some good store rooms are still required.

## Classification.

The legal classification of crime is preserved, and arrangements made to ensure silence under constant inspection, but total separation cannot be attempted without considerable alterations, and enlarged ventilated cells. But should the Grand Jury increase the separate sheds in the yards, which can be effected at a very little expense, separate work during the day can be accomplished for most of the classes.

Employment and  
Schooling.

An excellent school is established, and many have been instructed in reading and writing, and the prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel, stone-breaking &c.; a few tradesmen are employed working for the gaol, but there is no profitable work, and the Board have considered it proper to nearly abandon teaching trades to young criminals at present, so that I am unable to state, as formerly, the benefits arising from reforming some prisoners in this way; and were it not for the moral government carried on by the zeal of Mr. Wilson, the Governor, and his officers, I would not be able to report so favourably of the system. I beg to recommend the Board of Superintendence to rescind the order to stop the instruction in trades, and to permit weaving, shoemaking, and tailoring, to be taught to a few young criminals. There are 10 looms in the gaol ready to commence.

## Female Classes.

There are 2 matrons employed, and this department is much improved since last inspection. The prisoners are divided into two classes, are employed at work, schooling, washing, &c., and some small profits arise.

## Diet.

The food of the prisoners is economically provided for, and consumed in the cells, which is preparatory to the separate system, and is advantageous, as it not only gives a rational period for private meditation to each prisoner, but enables the turnkeys to eat their own meals at a fixed period, as they are not then required for inspection in the classes; and it also prevents the two hours allotted for meals being made scenes of relaxation and evil intercourse amongst prisoners.

## Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the registries and accounts of this gaol, and found them not only neatly and correctly kept, but a system of check and finance now established which is very creditable.

## Officers.

The Local Inspector continues to take much interest in the concerns of this establishment, and has given his aid and co-operation in supporting its high character. The Chaplains attend to their important duties, and the Medical Officer gives his usual zealous attention to the sick and the regulations of the hospitals. As to the resident officers, I have already stated Mr. Wilson's zeal and qualification in the situation of Governor, and to him we owe

the very high state of moral feeling which is exhibited in each division and class; his assistants and turnkeys have been consequently carefully selected, and are well qualified for their duties.

There is a good but small building allocated for infirmaries, in which the male and female prisoners are separated; Doctor Jacob reports that the general health of the prisoners has been good during the last year, and no epidemic prevailed. The cost of the medicines has been very moderate, not exceeding £14 for the year; they are obtained from a druggist, and made up in the prison. I need not say that the sick and the general health of the gaol is carefully attended to, as Doctor Jacob's high character is security for the well-being of any establishment under his care.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to settle the accounts, to make contracts, and to direct the internal economy and regulations of the prison. They take much interest in all the details, and the support they give to the officers secures attention and zeal on their part.

There are 14 lunatics committed to this gaol by Magistrates, and from want of room in the district asylum, this number may increase. It is a sad evil and injury to the quiet and discipline of a prison, and felt more or less in all our gaols; but the late Act authorizing additional district asylums will, at no distant period, remedy the evil. Those poor creatures are carefully attended to under the charge of a turnkey selected for the purpose, and even a few have been restored to health under the care of Doctor Jacob.

All the prisoners in this prison, male and female, are clothed in a prison-dress, the recommitments are few, and the kitchen and laundry have been improved and altered since last inspection, and I have only to recommend to the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury the consideration of the following matters, viz.:—

To erect a few well ventilated and heated solitary cells for punishment, and the execution of sentences of separation;

To re-establish the practice of instructing some of the younger criminals in trades;

And to consider some economical alteration in the diet, should the present disease in the potato crop require it.

There were no complaints made by the prisoners, and several cases of reformation within the year were reported to me. A few stoves give some heat to the corridors.

#### BRIDEWELLS.

There are three small bridewells in this county, viz.:—

#### *Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory.*

They have for some years been frequently inspected by the Governor of the county gaol under the orders of the Board of Superintendence, on our suggestion, and the system works admirably, as Mr. Wilson reports regularly to the Board the conduct of the keepers and the wants in each prison, which are at once supplied.

These minor prisons contain only one day-room and four cells each, and are only used for a few nights confinement till the prisoners are sent to the county gaol. I found them in good order and clean, the registries correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed, and the keeper of each attentive to his duty. A second day-room would be an improvement in each, but I do not wish to press the expense at present on the county. The pump is out of order at Abbeyleix.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

#### *County of Tipperary Gaol, at Nenagh.*

We have hitherto, on the two first annual inspections of this new county prison, been enabled to report its rapid progress in a sound system of discipline and good order, arising from the zealous attention paid to all the arrangements by the successive High Sheriffs and a zealous Board of Superintendence; unhappily during the current year circumstances have occurred calculated sadly to alter the state of things:—An inquiry was held by the order of Government, into the case of one turnkey being shot by another, and in the investigation it was manifest that a bad feeling had arisen amongst the officers, and a relaxed discipline consequently. It is needless to say, that, to the Governor much blame was attached, for want of a steady conduct in suppressing by a sound judgment these irregularities, and not seeing the manifest results of not early correcting them. It is unnecessary to go into details so well known now to the county. The Governor was severely reprimanded by the decision of the Court of Inquiry, and in a few weeks after, the High Sheriff, in the sound discretion of his authority, dismissed the Governor for other causes.

It is but justice here to record the sense we feel of the kind support given to Dr. White and me on this inquiry, by the High Sheriff and Board of Superintendence, and their persevering attendance day after day to assist us in discovering the truth, and to their aid and support we attribute it, that much worse evils did not arise. Suffice it to state, that the High Sheriff promoted the Deputy Governor, Mr. Rock, to be Governor, and on this my second inspection, I have every reason to consider it a good appointment, and that the discipline of this county gaol will again progress, and follow the example of the Clonmel gaol, where a sound system in every department is established. The Governor's salary is lower than usual in large county gaols.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol,  
Maryborough.  
Hospitals.

Board of Superintendence.

Lunatics.

General observations.

Bridewells.

County Tipperary  
Gaol, Nenagh.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  County Tipperary Gaol, Nenagh.  State and Accommo- dation.	On my second visit to this gaol during the current year, I found 142 prisoners confined, viz. :—	
	Males tried, . . . . .	66
	Do. untried, . . . . .	43
	Females tried, . . . . .	13
	Do. untried, . . . . .	3
	Debtors, . . . . .	8
	Lunatics, . . . . .	9
	Total, . . . . .	142

The average number daily confined for the last year being 117. The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells, . . . . .	192
Do. for separation, . . . . .	52
Day-rooms, . . . . .	20
Work-rooms, . . . . .	8
Yards, . . . . .	13
Sheds, . . . . .	—
Hospitals, . . . . .	2
Chapels, . . . . .	2
Laundry, . . . . .	1
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1
Stores, . . . . .	sufficient.
Tread-wheel, . . . . .	2

exclusive of officers' apartments; which is sufficient for all the purposes of a good moral discipline. However, should the Grand Jury ever decide upon every prisoner being kept separate under the late Act, considerable alterations will be required to enlarge some cells.

Employment and School Instruction. Every prisoner is employed at some trade or other industry, and the Governor reports to me, that several younger criminals have been taught to earn their bread, if so disposed, on their release. The usual employment is—

Shoemaking,	Sawyers,	Blanket-making,
Tailoring,	Smiths' work,	Stone-breaking, and
Carpenters,	Weaving,	Mat-making.

A good school is established daily, and the registry shows considerable improvement in reading and writing. The turnkeys instruct their own classes, and a schoolmaster goes round each class to see the duty performed.

Female Class. The female prisoners are under the care of a highly qualified matron, Miss Kelly, who has an assistant, and the system pursued is what might be expected from the matron's zeal and attention. The prisoners are all employed, in washing, spinning, knitting, and sewing; they receive school instruction, and a good moral government is followed up in every thing. A prison dress is preparing.

Dietary. The diet is bread and milk, same as at Clonmel; the cost per head per day is 3½d. It is served with regularity, and consumed in the cells by each prisoner. Particular attention is required by the Chaplains and resident officers, as to the quality of flower and baking, as it is brown bread and liable to greater abuse on this account.

Books and Accounts. I examined the books, registries, and accounts of this gaol, and found them much improved since last year; a good check is established for all issues and receipts, but the accounts of work are not correctly kept at present, from the confused state of the late Governor's accounts.

Officers. The Local Inspector, Mr. Abbott, continues his zealous attention to the interests of this establishment; the present Governor, Mr. Rock, is a steady, intelligent, and zealous officer, and for the short time he has been in office, I think he gives earnest of his becoming an excellent public servant. Considerable doubt remained of the character of some of the turnkeys after the late sad transactions in this gaol, but I trust the good order now prevailing will continue, and that they will prove themselves worthy of the selection made by the High Sheriff and Board. Three new turnkeys have been appointed, and they are qualified men.

The Chaplains attend with zeal to their various duties; Mr. Beatty has been appointed Deputy Governor and Clerk, on our recommendation, and the Governor reports to me that he is an excellent officer.

Hospital. There are two good hospitals for separating the sexes, and this department is conducted with much care by the medical officer, Doctor Quinn, whose attention to the sick, and the general health of the establishment, are highly creditable to him. The cost of medicines for the current year has been only £14. I however consider it is great economy to purchase medicines wholesale, and the Apothecary is now paid a salary of £25 yearly.

General Observations. The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and pay a marked attention to all the interests and details of duty in this prison, and to their exertions, assisted by the High Sheriff, we are indebted for the good order of the establishment, after the late untoward events, and slackness of discipline. Contracts are made for everything, and there were no complaints.

I would submit for the Board's consideration the advantages of a general prison dress, and separate sheds being erected in some of the yards for individual work by day. The large cells for separation should be heated and ventilated, as recommended by Dr. White last year.

The general expenditure and other statistics, will be found in the Appendix.



BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

There are five of these minor prisons in this riding, viz :—  
*Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, Borrisokane*, (a new one, and the walls of the yards should be raised,) *and Newport*.

Co. Tipperary Gaol,  
Nenagh.  
Bridewells.

They are all kept clean and regular, and on my inspection I found the keepers attentive, the registries correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed. I have not visited Borrisokane yet.

The Governor of the county gaol visits them occasionally, by the directions of the Board of Superintendence, which is of considerable use in procuring attention by the keepers, and providing for any deficient furniture or repairs. The accommodation is sufficient for separating the sexes, viz. : 2 yards, 2 day-rooms, and a few cells, but no provision could be made for employment or penal discipline in such temporary places of confinement, where also there is but one officer in charge. The Thurles and Roscrea bridewells are larger than the others, and require some repairs, which calls for the attention of Mr. Rock, on his next visit.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*.

County Tipperary Gaol, at Clonmel.

County Tipperary  
Gaol, Clonmel.

This county gaol and house of correction continues to be conducted on a sound and moral principle, and the system pursued for some years has been reported by us as highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence and the working officers under them; I can only report the same on this year's inspection, and until the total separation of individual prisoners under the late Act shall be adopted, if deemed advisable, I know of no prison in Ireland better managed, as to employment in industry, moral government, classification, and inspection, including the persevering zeal of the Local-Inspector, Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer.

But little is left for me to suggest for consideration at present, as the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence have so liberally provided for whatever buildings were necessary; I shall, however, conclude this report, after a detail of each department, with a statement of any thing that may be required to make the system still more perfect. The division of the county into two ridings and the consequent new gaol at Nenagh, has relieved Clonmel prison from that crowded state which so frequently occurred, and thus secured a much better classification than could exist formerly.

This county gaol is divided into two departments, viz. : the Sheriff's gaol for untried prisoners and debtors, and the house of correction for all tried criminals. The numbers confined on the day of my inspection were as follows :—in the Sheriff's gaol—

State and Accom-  
modation.

Untried prisoners, . . . . .	64
Debtors, . . . . .	7
	— 71

In the house of correction—

Tried male, . . . . .	57
Untried male, . . . . .	—
Tried females, . . . . .	26
Untried females, . . . . .	10
	— 93

Total, . . . . .	164
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The accommodation provided for the prisoners in each gaol is as follows :—in Sheriff's gaol—

Cells, . . . . .	52
Day-rooms, . . . . .	4
Work-rooms, . . . . .	3
Yards, . . . . .	4
Chapel, . . . . .	1
Infirmary, . . . . .	1
Laundry, . . . . .	—
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1
Stores, . . . . .	2
Debtors' rooms, . . . . .	12

In house of correction—

Cells, . . . . .	99
Day-rooms, . . . . .	2
Work-rooms, . . . . .	10
Yards, . . . . .	5
Chapel, . . . . .	1
Infirmary, . . . . .	1
Female cells, . . . . .	42
Laundry, . . . . .	1
Public kitchen, . . . . .	—

The average number confined daily for the current year, is 156.

For some years every prisoner has been employed in this gaol in trades or other industry, and it has been an example to others in this necessary part of prison discipline. Many of the younger male criminals have been enabled to earn their bread by trades learned in the

Employment and  
School Instruction.



<b>SOUTH DISTRICT.</b>	gaol, exclusive of the general tendency to moral improvement arising from industrious habits. The accounts of the work are very accurately kept, and the profit to the county has been considerable, besides the prisoners receiving one-third of their earnings.
<b>Co. Tipperary Gaol, Clonmel.</b>	A school is established, and each turnkey instructs his own class. A registry is kept of improvement in each individual, but the progress is not much.
<b>Classification.</b>	There are nine male classes, and about 40 cells are fitted for total separation under the Act, but it has not yet been fully enforced, as the heating apparatus has not answered the purposes of ventilation as yet.
<b>Female Classes.</b>	There are four female classes under the care of a matron and assistant in a separate building, with 4 day-rooms, and generally sufficient cells to give each prisoner one at night. Every prisoner is engaged in washing, knitting, spinning, or other useful work; some school instruction is also given daily, and the system is calculated to produce sound moral government; there is, however, no regular prison dress. The matron is growing old and worn out, and should be superannuated.
<b>Books and Accounts.</b>	The books, registries, and accounts are well arranged and remarkably correctly kept in this county prison; I examined them minutely, and there are sufficient checks on issues and receipts.
<b>Dietary.</b>	The diet is good in quality and legal in quantity, the cost per head is very moderate, and it is served with regularity, and consumed in the cells by each individual. No rations are allowed to any officer. The diet is bread and milk.
<b>Officers.</b>	The Rev. Mr. Giles, the late Local Inspector, has been removed from Clonmel; his zealous attention to the interior economy of this establishment has been continued during the year, and his successor, Rev. James Morton, is an attentive and zealous officer. The Chaplains attend carefully to their various duties.
<b>Hospitals.</b>	The Governor, Mr. Strahan, and Deputy Governor, Mr. Allison, are zealous, intelligent, and qualified officers, and the state of the gaol in all the important points of prison discipline is highly creditable to them; the Governor reports favourably of the conduct of his sub-officers. The infirmary department is well managed in every particular, the sick are carefully attended to by Doctor Burgess, in separate hospitals for males and females. The cost of medicines is moderate, and the general health of the prison has been good for the current year. I found the wards clean, well ventilated, and orderly, the medical registry regularly kept, and Doctor Burgess reports that nothing special has occurred during the year calling for a report.
<b>General observations.</b>	The Board of Superintendence meet frequently and take a great interest in all the details of economy and duties in the gaol; the county is indebted to their zealous support of the officers for the high state of order I found each department in. Contracts are made for all articles consumed, and I beg again to recommend a strict watch over the contractor for bread. The details of expenditure will be found in our general expenditure.

*Bridewells.*

## BRIDEWELLS.

There are six of these minor prisons in this riding of the county; they are only used for temporary confinement of prisoners for a few days till transmitted to the county gaol, and consequently have no accommodation for discipline or moral government. They are in charge of only one keeper each, and contain a few cells, with two day-rooms and two yards each to separate the sexes. They are placed in the following towns:—

*Cashel, Clogheen, Cahir, Tipperary, New Birmingham, and Carrick-on-Suir.*

I found them clean and orderly, the registries correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed. The Governor of county gaol, Mr. Strahan, visits them quarterly by the orders of the Board of Superintendence, and the practice has been found very valuable, not only as respects the order and attention of the keepers, but he provides all necessary furniture from the county gaol, and attends to the economy and regularity of the department.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*Co. Waterford Gaol, Waterford.**County of Waterford Gaol, at Waterford.*

We have for some years been enabled to report most favourably on the state of discipline carried on in this old and ill-constructed county gaol, and have stated it as a proof of how much may be effected under unfavourable circumstances by efficient and zealous officers, supported by the Board of Superintendence and the local authorities. After a minute inspection for the current year, I am gratified in repeating that the state of this prison is a great credit to the Board and officers, and especially to the Governor, Mr. Ryan, who originated these internal improvements, and continues to conduct the interior economy under the sanction and direction of the Board and the local authorities.

The industry carried on, the moral government, schooling, and classification, is as complete as the accommodation admits of, and it only remains that I should remind the Grand Jury of the necessity of erecting a new gaol, before it can be practicable to proceed with the modern improvements in prison discipline as regards total separation of every individual in large cells, in chapel, yards, and instruction. I feel confident, when the time arrives for adopting a system of this kind, recommended by experience and example, the county Grand Jury will be amongst the first to give it full effect, by expending the necessary sums to make their county establishment perfect. It only remains for me to detail the state of each department, and suggest any improvements.

At my inspection there were 98 confined as follows, the average number daily for the current year being :—

Tried males, . . . . .	43
Untried ditto, . . . . .	24
Tried females, . . . . .	19
Untried ditto, . . . . .	5
Debtors, . . . . .	8
Lunatics, . . . . .	0
Total, . . . . .	99

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Co. Waterford Gaol,  
Waterford.State and Accommo-  
dation.

The accommodation provided for this number is as follows :—

Single cells, . . . . .	83
Double ditto, . . . . .	—
Day-rooms, . . . . .	8
Work-rooms, . . . . .	3
Yards, . . . . .	8
Chapel, . . . . .	1
Infirmary, . . . . .	1
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1
Laundry, . . . . .	2
And sufficient stores,	

exclusive of officers' apartments. This means of classification has been provided by much ingenuity, and at a moderate expense, and it answers the purposes of a degree of classification ; but as separation of every individual criminal at work by day and in a single cell at night is now approved of as the best mode of prison discipline, I would submit the subject for consideration.

Every prisoner is occupied at some industrious employment in the prison, many of the younger criminals are taught trades, and enabled to earn their bread out of gaol, as weavers, tailors, or shoemakers, and few, if any, prisoners in Ireland have so great a quantity of manufactured articles produced, and so large profit entered to the county funds, exclusive of prisoners' earnings, the accounts of which are accurately kept on sound principles.

Employment and  
School Instruction.

A good school is established, and considerable improvement is constantly going on in this branch of prison discipline, as appears by the school registries.

This department is conducted in a separate building, the females divided into two classes, under the care of a matron and two assistants ; they also receive school instruction, and are employed in washing and needle-work ; advantage is taken to wash for families in this large city, and thus many prisoners are taught to provide honestly for themselves if so disposed.

Females.

All the females of this gaol are clothed in a prison dress.

The books, registries, and accounts are kept with great accuracy, and sufficient checks established for all issues and receipts.

Books and Accounts.

The food of the prisoners is economically provided for, and the legal quantity issued with regularity, and consumed in their classes collectively. The cost is only 2½d. per head per day, and the articles are chiefly contracted by the Board of Superintendence on moderate terms, when practicable.

Dietary.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hobson, continues his attention to all the internal economy of this county establishment ; the chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Governor, Mr. Ryan, as I have already stated, is a valuable county officer, and qualified in every respect to conduct such an institution. His sub-officers are well selected by the Board, and should the total separation of prisoners be established, I think it would be executed with care and humanity, and have a tendency to much moral improvement.

Officers.

This department is carefully attended to by the medical officer, and the sick provided for in separate hospitals for males and females. The cost of medicines is moderate, and the Doctor states that nothing has occurred as to disease within the current year specially to remark upon.

Medical Department.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly and give every attention to the details of duty, and to the interior economy of the prison ; and to their support of the officers in the execution of their duty, and providing for necessary improvements, is to be attributed the high order and system preserved, and the moral government pursued.

General observations.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found the details of expenditure and other statistical information.

I beg to recommend separate sheds in the yards, and the diet to be consumed in the cells.

## BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

There are only two of those minor prisons for temporary confinement in this county ; the prisoners are all sent to the county gaol after final committal, and separation of the sexes and safe keeping is all that is required for the few days they remain. Employment and discipline are impossible. The Board of Superintendence have taken them in their charge, as the law requires, and visits are paid quarterly to them by the Governor of county gaol, who inspects their order and cleanliness, and provides all the furniture, checks their accounts, and reports to the Board accordingly. This is all that can be done for such places of confinement, and it is performed with benefit and economy to the county.

## Dungarvan.

This is a new bridewell, and is kept in good order by the keeper, the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registry preserved of all those confined.

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Lismore.*Co. *Waterford Gaol,*  
*Waterford.*

A new small prison should be erected here, as there are only *two* cells, and not sufficient legal accommodation. It is merely a lock-up house, and if the Grand Jury do not decide upon a new building, it should be handed over to the police as a guard-house, and cease to be called a bridewell for the county.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.**Waterford City Gaol.**Waterford City Gaol and House of Correction.*

WE have so often reported upon the defects of this building, and the necessity of another arrangement, either by uniting it with the county gaol, or erecting a new one, that it is unnecessary to repeat our observations, except to place on record our opinion, that the expense of this establishment can only be justified by a system calculated to amend the morals and habits of the numerous criminals that necessarily exist in a large and populous city. I again urge on the Grand Jury the consideration of this important system. The improvements going on all over Europe in prison discipline call for immediate remedy, more especially, if possible, in a city, where crime is greatest, and where punishment should follow, and be of a nature calculated to reform, or at least to prevent repetition, by a severe yet legal discipline. The separation of every individual prisoner is peculiarly useful in this respect, whether at work, school, chapel, or at night. If such a plan is adopted, I venture to assert, that crime will diminish, and reformation occasionally be the result.

Delay cannot be justified on the grounds of there being but few prisoners; indeed it becomes easier and less expensive to apply the remedy. I therefore submit for consideration, that this city gaol may be at once fitted up for separation under the Act, or be united to the county gaol and house of correction, and the whole system of prison discipline for this county be centralized, as recommended in last year's Report by my colleague, Dr. White.

House of Correction.

On this subject, it is right here to state that the female prisoners of the city are committed to a house of correction half a mile from the gaol, and the hard labour class of males are also sent here to be placed on the tread-wheel. Such a system is in every way defective. The accommodation in both is bad, and not sufficient; the expense of separate establishments is greater; and not being under one qualified superior officer, prevents that discipline and improvement which would otherwise exist.

I found both the city gaol and house of correction clean and orderly; and in the interior economy and accounts, I believe no abuse exists, as the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hobson, attends regularly to these matters, and the chaplains and medical officer pay every attention to their duties; but it is the system and bad construction of these prisons we object to; and I again beg to recommend a collection of all the city prisoners in one good gaol, under experienced and zealous officers. I have no reason to complain of any want of zeal and attention on the part of the Governor, or other officers, having found the prison, as usual, very clean and orderly, so far as they were connected, and the accommodation admits of.

State and Accom-  
modation.

The following is the state of these two prisons on my visit:—

IN CITY GAOL.	
Males tried, . . . . .	5
Do. untried, . . . . .	4
Debtors, . . . . .	8
Lunatics, . . . . .	0
Total, . . . . .	17
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.	
Females tried, . . . . .	11
Do. untried, . . . . .	1
Males for hard labour, . . . . .	9
Total, . . . . .	21

The accommodation provided in each is as follows:—

IN CITY GAOL.	
Number of cells, . . . . .	14
Day-rooms, . . . . .	4
Yards, . . . . .	4
Chapel, . . . . .	1, not sufficiently divided.
Infirmary, . . . . .	1, only 2 rooms.
Laundry, . . . . .	0
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1
Tread-wheel, . . . . .	0

With a few officers' apartments and store-rooms. The average number confined daily is 36.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.	
Cells, . . . . .	41 under a shed only.
Day-rooms, . . . . .	4
Yards, . . . . .	4
Tread-wheel, . . . . .	1
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1

The shed cells are too small, and cold in winter. The average number confined daily is 19. There is no industry carried on in this city prison, but some school instruction is given by a turnkey.

This class of prisoners are sent to the house of correction, where they are attended to by a matron, who employs them in spinning, and gives some school instruction. They are clothed in a prison dress.

I examined the books, registries, and accounts of the city gaol and house of correction, and found them correctly kept and in good order.

The diet is good, and provided for at a moderate cost per head, and is sent with order and regularity.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hobson, attends to both of these city gaols, and takes much pains with the interior economy and state of each. The chaplains attend to their duty, and the Governor and sub-officers of each are very attentive and correct, and no abuse exists.

The hospital accommodation in both prisons is quite deficient, and never was intended for such purposes. However, the care and attention of the medical attendant has preserved general health, and no epidemic or fever has occurred to require more room this year. The expense of medicines is moderate.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and attend to the accounts and contracts, with other details of these gaols. I beg again to recommend for their consideration the consolidation of the county and city gaols.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Waterford City Gaol.

Employment and School Instruction.

Books and Accounts.

Diet.

Officers.

Hospital.

General observations.

*County Wexford Gaol, at Wexford.*

Co. Wexford Gaol,  
Wexford.

THE addition to the old gaol is now nearly ready for occupation, and from the ample accommodation provided, as fully detailed by my colleague, Dr. White, in his Report of last year, I have no doubt but Wexford county gaol ought to become one of our best establishments, as having the means provided for minute classification, and even separation of individuals, for industry, and every detail of the best known principles of moral government for criminals. It only remains for the county Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, supported by the High Sheriff, to appoint a highly qualified and experienced Governor to conduct the establishment. We understand the present Governor is about to be superannuated after many years' service to the county, and with an excellent character for humanity and kindness to those under his care; but modern improvements in gaol discipline call for a total change in the system, requiring in the individual who is to govern his fellow men, youth, activity, intelligence, and moral experience, commanding the respect and obedience of all placed under him as officers or prisoners.

Under these circumstances we would submit to the High Sheriff and Grand Jury that they should advertize for a qualified Governor, or take such other steps as they may think proper to procure the best talents in that department; and should this fail, it is my duty to submit to the Grand Jury, that they have the power under the 89th section of the Prison Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, to allocate the new building or other apartments as a house of correction, and to select a Governor for it, separate from the debtors and untried prisoners, and the Inspectors-General of Prisons will attend at the Assizes if required, or at any time give every aid in their power to establish a sound system of discipline in this gaol.

Some alterations will be required in the old gaol, and I doubt not that the Grand Jury will provide for all necessary furniture or improvement.

The number of prisoners confined on the day of my inspection was as follows—

Tried males, . . . . .	40
Untried males, . . . . .	10
Tried females, . . . . .	17
Untried females, . . . . .	9
Debtors, . . . . .	6
Lunatics, . . . . .	11
Total, . . . . .	93

And the average number per day for the current year has been 90.

The accommodation provided at present is—

Single cells, . . . . .	118	72 of which are in new prison fitted up for separation and heated by pipes, and will be occupied in June next.
Day-rooms, . . . . .	10	
Work-rooms, . . . . .	7	
Yards, . . . . .	16	
Chapel, . . . . .	1	
Infirmery, . . . . .	1	
Laundry, . . . . .	1	
Public kitchen, . . . . .	1	

M

State and Accommodation.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.** This is amply sufficient for the usual number, and if a moral discipline is fully carried out under qualified and zealous officers, I have no doubt the county will not have to regret the expenditure on the new addition to the gaol.

**Co. Wexford Gaol, Wexford.** Great exertions have been made by the Master of the Work to employ every prisoner at some industry, and now that the accommodation is provided, I doubt not but the zeal of this officer will manifest itself by instructing many young criminals; within the last year some have made great progress in trades and other work.

**Employment and Schooling.** A good school is established under the care of a qualified master, and much improvement is manifest by the registry.

**Females.** This class of prisoners are attended to under the care of a qualified matron, but an assistant should be provided. They are all employed at needle-work and washing, and receive some school instruction, but the hitherto crowded state for want of room, has prevented all the moral good to be expected from zealous officers.

**Books and Accounts.** I examined minutely the books, registries, and accounts, and found them greatly improved, and a sound check established on all issues and receipts.

**Dietary.** The diet of the prisoners is economically provided for, and good in quality, and it is served with regularity; it costs 3½d. per head per day.

**Officers.** The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Elgee, attends zealously and regularly to all the duties of his important office, as do also the Chaplains. The Governor, I have already stated, is an old and faithful public servant, who should now receive a pension under the Grand Jury Act, and be replaced by a younger officer, well acquainted with all the modern improvements in prison discipline.

The Deputy and Master of Works is an excellent officer in his situation, and has been most useful in arranging the employment of prisoners. The Governor reports favourably of some of the turnkeys, and I submit that *two* more should be appointed to assist in the inspection required in the new building.

**Hospital.** An addition to the hospital is provided in the new gaol, which was much required; and it provides wards to separate the sexes, and special diseases. Doctor Boxwell pays every attention to the sick and the general health of the prison, and the county is greatly indebted to his exertions, when the hospital accommodation was dangerously defective. The expense of medicines is very moderate.

**General Observations.** The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, to make contracts, settle accounts, and arrange all the details of internal economy. I had the pleasure of meeting them at my inspection, and suggested the necessary things required for occupying the new prison, viz.:—Furniture to be provided. The subject of a new Governor to be considered, on the present Governor being superannuated. A prison dress to be ordered. Alterations in old gaol, as recommended by Dr. White. A kitchen and laundry required. To replace the old sheds.

**Bridewells.**

**BRIDEWELLS.**

There are three of these minor prisons in this county for the temporary confinement of prisoners, till forwarded to the county gaol, viz.:—at

*New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey.*

They all contain 3 or 4 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards, but are found not quite sufficient for their objects, of separating the sexes, and preserving order for a few days. However, no strict discipline or moral government could be effected in such merely lock-up places of confinement.

The keepers are correct and steady officers, the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registries are correctly kept. The Grand Jury intend to add a few cells to each bridewell.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

**Co. Wicklow Gaol, Wicklow.**

*County of Wicklow Gaol, at Wicklow.*

THE new addition to this gaol has been now occupied for some time, and has given great accommodation, and the means of carrying on a good system of discipline, which never could have been effected in the old gaol, as appears by our frequent Reports annually to the Grand Jury. The new prison provides ample room for the total separation of 40 criminals; but that system has not yet been adopted, as the heating of the cells is not perfected; exclusive of which, the Separation Act requires rules and the approval of the Privy Council, previous to acting upon it minutely. I do not regret this, as we are receiving information constantly on the working and expense of the system, which will guide the Board of Superintendence in the future plans of practice.

In the mean time the prisoners have sufficient room for separate sleeping cells, and a considerable degree of minute classification by day at work and at school, with minute separation in the chapel, and the whole arrangement for a moral government is highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence, who give every attention to the establishment, and also to the Local Inspector, who zealously attends to the whole interior economy.

**State and Accommodation.**

On my inspection I found 76 prisoners confined as follows:—

Tried males, . . . . .	34	Convicts, . . . . .	—
Untried ditto, . . . . .	5	Lunatics, . . . . .	16
Tried females, . . . . .	12	Debtors, . . . . .	4
Untried ditto, . . . . .	5		— 76

The average number for the current year daily being 80.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single cells (of which 40 are large enough for separation),	77
Day-rooms,	6
Work-room,	1
Yards,	6
Chapel (fitted up for separation, for 70 guineas),	1
Hospital (not sufficient accommodation),	1
Public Kitchen,	1
Laundry,	1

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**

*Co. Wicklow Gaol,  
Wicklow.*

exclusive of officers' apartments.

The male prisoners are industriously engaged at trades, net making, and stone breaking, and several young prisoners have been partially taught tailoring and shoemaking during this year; each prisoner is paid the legal share of his earnings, and good order prevails throughout the prison. A good daily school is established and progress has been made in learning by many, as appears by the school registry. A prison dress is provided for males and females, their own clothes being preserved in a store till they are leaving gaol.

**Employment and  
School.**

There are two classes of females under the superintendence of a qualified matron and assistant; much pains are taken to provide the prisoners with employment, and to give them school instruction, and the department is very creditable to the matron. The chief industry is spinning, knitting, needle-work, and washing. Whenever it is practicable to keep each prisoner separate at work during the day, it would be a great improvement in discipline, and give more effect to the efforts to produce moral reformation.

**Female Classes.**

I minutely examined the books, accounts, registries, &c., and found them correctly and neatly kept, with sufficient checks on all issues and receipts. Regular contracts are made by the Board, and pass books established.

**Books and Accounts.**

The diet is good in quality, and legal in quantity; I inspected the issue at meal hour, and found it regular, the prisoners being removed to their cells to consume it, which works well as a strict discipline on the mind, and also gives necessary leisure from inspection to the turnkeys for an hour, twice in the day. The cost of the food is moderate, being only 3½d. per head per day.

**Diet.**

I have already stated the qualifications of the Local Inspector, whose zeal and intelligence have for many years preserved good order in this prison, at periods when the inferior accommodation required more than usual attention and daily care. The Governor is a qualified officer, and takes much pains in the discharge of his various important duties. His sub-officers appear to be well selected by the Board of Superintendence.

**Officers.**

The Chaplains attend carefully to their duties as the law directs.

This department is most efficiently and carefully attended to by Surgeon Nolan, and the sick are provided for in a separate infirmary, which is too small, though hitherto it has been found nearly sufficient, arising from the vigilant and early attention paid to every appearance of disease in the prison. The cost of medicines is very moderate, and the Surgeon states that nothing during the current year calls for a special report. I concur with Dr. White in his last year's Report, that the salary of the medical officer is not sufficient.

**Hospital.**

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and oftener when required, and take a great interest in all the interior economy, and the details of discipline; and it is by their exertions and support to the officers, that this county gaol has become remarkable for good order and regularity.

**General observations.**

The expenditure will be found in our Appendix: my colleague, Dr. White, having given in last Report many returns of details, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

#### *Baltinglass District Bridewell.*

*Baltinglass Bridewell.*

This minor prison is carefully attended to by the officers, and kept clean and orderly; but as no funds are provided for employment and industry, it cannot be expected that instruction in trades, or other moral discipline, can be carried out, beyond the effects arising from the punishment of confinement, and the habits of cleanliness and regularity. The confinements are generally very short, and in cases of a sentence for a long period, I would submit for the favourable consideration of the Board, that such persons should be sent to Wicklow, where provision is made for employment and a strict discipline. The keeper is a careful and good officer.

The Local Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and take an interest in the details of the prison duty, and the economical expenditure of the funds.

The average number confined is about 10 daily, and the accommodation provided consists of—

13 Cells. | 4 Day-rooms. | 3 Yards. | 1 Small Hospital.

The females are attended to by a matron; the diet is economical and sufficient, and the registry and accounts are correctly kept. The medical officer, Dr. Heath, attends carefully to the sick, and the expense of medicines is moderate.

No Chaplains are appointed, which should be provided for, a very trifling salary of £10 annually to each, would obtain the services of a Protestant and Roman Catholic clergyman. A prison dress should also be provided for, and a Local Inspector appointed.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

## Appendix, No. 2.

## SCHEDULE (A).—LIST OF PRISONS.

SCHEDULE A.  
List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.	COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
<b>CITY OF DUBLIN.</b>			<b>SOUTH DISTRICT—continued.</b>		
Dublin	Green-street	Newgate.	Cork	Castletown	Bridewell.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.		Charleville	ditto.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).		Clonakilty	ditto.
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.		Cove	ditto.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.		Dunmanway	ditto.
<b>NORTH DISTRICT.</b>				Fermoy	ditto.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.		Kanturk	ditto.
	Belfast	House of Correction.		Macroom	ditto.
	Antrim	Bridewell.		Mallow	ditto.
	Ballymoney	ditto.		Middleton	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.		Millstreet	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.		Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.		Rosscarbery	ditto.
	Lurgan	ditto.		Skibbereen	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.	Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Markethill	ditto.		Galway	Town Gaol.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.		Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.		Clifden	ditto.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.		Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.		Gort	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.		Loughrea	ditto.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.		Outerard	ditto.
	Donegal	ditto.		Portumna	ditto.
	Glenties	ditto.		Tuam	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.		Woodford	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.	Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
	Newry	Bridewell.		Cahiriveen	Bridewell.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.		Castleisland	ditto.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.		Dingle	ditto.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.		Kenmare	ditto.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.		Killarney	ditto.
	Manorhamilton	ditto.		Listowel	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.		Milltown	ditto.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.		Tarbert	ditto.
	Magherafelt	ditto.	Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.		Athy	ditto.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.		Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.		Callan	Bridewell.
	Ardee	Bridewell.		Thomastown	ditto.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.		Urlingford	ditto.
	Ballinrobe	Bridewell.	King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Belmullet	ditto.		Parsonstown	Bridewell.
	Westport	ditto.	Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.		Limerick	City Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.		Bruff	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.		Croome	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.		Glinn	ditto.
	Carrickmacross	Bridewell.		Kilfane	ditto.
	Castleblayney	ditto.		Newcastle	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.		Rathkeale	ditto.
	Athlone	Bridewell.	Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Boyle	ditto.		Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Castlereagh	ditto.		Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.		Stradbally	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.	Tipperary	Closmel	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.		Nenagh	ditto.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.		Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Clogher	Bridewell.		Cahir	ditto.
	Dungannon	ditto.		Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.		Cashel	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.		Clogheen	ditto.
	Moate	Bridewell.		New Birmingham	ditto.
<b>SOUTH DISTRICT.</b>				Newport	ditto.
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.		Roscrea	ditto.
Carlow	Carlow	ditto.		Templemore	ditto.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.		Thurles	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.		Tipperary	ditto.
	Killaloe	ditto.	Waterford	Waterford	County Gaol.
	Kilrush	ditto.		Waterford	City Gaol.
	Sixmilebridge	ditto.		Waterford	House of Correction.
	Tulla	ditto.		Dungarvan	Bridewell.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.		Lismore	ditto.
	Cork	City ditto.	Wexford	Wexford	County Gaol.
	Cork	Bridewell.		Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Kinsale	Corporation Gaol.		Gorey	ditto.
	Bandon	Bridewell.		New Ross	ditto.
	Bantry	ditto.	Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
				Baltinglass	Bridewell.

## SCHEDULE (B.)

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1845.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Prisoners Sick in Hospital.	No. of Lunatics.	
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.		Male.	Female.
Antrim, - - - -	21	2	18	34	4	22	7	9	-
Belfast, - - - -	-	-	56	-	14	-	-	-	-
Armagh, - - - -	19	1	22	24	9	13	10	2	-
Carlow, - - - -	2	1	28	19	6	18	-	2	-
Cavan, - - - -	5	-	23	13	8	7	7	4	-
Clare, - - - -	11	-	30	35	5	6	5	8	1
Cork, { County, - - - -	18	-	110	28	47	20	9	8	3
{ City, - - - -	20	-	60	3	39	-	4	-	-
Donegal, - - - -	7	1	32	5	3	2	-	11	1
Down, - - - -	13	2	45	22	22	20	15	10	2
Dublin, - - - -	7	-	28	30	14	9	5	3	8
Dublin City :									
Newgate, - - - -	-	-	-	17	-	8	3	-	-
City Marshalsea, - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Courts' Marshalsea, - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grangegorman Penitentiary, - - - -	-	-	-	-	201	-	15	-	40
Richmond Bridewell, - - - -	-	-	178	-	-	-	14	46	-
Fermanagh, - - - -	12	1	39	9	10	6	1	2	2
Galway, { County, - - - -	6	-	52	20	18	9	14	12	4
{ Town, - - - -	3	-	8	7	8	5	-	3	2
Kerry, - - - -	12	-	39	8	10	3	4	7	9
Kildare, { Naas, - - - -	3	-	22	20	10	9	9	4	-
{ Athy, - - - -	1	-	11	4	1	3	-	-	-
Kilkenny, { County, - - - -	9	4	35	5	9	3	-	13	2
{ City, - - - -	12	-	11	2	4	1	-	-	-
King's County, - - - -	3	2	32	10	17	2	-	7	5
Leitrim, - - - -	12	-	29	19	7	7	3	4	-
Limerick, { County, - - - -	10	1	32	50	5	12	5	6	6
{ City, - - - -	13	-	15	16	22	9	1	-	-
Londonderry, - - - -	6	-	31	18	8	4	3	3	-
Longford, - - - -	3	1	22	21	4	9	2	2	3
Louth, - - - -	2	1	14	6	7	8	-	3	1
Drogheda, - - - -	3	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mayo, - - - -	6	2	69	15	14	19	7	11	11
Meath, - - - -	3	-	9	20	10	1	3	7	4
Monaghan, - - - -	16	5	14	10	6	10	5	3	1
Queen's County, - - - -	11	2	22	9	12	17	4	9	5
Roscommon, - - - -	8	-	24	17	8	4	7	-	1
Sligo, - - - -	11	-	29	15	8	2	9	14	10
Tipperary, { Nenagh, - - - -	3	-	52	57	12	2	7	7	-
{ Cloamell, - - - -	8	-	47	34	19	2	15	10	1
Tyrone, - - - -	10	4	28	14	6	9	10	13	8
Waterford, { County, - - - -	6	4	42	20	17	6	2	-	-
{ City, - - - -	5	1	21	6	4	6	-	-	-
Westmeath, - - - -	8	2	39	24	17	3	5	1	2
Wexford, - - - -	10	1	27	13	12	14	-	9	1
Wicklow, - - - -	2	1	19	14	6	12	1	10	6

## SCHEDULE B.

Return of Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, 31st December, 1845.



SCHEDULE (C).—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1845.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	COST OF												SALARY OF				
						7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	Mass Detachment.			
																			Local Inspectors.	Chaplain.		
																				20.	21.	22.
GAOLA																			Presbyterian B. Catholic.			
Measure of Dietary.																			Chaplain.			
Cost of Dietary within the Year.																			Chaplain.			
Cost of Dietary within the Year.																			Chaplain.			
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(Continued from page 94.)

## The preceding Account of Expenditure—Continued.

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Medical Officers.		25. Surgeons.		26. Apothecaries.		27. Government.		28. Clerks.		29. Deputy Governor, or Head Turnkey.		30. Turnkeys.		31. Schoolmasters.		32. Other Prison Officers.		33. Matrons.		34. Assistant Matrons, or Nurse Turnkeys.		35. Hospital Nurse Turnkey.							36. Other Prison Officers.		37. Rations.		38. Clothing.		39. Bedding.		40. Total cost of the Gaol.		41. Average Number per Week.		42. Total cost of each Prisoner per Annum.		43. Gaols.		44.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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It will be seen that in some Gaols there is no charge made under the head of Physician or Surgeon, on account of the Surgeon of the County Infirmary being obliged, under the Grand Jury Act, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, to attend also the County Gaol, if within five miles of Infirmary, without any additional salary. In many of the Gaols there is no charge under the head of Schoolmaster, as the Turnkeys, when qualified, instruct the Prisoners.

Total Expense of Gaols for 1845, £75,657 14s. 4d.

## SCHEDULE (D.)

RETURN of ACCOMMODATION in the several COUNTY, CITY, and TOWN GAOLS, 1845.

## SCHEDULE D.

Accommodation in  
the County Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Daily Average Number confined.	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	NUMBER OF RECOMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim, - - - -	96	148	50	13	38	592	79	36	28	19	162
Belfast, - - - -	84	143	320	-	200	2,013	60	30	19	49	158
Armagh, - - - -	116	149	12	36	103	809	53	19	6	3	81
Carlow, - - - -	77	118	79	14	14	843	6	1	1	-	8
Cavan, - - - -	68½	86	68	16	58	568	2	1	2	4	9
Clare, - - - -	105	117	119	12	1	630	33	8	9	-	50
Cork, { County, - -	242	289	245	9	32	1,861	108	49	25	42	224
	{ City, - -	105	141	108	8	26	791	61	26	22	18
Donegal, - - - -	70½	94	85	15	32	340	4	-	-	-	4
Down, - - - -	160	186	200	16	32	810	82	34	13	22	151
Dublin County, - - -	99	125	94	2	9	1,820	84	24	6	17	131
" City, - - - -	58	133	64	4	12	1,901	267	113	63	85	538
" Grangegorman Pen.,	281	358	251	-	-	8,274	329	162	103	225	819
" Richmond Bridewell,	266	294	288	8	43	5,196	81	524	337	534	1,476
Fermanagh, - - - -	90	129	36	10	6	572	9	-	-	-	9
Galway, { County, - -	114	176	92	6	18	871	23	4	4	13	44
	{ Town, - -	30	40	36	12	12	619	7	3	1	6
Kerry, - - - -	127½	174	78	4	6	814	18	16	9	15	58
Kildare, { Naas, - -	46	73	62	10	12	336	11	2	2	3	18
	{ Athy, - -	24	37	32	2	4	206	5	3	1	1
Kilkenny, { County, - -	80½	120	48	7	26	393	1	-	-	-	1
	{ City, - -	30	52	18	1	3	296	6	4	3	1
King's County, - - -	89	107	124	8	16	449	4	2	2	1	9
Leitrim, - - - -	65½	95	81	12	41	572	2	3	-	6	11
Limerick, { County, - -	116	143	115	16	38	662	32	9	3	-	44
	{ City, - -	86½	105	70	10	30	1,452	33	19	10	6
Londonderry, - - - -	74½	111	165	10	30	640	2	1	2	1	6
Longford, - - - -	98	139	63	12	30	1,026	23	6	4	3	36
Louth, - - - -	62	80	35	9	20	529	7	-	-	-	8
Drogheda, - - - -	14	29	16	3	7	194	1	2	-	-	3
Mayo, - - - -	162½	236	128	21	65	1,190	26	12	4	14	56
Meath, - - - -	61	87	112	29	20	352	9	9	1	1	20
Monaghan, - - - -	71	104	75	10	38	418	16	8	5	1	30
Queen's County, - - -	90	103	96	12	30	679	68	15	5	5	93
Roscommon, - - - -	100	100	60	16	32	402	3	1	1	-	5
Sligo, - - - -	94	119	84	20	28	621	26	14	5	9	54
Tipperary, { Nenagh, - -	117½	179	192	22	31	1,074	35	8	1	-	44
	{ Clonmel, - -	156½	212	224	18	20	1,580	37	12	7	2
Tyrone, - - - -	101	128	60	18	80	598	43	9	10	2	64
Waterford, { County, - -	80	106	83	8	16	376	21	7	4	-	32
	{ City, - -	86	54	54	-	-	1,053	10	4	1	2
Westmeath, - - - -	105	121	97	13	22	641	11	3	1	-	15
Wexford, - - - -	90	108	37	9	13	624	31	4	-	-	35
Wicklow, - - - -	80	95	77	8	10	412	1	7	4	8	20



## SCHEDULE (F.)

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other WORKS which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the WORKS most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different PERIODS of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.	
Ink-making -	-	-	1	6	Wire-lattice making	1	-	-	6	Coopering -	2	-	-	6	Collar-making	3	-	-	6	Cabinet-maker	12	-	-	6
Blackening-making	-	1	1	6	Sack-cloth weaving	1	-	-	6	Bellows-making	2	-	-	6	Tackling-making	-	-	-	6	Carpenter -	12	-	-	6
Lath-splitting for	-	1	-	6	Nail-making	1	-	-	6	Horse-shoeing	3	-	-	6	for Farmers	3	-	-	6	Stone-cutter -	12	-	-	6
Putty-making for	-	-	-	-	Turner's Work for	1	-	-	-	Trunk-making	1	-	-	-	Shoe-maker	3	-	-	6	White-smith	12	-	-	6
glazing	-	-	-	-	Kitchen use	1	-	-	-	Cap-making	1	-	-	-	Candle-maker	2	-	-	6	Harness-maker	12	-	-	6
Putty-making for	-	1	1	0	Glue-boiling	1	-	-	6	Flesher of Hides	1	-	-	6	Sailcloth-maker	1	-	-	6	(Coach)	6	-	-	6
plastering -	-	-	-	-	Varnish-making	1	-	-	6	Brush-maker	1	-	-	6	Currier -	2	-	-	6	Tailoring -	6	-	-	6
Pegwood for Shoe-	-	-	-	-	Baking (Bread)	1	-	-	6	Brogue-maker	1	-	-	6	Sailcloth-maker	1	-	-	6	Hatting -	6	-	-	6
makers -	-	-	-	-	Flax-dresser	1	-	-	6	Glazier -	1	-	-	6	Comb-maker	1	-	-	6	Cutler -	3	-	-	6
Fleshing Skins	-	1	1	0	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	-	-	6	Glue-boiler -	1	-	-	6	Cart, Plough, and	3	-	-	6	Cart and Wagon-	6	-	-	6
Basil Skin-straining	-	1	1	0	Sieve-making	1	-	-	6	Pump-borer	1	-	-	6	Harrow-maker	3	-	-	6	making -	6	-	-	6
Cord-making (Twine)	-	3	1	6	Spinner of Cotton	1	-	-	6	Reed-maker	1	-	-	6	Brazier -	3	-	-	6	Plough-making	3	-	-	6
Size-making -	-	-	-	-	Straw Plat for Bon-	1	-	-	6	Sail-cloth maker	1	-	-	6	Whitemith (House-	3	-	-	6	Block-making for	2	-	-	6
Men-making -	-	1	-	6	nets -	1	-	-	6	Stone-cutter	1	-	-	6	smith)	3	-	-	6	Ships -	12	-	-	6
Oakum-cordding	-	1	-	6	Whip-making	1	-	-	6	Turner -	2	-	-	6	Glass-cutter	3	-	-	6	Engraving -	12	-	-	6
Paint-grinding	-	1	-	6	Toy-making	1	-	-	6	Whip-maker	1	-	-	6	Harness-maker (Car	3	-	-	6	Printing -	12	-	-	6
Paint-mixing	-	1	-	6	Bird-cage making	1	-	-	6	Rope-maker	1	-	-	6	Saddler -	3	-	-	6	Turning -	2	-	-	6
Lime-burning	-	1	-	6	Blackening-making	1	-	-	6	Patten and Clog-	1	-	-	6	Shuttle-maker	3	-	-	6	Wagon-wheel	6	-	-	6
Wire-drawing	-	2	-	6	for Shoes -	1	-	-	6	maker	1	-	-	6	Upholsterer	3	-	-	6	making -	6	-	-	6
Metal-weaving	-	1	-	6	Paper-staining	1	-	-	6	Wheelwright	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Cloth	3	-	-	6	Wire-worker	6	-	-	6
Wool-scouring	-	2	-	6	Lint-making	1	-	-	6	Block-maker for	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Cord	3	-	-	6	Hair-cloth maker -	6	-	-	6
Painting in Oil	-	1	-	6	Starch-making from	1	-	-	6	Ships -	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Cotton	3	-	-	6	Pocket-book maker	6	-	-	6
Hair-twisting (curled)	-	1	-	6	Brass or Potatoes-	1	-	-	6	Dyer -	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Damask	6	-	-	6	Saddle-tree maker	6	-	-	6
Flax-scutching	-	2	-	6	Sail-cloth making	1	-	-	6	Stocking-hosier	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Linen	6	-	-	6	Pin-maker	6	-	-	6
Slate-squaring	-	1	-	6	Tape-weaving	1	-	-	6	Racket-maker	1	-	-	6	Weaver of Flannel	4	-	-	6	Weaver of Broad	6	-	-	6
Light Shoe-making	-	1	-	6	Cork-cutting	1	-	-	6	Thread-maker	1	-	-	6	Weaver of Serge or	3	-	-	6	Cloth -	6	-	-	6
(List, Canvas)	-	1	-	6	Trunk-making	1	-	-	6	Cutler -	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Cotten	3	-	-	6	cord -	3	-	-	6
Tape-weaving	-	1	-	6	Wood-cutting	1	-	-	6	Wool-scourer	1	-	-	6	Weaver of Calico	3	-	-	6	Weaver of Damask	6	-	-	6
Wax-making (Shoe-	-	2	0	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	Weaver of Linen	6	-	-	6	Weaver of Flannel	4	-	-	6
makers)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	Weaver of Serge or	2	-	-	6	Stuff	3	-	-	6
Down-napping (Hat-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
ters) -	-	1	-	0		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Sack-making	-	1	-	0		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Basket-making	-	2	-	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Net-making -	-	2	-	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Beam-making	-	-	-	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Bruising Oats	-	3	-	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Cork-cutting -	-	1	-	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Wick-cutter (Chand-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
lers) -	-	1	-	0		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Box-making (for Hat-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
ters) -	-	3	-	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Trunk-covering	-	2	-	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Pulverizing Bones -	-	1	-	6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-

## SCHEDULE (G.)

COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS of BRIDEWELLS, within the Year 1845.

COUNTY.	BRIDEWELL.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.	COUNTY.	BRIDEWELL.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
		Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper.				Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim	Antrim	13 4 3	20 0 0	158 9 4	Leitrim	Ballinamore	25 6 7	30 0 0	100 16 3
	Ballymena	67 9 11	20 0 0			M. Hamilton	15 9 8	30 0 0	
	Ballymoney	17 15 2	20 0 0		Limerick	Bruff	29 8 9	20 0 0	207 15 5
Armagh	Ballibot	16 14 0	12 0 0	Croom		9 15 3	10 0 0		
	Lurgan	27 9 7	10 0 0	Glynn		10 2 5	10 0 0		
	N. T. Hamilton	10 1 3	10 0 0	Kilfinane		16 11 10	10 0 0		
	Market-hill	8 11 9	10 0 0	Newcastle		16 6 4	20 0 0		
				Rathkeale		35 0 10	20 0 0		
Cavan	Ballieboro'	11 4 5	25 0 0	Londonderry	Coleraine	22 17 11	20 0 0	93 8 3	
	Ballyconnell	9 4 6	20 0 0		Magherafelt	12 14 4	15 0 0		
	Cootehill	9 8 7	30 0 0		N. T. Limavady	10 16 0	12 0 0		
Clare	Ennistymon	8 17 8	20 0 0	Louth	Ardee	9 17 0	50 0 0	59 17 0	
	Killaloe	16 9 10	20 0 0		Mayo	Ballinrobe	14 17 3		10 0 0
	Kilrush	12 3 8	30 0 0	Belmullet		12 4 9	10 0 0		
	Sixmilebridge	6 8 10	20 0 0	Westport		6 11 10	10 0 0		
	Tulla	14 5 0	20 0 0	Monaghan	Carrickmacross	14 12 3	30 0 0	63 13 10	
			Castleblayney		17 9 11	40 0 0			
Cork	Bandon	30 4 9	25 0 0	Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	10 10 8	25 0 0	102 2 2	
	Bantry	25 17 2	25 0 0		Borris-in-Ossory	12 0 9	25 0 0		
	Castletown	13 7 10	10 0 0		Stradbally	9 16 9	25 0 0		
	Charleville	14 10 0	10 0 0	Roscommon	Athlone	13 10 4	10 0 0	107 8 2	
	Clonakilty	16 10 4	25 0 0		Boyle	15 17 0	20 0 0		
	Cove	42 2 5	10 0 0		Castlereagh	8 12 10	10 0 0		
	Dunmanway	14 14 1	10 0 0		Strokestown	13 10 8	10 0 0		
	Fermoy	47 6 9	20 0 0	Sligo	Ballymote	10 6 3	40 0 0	50 6 3	
	Kanturk	37 5 11	25 0 0		Tipperary	Borrisokane	22 1 0		10 0 0
	Macroon	22 9 9	25 0 0			Cahir	31 13 9		30 0 0
	Mallow	38 16 11	25 0 0	Carrick-on-Suir		11 13 9	30 0 0		
	Midleton	26 2 4	20 0 0	Cashel		42 15 3	35 0 0		
	Millstreet	9 3 0	10 0 0	Clogheen		11 19 0	30 0 0		
	Mitchelstown	24 1 10	10 0 0	N. Birmingham		17 1 10	30 0 0		
	Rosscarbery	12 18 6	10 0 0	Newport		15 8 3	15 0 0		
	Skibbereen	30 2 10	25 0 0	Roscrea		43 19 6	20 0 0		
			Templemore	21 1 0		20 0 0			
Donegal	Donegal	7 17 1	25 0 0	Thurles		30 12 5	30 0 0	588 17 9	
	Buncrana	6 15 6	25 0 0	Tipperary	60 12 0	30 0 0			
	Letterkenny	9 11 2	30 0 0	Tyrone	Clogher	10 11 4	20 0 0		59 13 7
Down	Newry	51 14 11	35 0 0		Strabane	9 2 3	20 0 0		
				Waterford	Dungarvan	36 14 9	30 0 0	86 10 6	
Galway	Ballinasloe	34 14 3	18 9 0		Lismore	9 15 9	12 0 0		
	Clifden	33 0 6	22 9 0	Westmeath	Moate	25 5 0	30 0 0	55 5 0	
	Eyreecourt	35 2 9	18 9 0		Wexford	Enniscorthy	17 3 3		30 0 0
	Gort	50 9 6	26 9 0	Gorey		12 10 0	30 0 0		
	Loughrea	49 9 6	27 19 0	New Ross		11 3 1	30 0 0		
	Outerard	14 3 2	18 9 0				130 16 4		
	Portumna	19 12 4	11 7 0						
	Tuam	23 3 4	18 9 0						
	Woodford	11 16 9	18 9 0						
Kerry	Cahiriveen	17 12 4	10 0 0						
	Castleisland	26 12 3	10 0 0						
	Dingle	10 15 4	10 0 0						
	Kenmare	14 19 2	10 0 0						
	Killarney	33 0 7	20 0 0						
Kilkenny	Listowel	23 7 10	10 0 0						
	Milltown	17 15 11	10 0 0						
	Tarbert	10 7 4	10 0 0						
	Callan	8 15 8	9 4 8						
	Thomastown	9 14 6	9 8 8						
	Urlingford	11 13 1	9 4 7						

SUPPLEMENT

TENTH REPORT

THE INSPECTOR

TO HIS MAJESTY

PRINCE OF WALES

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

I

THOMAS

THE END OF THE WORLD

**SUPPLEMENT**  
**TO**  
**TENTH REPORT**  
**OF**  
**THE INSPECTORS**  
*Appointed under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 38,*  
**TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT**  
**PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

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**I.**  
**HOME DISTRICT.**

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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**LONDON:**  
**PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,**  
**FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

**1846.**



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I.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS  
OF PRISONS FOR THE HOME DISTRICT.

I.  
HOME DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE  
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

*London, 31st July, 1846.*

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the following analysis of the Gaol Returns from all the Prisons in England and Wales, for the quinquennial period 1839 to 1843, exhibiting the total numbers of the different classes of prisoners during each year of the quinquennial period, in England and Wales, both separately and conjointly, as well as in the several counties of each division of the country, together with the proportion which the total number of criminals bears to the several classes of criminals, and to the population.

The use and value of numerical calculations, as connected with Natural and Experimental Science, have never been disputed, and they have been referred to in such cases as infallible criteria of truth. With respect, however, to Moral and Political Science, it is only of late years that the importance of numbers has been acknowledged, and their assistance extensively called in. But Moral and Political Science presents as wide a field as the Natural and Experimental for the employment of the science of numbers; nor need the former fear a comparison with the latter, either in precision of ideas, in clearness and certainty of demonstration, in practical utility, or in the deduction of truths the most important and interesting to man.

Use and value of  
Numerical Calcula-  
tions.

Criminal statistics have of late assumed a character of great interest and importance, and it may be confidently anticipated that, when founded upon numerical calculations, fully, fairly, and accurately constructed, it will be raised to the dignity of a science, second to none in importance, and commending itself, by the momentous interests which it involves, to the anxious care of the statesman, to the reflections of the philosopher, and to the sympathies of the philanthropist.

The Philosophy of Crime, which aims to investigate the causes, trace the extent, and inquire into the proper remedy, of crime, may be said to be almost in its infancy. It has already attracted a widely extended attention by the beneficence of its aim, by the rapidity of its advances, and by the acknowledged success which has hitherto attended its exertions. It has had to contend with much prejudice and apprehension, which have rendered necessary the watchful caution with which its operations have been conducted. I have been desirous, therefore, to secure for it a foundation which is best calculated to promote its stability, namely, statistical inquiry; and to mark every step of its progress by a reference to numerical calculations.

I am aware that the title I have given to this Report, "THE STATISTICS OF CRIME," may be objected to as inaccurate, inasmuch as my investigations have reference only to alleged or ascertained crime; whilst all undetected crime is overlooked, and much in itself really criminal, neither is or can be the subject of legal enactment. Let it, however, be recollected, that by crime is meant a violation of

Statistics of Crime.

I.  
HOME DISTRICT.

the law of the land. Locke has well observed\* that the name of crime is not given to violations of the Divine law; such transgressions are properly called sins, nor do we designate as a crime a violation of the philosophical law, or the law of opinion—we call such a transgression, a vice. Hence it is plain that in attempting to exhibit the amount of crime in any country, its moral character and condition are not estimated, inasmuch as the SINS and the VICES of the people are to a certain extent excluded from the calculation. This is mentioned to guard against a misconception of the design of these papers, which is, to approximate as closely as may be to an estimate of the amount of ascertained crime in England and Wales during each of the five years which the inquiry embraces. Doubtless, a vast amount of crime will at all times elude human detection; numerous criminals will baffle all the efforts of justice to discover them. But this is no impeachment of the law or police of the country, which aims not at impossibilities. In the following statistics of crime, my aim is to exhibit the amount of committals for crime at a given time; to mark the variations in the numbers in the same place at different times, or in different places at the same time; to classify the prisoners according to sex, the nature of the charge, or sentence, and the number of recommittals; to register the numbers committed, convicted, or acquitted, together with the grounds of acquittal in special cases; to ascertain the proportion which the total number of criminals bears to the several classes of criminals, and to the population; and, finally, to show the amount and degree of education, or rather the almost total absence of education, intellectual, moral, or religious. This has been attempted in the following Tables, which I have endeavoured to make a repertory of information for the quinquennial period, 1839 to 1843, respecting a most important subject, whether the interests of large bodies of individuals, or of society at large, be considered.

In conducting this investigation, I have divided the subject into the following heads:—

Table No. 1. Prisoners tried at assizes and sessions in England and Wales, during each year of the series, both separately and conjointly, and in each county, and compared with the corresponding population as calculated for each year on the base of the decennial census, 1841.

Table No. 2. Prisoners under summary convictions, during each year of the series—a very numerous class of convicts, respecting which no information is to be obtained, except in the criminal tables published by the Home Inspectors of Prisons.

Table No. 3. The result of the proceedings respecting the prisoners tried at assizes and sessions, *i. e.*, the prisoners convicted, acquitted, &c. &c.

Table No. 4. The prisoners recommitted.

Table No. 5. Terms of imprisonment before trial.

Table No. 6. Terms of imprisonment after trial.

Table No. 7. Terms of imprisonment under summary convictions.

Table No. 8. Prisoners sentenced to transportation, and terms of transportation.

Table No. 9. Game Law convictions.

Table No. 10. Vagrant Act convictions.

Table No. 11. State of instruction of prisoners.

Table of Population calculated on the basis of the Census of 1841. Whole Numbers.

In forming these tables, every effort has been made not only to ensure general accuracy, but also by a particular process to guard against either an understatement, or an exaggeration of the amount of crime in each of the five years. To effect this, it was necessary to construct a table of population calculated on the basis of the census of 1841, taken according to the ascertained rate of the annual increase of the female lives during the decennial period 1831-1841. This table exhibits the number of the population of England and Wales separately and conjointly, and of each of the several counties both of England and Wales, in each of the years from 1839 to 1843; first, the male population; secondly, the female population; and lastly, the total population of both sexes, formed according to the ascertained annual rate of increase. For these numbers—"The ascertained annual rate of increase," which form the first column of the table—I am indebted to Mr. Farr, the examiner and compiler of statistics in the office of the Registrar-General of Births, &c. &c. The ordinary mode of forming such a table is based

\* Locke on the Human Understanding. Book 2, cap. xxviii., s. 6—10.

# OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

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on the hypothesis that the increase of ten years divided by ten will produce the yearly increase; but this is not correct, as it is founded only on simple interest, and does not regard the accumulation of progressing numbers on each other. The principle adopted in this table is that of geometrical progression, or compound interest, resolving itself into the very simple statement, that the increase of ten years is derived from that of a single year, by multiplying the number, whatever it may be, added to the annual rate, ten times into itself. The correct annual increase, therefore, is obtained by taking the tenth root, and not the tenth part of the decennial increase.

I.  
HOME DISTRICT.

To have framed these extensive tables for England and Wales, separately and conjointly, as well as for the separate counties of each, by means of calculations on whole numbers, would have been so tedious as to have rendered it scarcely possible to accomplish the whole within any reasonable period; and, therefore, the aid of logarithms has been called in, not only for the purpose of constructing the table of quinquennial population, but also for calculating the proportions throughout the criminal tables.

Table of Population  
Logarithms.

The accuracy of computation attainable by the employment of logarithms is fully appreciated in the exact sciences, where many places of decimals are required to ensure the correctness of observations; and, therefore, the aid of logarithms, hitherto almost exclusively confined to navigators, engineers, surveyors, actuaries, and other scientific men, has been employed, for the first time, I believe, on so large a scale in the following calculations respecting crime. Repeated trials have shown the accuracy as well as the expedition attainable by this mode of computation; and every person possessed of a table of logarithms to five digits, may, with the aid of the Logarithmal Table of Population, furnished in these statistics, test the accuracy of the calculations.

The Table of Population, however, in whole numbers, as well as in logarithms, is, I believe, the only table of the kind that has been formed; and I venture to hope that it will be found an important and valuable contribution to statistical inquiries, inasmuch as it is of universal application, being adapted not only to the investigation of the progress of crime, but those of mortality, health, education, pauperism, expense, or any other subject in which it is desirable to institute a comparison with the population.

By an examination of the following tables, it will be found that, in the quinquennial period under consideration, a considerable increase has taken place both in the number of assize and sessions prisoners, and of those under summary convictions.

Increase or decrease  
of crime.

The increase of assize and sessions prisoners in England and Wales, has been 13.5 per cent.  
That of summary convictions . . . . . 20.8 „

The total increase upon the two classes . . . . . 34.3 „

The year 1842 exhibits the greatest amount of increase, namely:—

In assize and sessions prisoners . . . . . 13.5 per cent.  
In summary convictions . . . . . 9.9 „

Total increase in that one year . . . . . 23.4 „

Whereas in the following year, 1843, there is a decrease of 5.7 per cent in assize and sessions prisoners, and only an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the summary convictions, giving a total of decrease of 3.3 per cent.

I am strongly of opinion that the great increase in crime in 1842 may fairly and mainly be attributed to the general distress, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural, which prevailed throughout the country during that year; and that the decrease in 1843 was caused by returning prosperity in all those interests in that year. I am confirmed in this opinion by the fact, that the check which was given to crime in 1843 was still more decidedly felt in 1844 and 1845.

Increase of crime  
may be attributed  
to distress.

Decrease in crime  
to be attributed to  
returning prosperity

	Assize and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
The decrease in 1844 was . . .	13.5 per cent.	4. per cent.	17.5 per cent.
Ditto 1845 . . . . .	7.9 „	9.1 „	17. „
Showing a total decrease in the two years of . . . . .	21.4	13.1	34.5 „

I.  
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The following Tables will more clearly exhibit the increase or decrease in the two classes of crime (assize and sessions prisoners, and summary convictions), during the quinquennial period under consideration, namely, 1839 to 1843, and in that which includes the two following years, namely, 1841 to 1845.

## INCREASE OR DECREASE of the TWO CLASSES of CRIME between the several years of the Quinquennial period, 1839-1843.

Locality.		Total Number of Prisoners in each Year.		Proportion per 100,000 of the Total Population.		Total Population.
		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	
England and Wales	1839 .	24,956	57,455	161.1	371.7	15,492,887
	1840 .	27,093	63,979	172.6	407.6	15,698,044
	1841 .	27,085	63,296	170.3	397.9	15,908,741
	1842 .	31,160	70,507	193.3	437.4	16,118,591
	1843 .	29,871	73,196	182.9	448.1	16,333,659

## INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Years.		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
England and Wales	1840 over 1839	+ 7.1	+ 9.9	+17.0
	1841 ,, 1840	- 1.3	- 2.4	- 3.7
	1842 ,, 1841	+13.5	+ 9.9	+23.4
	1843 ,, 1842	- 5.7	+ 2.4	- 3.3
	1841 over 1839	+ 5.7	+ 7.3	+13.0
	1842 ,, ,,	+19.9	+17.7	+37.6
	1843 ,, ,,	+13.5	+20.8	+34.3

## INCREASE OR DECREASE of the TWO CLASSES of CRIME between the several Years of the Quinquennial Period, 1841-1845.

Locality.		Total Number of Prisoners in each Year.		Proportion per 100,000 of the Total Population.		Total Population.
		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	
England and Wales.	1841 .	27,085	63,296	170.3	397.9	15,908,741
	1842 .	31,160	70,507	193.3	437.4	16,118,591
	1843 .	29,871	73,196	182.9	448.1	16,333,659
	1844 .	26,682	71,298	161.2	430.7	16,551,713
	1845 .	25,077	66,209	149.5	394.7	16,770,478

## INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Years.		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
England and Wales	1842 over 1841	+13.5	+ 9.9	+23.4
	1843 ,, 1842	- 5.7	+ 2.4	- 3.3
	1844 ,, 1843	-13.5	- 4.0	-17.5
	1845 ,, 1844	- 7.9	- 9.1	-17.0
	1843 over 1841	+ 7.4	+12.6	+20.0
	1844 ,, ,,	- 5.6	+ 8.2	+ 2.6
	1845 ,, ,,	-13.9	- 8.0	-14.7

Whilst, in considering the former of these Tables, it must be confessed that they are far from satisfactory, the latter Tables and calculations present a very different and more gratifying result. During the former period there is an almost constant increase, and during the latter, at least an equally prevalent decrease.

A still more satisfactory conclusion, however, may be drawn from these data. The Tables cannot show the amount of actual crime, but only of such as has been detected, and become the subject of legal cognizance. Several causes have been in operation which must necessarily have increased the proportion of detected crime

to that actually committed. Amongst these the following may be enumerated:—  
~~a better organized, more numerous, and more active police;—the mitigation of~~  
~~the criminal law, and the consequent increase of prosecutions;—an improved prison~~  
~~discipline, and therefore a greater willingness on the part of the public to~~  
~~prefer charges;—vast facilities for rapid communication, inevitably leading to a~~  
~~greater amount of detection. These causes must occasion a greater proportion of~~  
~~the committed crime to be detected; and if even detected crime decreases, then~~  
~~it necessarily follows that actual crime must, to a still greater extent, have~~  
~~diminished.~~

I.  
 Home District.

The Tables of summary convictions are deserving very serious consideration. Great as is the annual number of commitments under summary convictions, amounting in 1843 to more than 73,000, this does not exhibit the entire amount of this class of detected crime, inasmuch as all those who pay their fines or produce the required sureties, are discharged at the time, and are not entered in any criminal return. These, who are really convicted offenders would, no doubt, if their numbers could be ascertained, greatly swell the total of summary convictions.

Summary convictions.

It is further to be borne in mind that no estimate can be formed of the proportion which the acquitted bear to the convicted under the summary jurisdiction of magistrates. No return of any kind is made by justices of the number or nature of the cases dismissed by them, either when administering justice at their own houses, or when acting in petty sessions. This, under many points of view, and for many reasons which might be assigned, is a most important omission. I venture to submit that much good would result if a return was required to be made by the magistrates to the Home Office, about once a month, showing the number and nature of the charges brought before them, the numbers committed and discharged, together with a copy of each commitment, bearing upon the face of it the statute and section under which the commitment is made. Such a requirement would secure increased care and accuracy in conducting this branch of magisterial duty, and would bring together a body of important facts with reference to large classes of crime, respecting which little or nothing is known at present.

Much interesting information will be found in the Tables which show the result of proceedings at Assizes and Sessions. The different counties of England furnish materials for very important investigations on the comparisons between alleged and proved criminality. The proportion of convictions and acquittals varies very greatly in the several counties; for instance, the proportion of the convicted to the committed prisoners, in 1839, rose in certain districts over others at a rate of no less than 79·1 per cent., and in 1843, to 43·4 per cent.; while the acquitted to the committed show the enormous difference of 486 per cent. in 1839, and of 156 per cent. in 1843, those counties being selected which show the extreme variations. In fact, the variations will be observed to be so great, and the increases and decreases so fluctuating, that they need no comment. They manifest serious defects in the existing system, and are deserving of a close investigation.

Result of Proceedings at Assizes and Sessions.

On reference to the Tables which exhibit the terms of imprisonment before trial, it will be seen that they extend, in many instances, to considerable periods. It cannot be denied that a long term of imprisonment before trial is an evil of no common magnitude, and should be diminished in every possible manner. On the other hand the extremely short terms of imprisonment under summary convictions (89·2 per cent. being under three months) are anything but calculated to repress crime, and to deter the prisoner committed for a first offence from pursuing the fatal career upon which he has unhappily entered.

Terms of imprisonment before trial, and under summary conviction.

Convictions under the Game Laws have augmented in a degree beyond all other crimes, during the quinquennial period to which the Tables refer. The increase from year to year has been continual throughout the period; and from 1839 to 1843, it has amounted to 67·4 per cent.

Convictions under the Game Laws.

In the last two years, however, Game Law convictions have decreased in a manner even more remarkable than their previous increase. Whilst in 1843, over 1842, there was an increase of + 18·2 per cent., in 1844, over 1843, there was a decrease of — 21·1 per cent.; and again, in 1845, over 1844, a further decrease of — 31·6. The following Tables will exhibit this more clearly:—

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## GAME LAW CONVICTIONS.

Locality.	Number of Prisoners in each year of the Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 of Total Male Population.	Total Male Population.
England and Wales.	1841 2862	36·8	7,771,094
	1842 3631	46·1	7,874,836
	1843 4348	54·5	7,980,219
	1844 3638	45·	8,086,754
	1845 2800	34·2	8,194,713

## INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Years.		Years.	
In 1842 over 1841	+ 25·2	In 1843 over 1841	+ 48·1
1843 „ 1842	+ 18·2	1844 „ „	+ 22·3
1844 „ 1843	— 21·1	1845 „ „	— 7·6
1845 „ 1844	— 31·6		

Whilst returning prosperity and more regular employment may have had their influence in producing this truly gratifying result, these causes considered alone cannot, I think, account for the extent to which the reduction has been carried. The great attention which has of late been given to the question of the operation of the Game Laws, and the requirement that copies of all convictions under those laws shall be transmitted to the Home Office, have, I feel convinced, largely contributed to this important falling off in one of the most demoralizing and destructive classes of crime.

State of Instruction. But, perhaps, the least satisfactory feature in the whole of the following Tables, is the lamentable state of ignorance which prevails throughout all classes of offenders. It must be borne in mind, that all the calculations in this paper relating to education have reference only to the amount of the simplest rudimental instruction amongst the several classes of offenders—the mere mechanical process of reading and writing; and if the state of instruction in this respect is found to be so seriously defective, it may confidently be affirmed, that it is so to a much greater extent as regards that intellectual, moral, and religious training, to which youth should be subjected, and which alone can deserve the term of education.

Now, among the prisoners in England and Wales, on the annual mean of the five years, 1839 to 1843, there were:—

Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.
Prisoners who can neither read nor write 9530 or 34·9 per cent.	26,924 or 38·1 per cent.
Who can read only . . . . . 6329 or 22·5 „	13,932 or 20·6 „
Who can read or write badly . . . . . 9598 or 34·3 „	22,278 or 33·2 „
90·7	91·9
Who can read and write well . . . . . 2629 or 9· „	2657 or 4· „

Hence it appears that out of the entire body of the prisoners at assizes and sessions, 90·7 per cent. had received little or no instruction, and only 9· per cent. could read and write well; and of the prisoners confined under summary convictions, 91·9 per cent. had received little or no instruction, and only 4· per cent. could read and write well. No statement can be stronger as to the state of ignorance amongst criminals, even as regards the most elementary instruction. It may be considered as a point almost universally conceded, that to the want of moral and religious training, combined with proper intellectual and physical culture (all which is included in a just notion of education), we must ascribe the criminal courses to which numerous juvenile delinquents are addicted. These young offenders are, to a great extent, either orphans, or bereft by death of either father or mother, or too often deprived, by a subsequent marriage of the surviving parent, of the comfort and protection of home; or they are the illegitimate offspring of depraved and abandoned characters—they are thrown deserted upon the world, all equally friendless and uninstructed. Such are the unhappy children who infest our streets and throng our gaols. And to what other results can their neglected condition be expected to lead? Deprived of parents, or deserted by them, brought up in ignorance, destitute of principles, incessantly exposed to temptation, these



poor children inevitably strike into the only path which appears open to them, and yield to the force which impels them to crime.

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Home District.

It is obvious, that effectually to avert such a headlong career as this, by informing the minds and improving the morals of those who are the victims of a combination of circumstances so adverse, no low standard, either of religious or secular instruction must be fixed upon. Half measures will not only prove abortive, but pernicious. The minds of these neglected outcasts must be thoroughly disciplined; their habits and inclinations vigilantly watched and diligently formed; their principles subjected to a course of careful religious, moral, and intellectual training; and all rendered doubly difficult by the previous corruption which they have unhappily undergone. I venture to submit that, however difficult, all this may be accomplished by the justice and benevolence of an enlightened country. But here an objection of no insignificant magnitude is urged. It is objected to the plan of an effectual, and therefore a thorough, education for criminals, or for those whom we educate to preserve them from crime, that it is proposed to raise the intellectual character and condition of the very dregs of the people to a degree which contrasts unfairly with that of the honest, industrious, and well-conducted classes of the community; that if we do not, in this way, hold out a direct encouragement to crime, we at all events provide those who are guilty with advantages, the avowed design and inevitable tendency of which are to elevate in the social scale those who partake of them, greatly above those who have not enjoyed them. This objection is founded upon the supposition that the standard of education for the lower classes of society is already sufficiently high. This is obviously incorrect.

The objection that a thorough education of delinquents, both adult and juvenile, in appropriate institutions throughout the country, is calculated to give dissatisfaction to the middle and inferior classes of society, by suggesting disparaging comparisons of the advantages enjoyed by both, would be most effectually removed, not by depressing the standard of education for criminals, but by raising the standard of GENERAL EDUCATION to that degree which the people at large may and ought to aspire to. If no other advantage were to accrue to society from the due religious, moral, intellectual, and industrial training of criminals than the reclaiming them to a course of honest and industrious exertion, the advantage would be cheaply purchased by means at once so effectual and beneficent. But when, besides this benefit, the community reaps the further and greater advantage of being habituated to regard even a good system of education in our prisons as the minimum of instruction which ought to exist in a civilized state, and of being thereby stimulated to greater intellectual efforts, I consider the collateral advantages to be as great as they are incontrovertible.

The point to be determined is, what ought to be adequate education for the masses of society? Such an education should embrace the cultivation of the intellectual faculties by early and constant exercise; by promoting habits of accurate observation, and of precise, correct, and copious expression; by storing the memory with useful information; by the regulation of the temper and conduct; by the inculcation of sound morals; by rooting out, by moral discipline, indolence, idleness, obstinacy, selfishness, inattention, insubordination, cowardice, and falsehood; and cultivating habits of order, cheerfulness, alacrity, industry, modesty, obedience, docility, cleanliness, truth, and honesty; by the communication of religious knowledge, both with respect to Scripture doctrine and precept; and finally, by the healthful development of the bodily frame, by judicious training in habits of useful industry.

And when I contemplate the efforts now making in various quarters, by men of almost all shades of opinion both in religion and politics, I cannot but derive from them encouraging anticipations and confident hopes that such a system of education will be established. Some, indeed, perceive a sinister omen in, and view with suspicion, the diversity of opinion which prevails upon this subject, and the absence of a unity of purpose and plan amongst those who are of one mind respecting the importance of the end to be pursued. I profess to entertain no such misgivings; I draw much cheering expectation from this amicable conflict for the public good. The history of our race attests no truth with greater certainty than this—that he who acts, even in a good cause, without a competitor, puts not forth half his strength. The collision of intellect has illumined the



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world and improved it. "He that wrestles with us, strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill; our antagonist is our helper."\*

The obvious and intimate connexion that exists between a defective education and the absence of moral restraint, and the circumstance of my being a clergyman as well as an Inspector of Prisons, and called upon, both by professional character and official pursuits, to consider the bearing of moral and religious influences upon the prevention and repression of crime, will, I trust, justify the special notice I have bestowed upon a subject which has already received your anxious attention, and upon which you possess far superior information than any that I can hope to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

WHITWORTH RUSSELL,

*One of the Home Inspectors of Prisons.*

*To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.*

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\* Burke—'Thoughts on the French Revolution.'

**STATISTICS OF CRIME**

**IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

**FOR FIVE YEARS,**

**1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.**

## STATISTICS OF CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR FIVE YEARS:—1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

## INTRODUCTORY TABLE OF POPULATION. Part I.—WHOLE NUMBERS.

Population of each County of England and Wales, calculated on the basis of the last Census (1841) from the Female Lives, according to the ascertained rate of annual increase, taken from the decennial increase between 1831–1841;—the whole arranged with distinction of Sexes in all the Years.

Annual Rate of Increase.	COUNTIES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES.				Inhabitants to a square mile in 1841
		1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	
	ENGLAND.													
1-291	Bedford . .	50,868	51,524	52,190	52,854	53,546	54,334	55,035	55,746	56,463	57,195	106,559	107,936	233
1-057	Berks . . .	78,560	79,391	80,231	81,079	81,937	79,231	80,069	80,916	81,772	82,636	159,460	161,147	214
•612	Bucks . . .	75,553	76,016	76,482	76,949	77,421	78,537	79,017	79,501	79,988	80,477	155,033	156,937	211
1-424	Cambridge .	79,335	80,466	81,611	82,773	83,952	80,538	81,685	82,848	84,028	85,224	162,151	164,459	192
1-725	Chester . .	187,134	190,362	193,646	196,986	200,384	195,221	198,588	202,014	205,499	209,043	382,355	395,660	376
1-317	Cornwall . .	160,470	162,598	164,757	166,942	169,156	171,930	174,211	176,522	178,863	181,237	332,400	341,279	256
•451	Cumberland .	85,519	85,904	86,292	86,681	87,072	90,924	91,334	91,746	92,160	92,576	176,443	178,038	117
1-352	Derby . . .	132,024	133,810	135,620	137,454	139,312	132,974	134,774	136,597	138,444	140,316	264,998	272,217	264
•820	Devon . . .	248,665	250,704	252,760	254,832	256,928	276,153	278,418	280,700	283,000	285,321	524,818	533,460	206
1-013	Dorset . . .	81,886	82,716	83,554	84,400	85,255	89,663	90,571	91,489	92,416	93,352	171,549	175,043	174
2-195	Durham . .	153,270	156,635	160,073	163,586	167,176	157,233	160,684	164,211	167,815	171,500	310,503	324,384	296
•858	Essex . . .	169,428	170,881	172,348	173,824	175,316	169,704	171,162	172,631	174,112	175,606	339,132	344,979	225
1-127	Gloucester .	200,986	203,252	205,543	207,859	210,200	220,835	223,326	225,840	228,385	230,959	421,821	431,383	342
1-046	Hants . . .	171,418	173,211	175,023	176,854	178,703	176,275	178,118	179,981	181,863	183,765	347,693	355,004	218
•272	Herts . . .	56,668	56,823	56,978	57,133	57,289	56,591	56,745	56,900	57,055	57,210	113,259	113,878	132
1-015	Herts . . .	76,065	76,837	77,617	78,402	79,200	77,999	78,790	79,590	80,398	81,213	154,064	157,207	250
•951	Huntingdon .	28,525	28,798	29,072	29,348	29,627	28,924	29,199	29,477	29,757	29,992	57,449	58,549	157
1-119	Kent . . .	266,534	269,515	272,532	275,581	278,664	269,736	272,753	275,805	278,890	282,012	536,270	548,337	352
2-186	Lancaster . .	780,352	797,413	814,847	832,662	850,866	816,131	833,974	852,207	870,839	889,878	1,596,483	1,667,054	944
1-037	Leicester . .	103,459	104,532	105,616	106,711	107,815	107,999	109,119	110,251	111,394	112,548	211,458	215,867	267
1-321	Lincoln . .	177,050	179,388	181,758	184,158	186,590	176,160	178,486	180,844	183,238	185,667	353,210	362,602	139
1-358	Middlesex . .	719,239	729,005	738,904	748,937	759,097	815,438	826,510	837,732	849,106	860,637	1,534,677	1,576,636	5,591
3-067	Monmouth . .	66,440	68,491	70,606	72,786	75,033	59,988	61,840	63,749	65,717	67,746	126,428	134,355	271
•622	Norfolk . .	196,649	197,870	199,101	200,339	201,584	210,933	212,243	213,563	214,891	216,224	407,592	412,664	204
•930	Northampton .	97,161	98,065	98,977	99,897	100,826	98,412	99,327	100,251	101,183	102,124	195,573	199,228	196
1-002	Northumberland	118,873	120,065	121,268	122,483	123,711	126,462	127,730	129,010	130,303	131,609	245,335	250,278	134
1-102	Notts . . .	119,090	120,403	121,731	123,073	124,430	125,400	126,782	128,179	129,552	130,980	244,490	249,910	298
•696	Oxford . . .	79,329	79,880	80,436	80,995	81,559	80,089	80,646	81,207	81,772	82,341	159,418	161,643	214
•911	Rutland . . .	10,529	10,624	10,721	10,819	10,918	10,391	10,486	10,581	10,677	10,775	20,920	21,302	143

•674	Salop . . .	117,761	118,555	119,355	120,160	120,970	118,095	118,891	119,693	120,500	121,316	235,856	237,446	239,048	240,660	242,286	178
•769	Somerset . . .	206,201	207,785	209,383	210,993	212,611	223,154	224,870	226,599	228,342	230,002	429,355	432,655	435,952	439,335	442,612	265
2-141	Stafford . . .	248,121	253,436	258,864	264,409	270,071	241,193	246,364	251,640	257,030	262,535	489,314	499,800	510,504	521,439	532,606	431
•674	Suffolk . . .	152,038	153,063	154,095	155,134	156,180	158,829	159,900	160,978	162,064	163,154	310,867	312,963	315,073	317,198	319,334	208
1-491	Surrey . . .	270,088	274,116	278,263	282,351	286,562	295,594	300,002	304,475	309,015	313,624	565,682	574,118	582,678	591,366	600,186	767
1-054	Sussex . . .	144,542	146,065	147,604	149,160	150,731	148,992	150,562	152,149	153,752	155,373	293,534	296,627	299,753	302,912	306,104	204
1-878	Warwick . . .	188,531	192,072	195,679	199,354	203,098	198,509	202,238	206,036	209,906	213,848	387,040	394,310	401,715	409,280	416,946	448
•277	Westmoreland . . .	28,056	28,135	28,213	28,292	28,370	28,085	28,162	28,241	28,320	28,398	56,141	56,297	56,454	56,612	56,768	74
•631	Wiltshire . . .	126,929	127,438	128,240	129,049	129,868	128,862	129,667	130,493	131,316	132,145	255,791	257,103	258,733	260,365	262,008	189
•948	Worcester . . .	112,520	113,587	114,664	115,752	116,850	116,444	117,549	118,672	119,798	120,934	228,964	231,136	233,336	235,550	237,784	322
1-470	York . . .	766,103	777,365	788,793	800,369	812,154	779,596	791,058	802,687	814,487	826,460	1,545,699	1,568,423	1,591,480	1,614,876	1,638,614	291
1-342	Total, England.	7,131,969	7,226,794	7,323,387	7,421,460	7,521,027	7,471,558	7,570,885	7,671,751	7,774,110	7,877,951	14,603,527	14,797,679	14,995,138	15,195,560	15,398,978	297
WALES.																	
•651	Anglesey . . .	24,060	24,211	24,374	24,533	24,693	26,181	26,345	26,517	26,690	26,863	60,341	60,556	60,801	61,223	61,556	108
1-438	Brecon . . .	27,284	27,676	28,074	28,478	28,887	26,754	27,139	27,529	27,925	28,326	54,036	54,816	55,603	56,403	57,212	73
•752	Cardigan . . .	31,736	31,975	32,215	32,457	32,701	36,007	36,278	36,551	36,826	37,103	67,743	68,253	68,766	69,283	69,804	102
•670	Carmarthen . . .	50,004	50,339	50,676	51,005	51,357	54,912	55,280	55,650	56,023	56,398	104,916	105,619	106,326	107,028	107,758	109
1-922	Caernarvon . . .	38,143	38,878	39,525	40,387	41,163	39,919	40,686	41,468	42,265	43,077	78,062	79,564	81,093	82,652	84,240	149
•563	Denbigh . . .	43,932	44,179	44,428	44,678	44,930	43,942	44,189	44,438	44,688	44,940	87,874	88,368	88,868	89,366	89,870	140
•962	Flint . . .	33,167	33,486	33,808	34,133	34,461	32,483	32,796	33,111	33,430	33,751	65,650	66,282	66,919	67,563	68,212	274
2-781	Glamorgan . . .	83,178	85,491	87,869	90,313	92,825	78,871	81,064	83,319	85,636	88,018	162,049	166,565	171,188	176,949	180,843	218
1-018	Merioneth . . .	18,892	19,085	19,279	19,475	19,674	19,651	19,851	20,053	20,257	20,463	38,543	38,996	39,362	39,732	40,137	59
•440	Monkgomery . . .	33,983	34,183	34,383	34,434	34,585	34,630	34,783	34,936	35,090	35,244	68,613	69,016	69,419	69,824	70,229	98
•953	Pembroke . . .	39,494	39,870	40,250	40,633	41,020	46,897	47,343	47,794	48,249	48,708	86,391	87,218	88,044	88,882	89,728	144
•369	Radnor . . .	12,757	12,792	12,826	12,860	12,896	12,463	12,496	12,530	12,564	12,598	25,920	25,388	25,356	25,424	25,494	59
1-203	Total, Wales . . .	436,630	442,115	447,707	453,366	459,192	452,710	458,250	463,896	469,643	475,489	889,340	900,365	911,603	923,029	934,681	122
1-335	Grand Total, England & Wales.	7,668,699	7,668,909	7,771,094	7,874,836	7,980,219	7,924,268	8,020,136	8,126,647	8,249,769	8,353,440	15,492,867	15,698,044	15,906,741	16,118,580	16,333,669	275

NOTE.—The above numbers, which are based on the logarithmical calculations in the next two pages, are not precisely accurate, and cannot be made so to a nicety, without a long decimal expression; but they are as nearly so, as whole numbers will admit, and quite sufficiently so, for all Statistical purposes.

INTRODUCTORY TABLE OF POPULATION. Part II.—LOGARITHMS.

Table showing the Population of each County in England and Wales, as before given in whole numbers, but now expressed in logarithms for convenience of reference, and in order to furnish easy means of verification, as well as to facilitate further inquiries.

Rate of Increase per Annum.	COUNTIES.	MALES.					FEMALES.					TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES.				
		1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
ENGLAND.																
•0055725	Belford. . .	4•7064423	4•7120148	4•7175873	4•7231598	4•7287323	4•7350687	4•7406412	4•7462137	4•7517862	4•7573587	5•0220214	5•0275939	5•0331664	5•0387389	5•0443114
•0045688	Berks . . .	4•8952046	4•8997734	4•9043422	4•9089110	4•9134798	4•8988968	4•9034656	4•9080344	4•9126032	4•9171720	5•1980847	5•2026535	5•2072223	5•2117911	5•2163599
•0026500	Bucks . . .	4•8782592	4•8809092	4•8835592	4•8862092	4•8888592	4•8950726	4•8977226	4•9003726	4•9030226	4•9056726	5•1867771	5•1894271	5•1920771	5•1947271	5•1973771
•0061408	Cambridge . .	4•8994671	4•9056079	4•9117487	4•9178895	4•9240303	4•9060004	4•9121412	4•9182820	4•9244228	4•9305636	5•2037762	5•2099170	5•2160578	5•2221986	5•2283394
•0074274	Chesr. . .	5•3721537	5•3795811	5•3870085	5•3944359	5•3018633	5•2905267	5•2979541	5•3053815	5•3128089	5•3202363	5•5824673	5•5898947	5•5973921	5•6047495	5•6121769
•0057238	Cornwall . . .	5•2053973	5•2111211	5•2168449	5•2225687	5•2282925	5•2353512	5•2410750	5•2467988	5•2525226	5•2582464	5•5216619	5•5273857	5•5331095	5•5388333	5•5445571
•0019538	Cumberland . .	4•9390629	4•9340167	4•9359705	4•9379243	4•9398781	4•9586795	4•9606333	4•9625871	4•9645409	4•9664947	5•2466051	5•2485589	5•2505127	5•2524665	5•2544203
•0058328	Derby . . .	5•1204581	5•1264909	5•1323237	5•1381565	5•1439893	5•1237756	5•1296084	5•1354412	5•1412740	5•1471068	5•4325502	5•4290830	5•4349158	5•4407486	5•4465814
•0035465	Devon . . .	5•3956153	5•3991618	5•4027083	5•4062548	5•4098013	5•4411494	5•4446959	5•4482424	5•4517989	5•4553554	5•7200089	5•7235554	5•7271019	5•7306484	5•7341949
•0043779	Dorset . . .	4•9132114	4•9175893	4•9219672	4•9263451	4•9307230	4•9526131	4•9569910	4•9613689	4•9657468	4•9701247	5•2343989	5•2387668	5•2431447	5•2475226	5•2519005
•0094296	Durham . . .	5•1854588	5•1948884	5•2043180	5•2137476	5•2231772	5•1965431	5•2009727	5•2054023	5•2098319	5•2142615	5•4920664	5•4964352	5•5014960	5•5060252	5•5109256
•0037111	Essex . . .	5•2289840	5•2336851	5•2383862	5•2430873	5•2477884	5•2299666	5•2346937	5•2394009	5•2441081	5•2488153	5•5303704	5•5348815	5•5377926	5•5415037	5•5452148
•0048662	Gloucester . .	5•3631703	5•3680365	5•3729027	5•3777689	5•3826351	5•3440685	5•3489347	5•3538009	5•3586671	5•3635333	5•6251306	5•6299968	5•6348630	5•6397292	5•6445954
•0045181	Hants . . .	5•2340589	5•2385770	5•2430951	5•2476132	5•2521313	5•2461904	5•2507085	5•2552266	5•2597447	5•2642628	5•5411970	5•5457151	5•5502332	5•5547513	5•5592694
•0011814	Hereford . . .	4•7633444	4•7545258	4•7457072	4•7368886	4•7280700	4•7527495	4•7389309	4•7251123	4•7122937	4•7004751	5•0840771	5•0892585	5•0944399	5•0996213	5•0588027
•0043852	Herts . . .	4•8811865	4•8855717	4•8899569	4•8943421	4•8987273	4•8920881	4•8964733	4•9008585	4•9052437	4•9096289	5•1877015	5•1920867	5•1964719	5•2008571	5•2052423
•0041106	Huntingdon . .	4•4552537	4•4593643	4•4634749	4•4675855	4•4716961	4•4612621	4•4653727	4•4694833	4•4735939	4•4777045	4•7592983	4•7634089	4•7675195	4•7716301	4•7757407
•0048322	Kent . . .	5•4257531	5•4305853	5•4354175	5•4402497	5•4450819	5•4309378	5•4357700	5•4406022	5•4454344	5•4502666	5•7293339	5•7342154	5•7390476	5•7438798	5•7487120
•0093927	Lancaster . . .	5•8922906	5•9016833	5•9110760	5•9204687	5•9298614	5•9117597	5•9211524	5•9305451	5•9399378	5•9493305	6•2031643	6•2125570	6•2219497	6•2313424	6•2407351
•0044791	Leicester . . .	5•0147714	5•0192505	5•0237296	5•0282087	5•0326878	5•0334244	5•0379035	5•0423826	5•0468617	5•0513408	5•3252281	5•3297072	5•3341863	5•3386654	5•3431445
•0056982	Lincoln . . .	5•2480871	5•2537953	5•2594935	5•2651917	5•2708899	5•2459077	5•2516059	5•2573041	5•2630023	5•2687005	5•5480338	5•5537320	5•5594302	5•5651284	5•5708266
•0058574	Middlesex . . .	5•8568732	5•8627306	5•8685880	5•8744454	5•8803028	5•9113903	5•9172477	5•9231051	5•9289625	5•9348199	6•1860166	6•1918740	6•1977314	6•2035888	6•2094462
•0132052	Monmouth . . .	4•8224312	4•8356364	4•8488416	4•8620468	4•8752520	4•7780630	4•7912682	4•8044734	4•8176786	4•8308838	5•1018435	5•1150487	5•1282639	5•1414591	5•1546643
•0026912	Norfolk . . .	5•2336911	5•2396323	5•2460735	5•2526147	5•2591559	5•3241436	5•3268348	5•3295260	5•3322172	5•3349084	5•6102142	5•6129054	5•6155966	5•6182878	5•6209790
•0040204	Northampton .	4•9874935	4•9915139	4•9955343	4•9995547	5•0035751	4•9930479	4•9970683	5•0010887	5•0051091	5•0091295	5•3913085	5•3953299	5•3993503	5•4033707	5•4073911
•0043311	Northumberland	5•0750840	5•0794151	5•0837462	5•0880773	5•0924084	5•1019612	5•1062823	5•1106234	5•1149545	5•1192856	5•3897604	5•3940915	5•3984226	5•4027537	5•4070848
•0047621	Notts . . .	5•0758770	5•0806391	5•0854012	5•0901633	5•0949254	5•0982928	5•1030549	5•1078170	5•1125791	5•1173412	5•3862594	5•39030215	5•3943736	5•4025457	5•4073078
•0030102	Oxford . . .	4•8994301	4•9024403	4•9054505	4•9084607	4•9114709	4•9035731	4•9065833	4•9095935	4•9126037	4•9156139	5•2025365	5•2054567	5•2083669	5•2112871	5•2141973
•0039370	Rutland . . .	4•0223613	4•0262983	4•0302353	4•0341723	4•0381093	4•0166527	4•0205897	4•0245267	4•0284637	4•0324007	4•3205454	4•3244834	4•3284204	4•3323574	4•3362944

•0029194	Salop . . .	5-0710018	5-0739212	5-0768406	5-0797600	5-0826794	5-0722300	5-0751494	5-0780688	5-0809882	5-0839076	5-3726481	5-3755675	5-3784869	5-3814063	5-3843257
•003279	Somerset . . .	5-3142856	5-3176135	5-3209414	5-3242893	5-3275972	5-3486022	5-3519301	5-3552580	5-3585859	5-3619138	5-6328128	5-6361407	5-6394686	5-6427965	5-6461244
•0032021	Stafford . . .	5-3946674	5-4038695	5-4130716	5-4222737	5-4314758	5-3823755	5-3915776	5-4007797	5-4099818	5-4191839	5-6895949	5-6987970	5-7079991	5-7172013	5-7264033
•0029181	Stafford . . .	5-1819524	5-1848705	5-1877886	5-1907067	5-1936248	5-2009304	5-2038485	5-2067666	5-2096847	5-2126028	5-4956730	5-4954931	5-4984112	5-5013293	5-5042474
•0064281	Stafford . . .	5-4315056	5-4379337	5-4443618	5-4507899	5-4572180	5-4706955	5-4771236	5-4835517	5-4899798	5-4964079	5-7526725	5-7590906	5-7654387	5-7718568	5-7782849
•0045526	Sussex . . .	5-1599930	5-1645456	5-1690982	5-1736508	5-1782034	5-1731639	5-1777165	5-1822691	5-1868217	5-1913743	5-4676584	5-4722110	5-4767686	5-4813162	5-4858688
•0080812	Warwick . . .	5-2753818	5-2834630	5-2915442	5-2996254	5-3077066	5-2977808	5-3058620	5-3139432	5-3202444	5-3301056	5-5877556	5-5958368	5-6039180	5-6119992	5-6200804
•0012101	Westmoreland . . .	4-4480291	4-4482392	4-4504493	4-4516594	4-4528695	4-4484599	4-4496700	4-4509801	4-4520902	4-4533003	4-7492745	4-7504846	4-7516947	4-7529048	4-7541149
•0027314	Wills . . .	5-1025607	5-1052921	5-1080235	5-1107549	5-1134863	5-1101244	5-1128558	5-1158872	5-1183186	5-1210500	5-4073890	5-4101204	5-4128518	5-4155832	5-4183146
•0040997	Worcester . . .	5-0512277	5-0553274	5-0594271	5-0635268	5-0676265	5-0661488	5-0702485	5-0749482	5-0784479	5-0825476	5-3597894	5-3638821	5-3679818	5-3720815	5-3761812
•0063379	York . . .	5-8842872	5-8906251	5-8969630	5-9033009	5-9096388	5-8918704	5-8982083	5-9045462	5-9108841	5-9172220	6-1891254	6-1954633	6-2018012	6-2081391	6-2144770
•0057888	Total, England.	6-8531343	6-8589231	6-8647119	6-8705007	6-8762895	6-8733170	6-8791058	6-8848946	6-8906834	6-8964722	7-1643729	7-1701617	7-1759505	7-1817393	7-1875281
WALES.																
•0028198	Anglesey . . .	4-3812872	4-3841070	4-3869268	4-3897466	4-3925664	4-4178848	4-4207046	4-4235244	4-4263442	4-4291640	4-7010014	4-7039212	4-7066410	4-7094608	4-7122806
•0061992	Brecon . . .	4-4365959	4-4421051	4-4483943	4-4545035	4-4607027	4-4373920	4-4355912	4-4397904	4-4459896	4-4521888	4-7326098	4-7388990	4-7450982	4-7512974	4-7574966
•0032545	Cardigan . . .	4-5016491	4-5049036	4-5080681	4-5113126	4-5145671	4-5568983	4-5596448	4-5628993	4-5661534	4-5694083	4-8308648	4-8341193	4-8373738	4-8406283	4-8438828
•0028986	Cardiff . . .	4-6990951	4-7019037	4-7049923	4-7077009	4-7105995	4-7396680	4-7425666	4-7454652	4-7483638	4-7512624	5-0208425	5-0237411	5-0266397	5-0295383	5-0324369
•0082672	Cardiff . . .	4-5814359	4-5897021	4-5979693	4-6062366	4-6145037	4-6011787	4-6094459	4-6177131	4-6259803	4-6342475	4-8924490	4-9007162	4-9089834	4-9172506	4-9255178
•0024391	Denbigh . . .	4-6427786	4-6452177	4-6476668	4-6500959	4-6525350	4-6428763	4-6453154	4-6477545	4-6501936	4-6526327	4-9438874	4-9462965	4-9487356	4-9511747	4-9536138
•0041579	Flint . . .	4-5207037	4-5248616	4-5290195	4-5331774	4-5373853	4-5116565	4-5158144	4-5199723	4-5241302	4-5282881	4-8172338	4-8213915	4-8255494	4-8297073	4-8338652
•0119148	Glamorgan . . .	4-9290961	4-9319209	4-9438357	4-9557505	4-9676653	4-8963144	4-9089292	4-9207440	4-9326589	4-9445736	5-2096437	5-2215585	5-2334733	5-2453831	5-2573029
•0043997	Merioneth . . .	4-2762851	4-2806848	4-2850845	4-2894842	4-2938839	4-2938800	4-2977797	4-3021794	4-3065791	4-3109788	4-5859466	4-5903463	4-5947460	4-5991457	4-6035454
•0019085	Montgomery . . .	4-5313618	4-5331793	4-5369873	4-5369873	4-5388938	4-5394562	4-5413647	4-5432732	4-5451817	4-5470902	4-8364083	4-8383168	4-8402253	4-8421338	4-8440423
•0041154	Pembroke . . .	4-5965351	4-6006505	4-6047659	4-6088813	4-6129967	4-6711426	4-6752580	4-6793734	4-6834888	4-6876042	4-9364690	4-9405844	4-9446998	4-9488152	4-9529306
•0011662	Radnor . . .	4-1057588	4-1069250	4-1080912	4-1092574	4-1104336	4-0956181	4-0967846	4-0979511	4-0991176	4-1002841	4-4017483	4-4029145	4-4040807	4-4052469	4-4064131
•0051925	Total, Wales . . .	5-6406089	5-6458014	5-6509939	5-6561864	5-6613789	5-6603356	5-6612281	5-6664206	5-6716131	5-6768056	5-9494207	5-9546132	5-9598057	5-9649972	5-9701897
•0057594	Grand Total, England & Wales . . .	6-8789633	6-8847227	6-8904821	6-8962415	6-9020009	6-8988732	6-9046326	6-9103920	6-9161514	6-9219108	7-1900625	7-1958219	7-2015813	7-2073407	7-2131001

## No. I.

## PRISONERS AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.

THE following Tables exhibit a general statement of the amount of the more serious crimes, which during the quinquennial period, 1839—1843, formed the subject of investigation at the Assizes and Sessions of England and Wales, and every separate county of each division of the country, with distinction of the sexes, but without reference to the age of the prisoners. The result of the proceedings respecting the prisoners will be found in another table (No. III.); here is merely exhibited the positive amount, proportion, and increase or decrease of the prisoners committed for trial during the five years, deducting those left for trial at the end of the year, in order that they may not be inserted twice in the table. The proportions are made out by a comparison with the calculated population of the two years preceding and the two years following the census of June, 1841:—and in the columns of proportion the decimals are carefully made out, in order that the increase or decrease may be noted with perfect accuracy, which could not be done on the nearest whole numbers.

The positive number of all Prisoners of the higher class of crime in ENGLAND and WALES in 1839 and 1843 were 24,956 and 29,871 respectively, showing a proportion of 266·2 and 307·1 to every 100,000 of the male population, 60·7 and 64·1 to every 100,000 of females, and 161·1 and 182·9 to every 100,000 of the entire population. The mean annual proportion of male to female criminals is as 100 to 22; thus exhibiting a preponderance of males over females of about 353 per cent.

The amount of increase or decrease in the several years, is as follows:—

In 1840 from 1839 . . . . .	7·1 increase.
1841 „ 1840 . . . . .	1·3 decrease.
1841 „ 1839 . . . . .	5·7 increase.
1842 „ 1841 . . . . .	13·5 „
1842 „ 1839 . . . . .	19·9 „
1843 „ 1839 . . . . .	13·5 „

In 1843, there was a healthy reaction that produced a positive decrease of 1,289 on the preceding year, and a proportionate decrease of 5·5 per cent. for males, 6·7 for females, and 5·7 for both sexes of criminals. The increase during the quinquennial period amounted to 15·4 per cent. for males, 5·6 for females, and 13·5 for prisoners of both sexes.

In ENGLAND only, the numbers of 1839 and 1843 were 24,409 and 29,220, showing a proportion of 276·7 and 319· to every 100,000 of the male population, of 62·7 and 66·3 to that of females, and of 167·2 and 189·7 to a population of 100,000 in both sexes. In 1840 the increase over the preceding year amounted only to 7·2 per cent., while in 1842 the increase over 1841 rose to 13·4 per cent.; that of males being 14·9, and of females, 6·8 per cent. during the same period. A comparison of the numbers in the extreme years of the quinquennial period presents the following results:—male criminals +15·3, female criminals +5·7, and all committed criminals +13·4; which proportions show that male crime bore to female crime the proportion of 100 to 22·6 in 1839, and of 100 to 20·8 in 1843.

In WALES only the numbers, though of course (owing to the population) extremely low, present a total quinquennial increase of 13·3 per cent.; the males increasing at the rate of 18·7 per cent., while the females *decreased* at the rate of 4·1 per cent. during the period. The aggravation of distress in 1841 and 1842 furnished the proportions to 100,000 of the total population of 62·4 and 74·6 respectively, the increase amounting to 19·4 per cent. over the preceding year. The result of these observations appear in the following Table:—

	Increase 1839—1843.			Increase 1841—1842.			Decrease 1842—1843.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ENGLAND and WALES . .	15·4	5·6	13·5	15·1	6·7	13·5	5·5	6·7	5·7
ENGLAND only . . . .	15·3	5·7	13·4	14·9	6·8	13·4	5·5	6·6	5·7
WALES only . . . . .	18·7	—4·1	13·3	25·4	1·	19·4	6·	10·8	7·

With reference to the several counties of ENGLAND, the Tables exhibit the proportion of committed criminals to 100,000 of the population in each of the series; and taking the year 1842—the year of aggravation,—the numbers will range in each sex according to the following descending scale:—

MALES.	Proportion to 100,000 Males.	FEMALES.	Proportion to 100,000 Females.
SOMERSET . . . . .	610·	SOMERSET . . . . .	128·3
WARWICK . . . . .	510·1	MIDDLESEX* . . . . .	124·9
MIDDLESEX* . . . . .	470·7	LANCASTER . . . . .	118·9
LANCASTER . . . . .	443·2	CHESTER . . . . .	89·5
CHESTER . . . . .	435·6	HEREFORD . . . . .	89·4
WORCESTER . . . . .	423·3	WARWICK . . . . .	85·3
LEICESTER . . . . .	417·	WORCESTER . . . . .	81·
STAFFORD . . . . .	399·	SALOP . . . . .	77·2
WILTS . . . . .	399·	MONMOUTH . . . . .	77·6
RUTLAND . . . . .	388·2	SURREY* . . . . .	76·4
BEDFORD . . . . .	376·4	DEVON . . . . .	69·6
HERTS . . . . .	363·5	BERKS . . . . .	64·8
OXFORD . . . . .	363·	LEICESTER . . . . .	64·6
GLOUCESTER . . . . .	362·7	GLOUCESTER . . . . .	63·9
BERKS . . . . .	352·7	STAFFORD . . . . .	62·2
BUCKS . . . . .	347·	HANTS . . . . .	61·6
SALOP . . . . .	343·7	SUSSEX . . . . .	57·2
HEREFORD . . . . .	343·1	OXFORD . . . . .	55·
MONMOUTH . . . . .	340·7	KENT* . . . . .	51·6
NORFOLK . . . . .	337·9	LINCOLN . . . . .	49·1
NORTHAMPTON . . . . .	324·4	SUFFOLK . . . . .	49·4
ESSEX* . . . . .	310·6	WILTS . . . . .	48·7
SUSSEX . . . . .	304·4	HERTS . . . . .	47·3
CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	296·	CUMBERLAND . . . . .	45·6
SUFFOLK . . . . .	288·1	HUNTINGDON . . . . .	43·7
KENT* . . . . .	273·6	ESSEX* . . . . .	41·4
HANTS . . . . .	270·3	YORK . . . . .	39·8
YORK . . . . .	265·5	BEDFORD . . . . .	39·
NOTTS . . . . .	263·3	NORTHAMPTON . . . . .	38·5
DERBY . . . . .	233·5	NORFOLK . . . . .	38·2
DORSET . . . . .	221·6	CORNWALL . . . . .	36·9
SURREY* . . . . .	205·1	NOTTS . . . . .	35·5
DEVON . . . . .	202·1	BUCKS . . . . .	35·
HUNTINGDON . . . . .	201·	DURHAM . . . . .	34·
LINCOLN . . . . .	197·1	CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	33·3
WESTMORELAND . . . . .	141·4	NORTHUMBERLAND . . . . .	33·1
NORTHUMBERLAND . . . . .	138·8	DORSET . . . . .	32·5
CORNWALL . . . . .	134·2	RUTLAND . . . . .	28·1
DURHAM . . . . .	116·7	WESTMORELAND . . . . .	24·7
CUMBERLAND . . . . .	106·1	DERBY . . . . .	18·8

With reference to the increase or decrease of crime in the several counties of ENGLAND, many important deductions may be drawn. In *twenty-six* of the English counties there has been a decided increase during the five years; as follows:—

RUTLAND . . . . .	197·2	CHESTER . . . . .	24·8
NORTHUMBERLAND . . . . .	98·1	ESSEX . . . . .	24·5
BEDFORD . . . . .	67·1	LANCASTER . . . . .	21·6
SALOP . . . . .	54·8	BUCKS . . . . .	18·9
STAFFORD . . . . .	53·2	CORNWALL . . . . .	14·3
DURHAM . . . . .	52·3	WESTMORELAND . . . . .	14·
DERBY . . . . .	42·2	WARWICK . . . . .	13·9
YORK . . . . .	41·3	NORTHAMPTON . . . . .	13·3
GLOUCESTER . . . . .	37·9	LEICESTER . . . . .	12·4
WORCESTER . . . . .	35·3	SOMERSET . . . . .	11·4
HUNTINGDON . . . . .	32·5	DEVON . . . . .	9·2
LINCOLN . . . . .	30·4	HERTS . . . . .	8·6
CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	25·4	MIDDLESEX . . . . .	6·4

In nine counties there was no considerable alteration in the totals;—*viz.*, in HANTS, HEREFORD, KENT, NORFOLK, NOTTS, OXFORD, SUFFOLK, SUSSEX, and WILTS. The decreases in the respective sexes will be noted hereafter. In *five* counties only was there a positive decrease,—*viz.*, in SURREY, of 73 per cent., in CUMBERLAND, 40 per cent., in DORSET, 28 per cent., in BERKS and MONMOUTH, 13 and 14 per cent. respectively.

In WALES, *nine* show a decided increase of crime during the five years. DENBIGH exhibits a culminating increase of 100 per cent., and FLINT almost as much; the aggravation being constant in the former, on the part of the males, and amounting, during the five years, to 149·5 per cent. In BRECON a constant increase took place of 47·6 during the quinquennial period. In MERIONETH the numbers, though showing a great increase, are very low; and in four counties, *viz.*, ANGLESEY, CARDIGAN, MONTGOMERY and RADNOR, there has been a positive decrease: in the other Welsh counties the alteration is not considerable.

\* MIDDLESEX exhibits a higher proportion of crime than really belongs to it, owing to the fact that the Central Criminal Court of London takes cognizance of the offences committed within a certain distance from the Metropolis, in the several counties of ESSEX, SURREY, and KENT,—where consequently, the crime is considerably under-stated. The following was the population at the last Census within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court.

MIDDLESEX . . . . .	1,576,636
Part of ESSEX . . . . .	36,609
,, KENT . . . . .	101,719
,, SURREY . . . . .	413,048
Total . . . . .	2,128,010



The influence, however, of temporary distress in increasing the amount of crime ought to be fully shown, though, perhaps, it will be found to affect less the *higher*, than the *lower* class of crimes. It appears that out of *twenty-one* counties so affected, *fourteen* (or  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds) were inland counties. The degree of aggravation, however, will be best seen in a tabular arrangement that shall show the proportion of crime in 1842, to those of 1841 and 1843, respectively. The decrease in the last, as compared with the preceding year, shows the amount of healthy re-action. The first column to each county, shows the increase between 1841 and 1842; the second the decrease between 1842 and 1843.

	Inc. per Cent. 1841-42	Dec. per Cent. 1842-43		Inc. per Cent. 1841-42	Dec. per Cent. 1842-43
RUTLAND . . .	197·3	22·7	LEICESTER . . .	11·2	9·
YORK . . .	41·1	15·1	NOTTS . . .	11·9	9·3
LANCASTER . . .	29·1	25·5	NORTHAMPTON . . .	10·7	18·9
DERBY . . .	25·2	3·	GLOUCESTER . . .	9·1	3·8
WARWICK . . .	24·2	20·7	HEREFORD . . .	8·1	8·1
SALOP . . .	23·5	6·8	OXFORD . . .	7·6	4·7
KENT . . .	15·2	14·6	WILTS . . .	5·6	25·8
SOMERSET . . .	12·	22·	HERTS . . .	4·9	4·6

With respect to the crimes committed by females, it may be observed that in *RUTLAND* the quinquennial increase was 437 per cent.; in *WESTMORELAND* about 148 per cent.; in *SALOP*, *BEDFORD*, and *NORTHUMBERLAND*, about 76 per cent.; in *CORNWALL* 69 per cent.; and in *BUCKS* 51 per cent. Such statements, however, become much more intelligible when tabularly arranged.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CRIME AMONG FEMALES.

	Inc. per Cent. 1839-43		Dec. per Cent. 1839-43
RUTLAND . . .	577·1	BERKS . . .	71·7
WESTMORELAND . . .	147·9	SURREY . . .	66·1
BEDFORD . . .	75·7	HEREFORD . . .	43·7
NORTHUMBERLAND . . .	75·3	NORTHAMPTON . . .	31·3
SALOP . . .	73·6	HERTS . . .	25·
CORNWALL . . .	68·8	DURHAM . . .	19·
BUCKS . . .	51·	CUMBERLAND . . .	18·7
DERBY . . .	47·3	HUNTINGDON . . .	15·3
GLOUCESTER . . .	41·7	DORSET . . .	14·5
ESSEX . . .	37·3	WILTS . . .	12·
YORK . . .	32·2	KENT . . .	9·5
STAFFORD . . .	28·4	CAMBRIDGE . . .	9·3
WORCESTER . . .	23·4	SUFFOLK . . .	8·4
SUSSEX . . .	13·3	HANTS . . .	6·9
LANCASTER . . .	10·2	CHESTER . . .	5·7
WARWICK . . .	9·6		
MONMOUTH . . .	7·6		

In *SOMERSET*, *OXFORD*, *MIDDLESEX*, *NOTTS*, *DEVON*, and *LEICESTER*, the increase was quite inconsiderable. *NORFOLK* and *LINCOLN* show no alteration.

It must be observed also, that in *CUMBERLAND*, *MONMOUTH*, and *SUSSEX*, where female crime was on the increase, that of the males was decidedly on the decrease; and in ten other counties, female crime rose at a far higher rate than that of male offenders. In considering the effect of temporary general distress on female crime, the increase in 1842 is observed to be greatest in *GLOUCESTER*, *LEICESTER*, *LANCASTER*, and *SOMERSET*, in which the increase over 1839 was 46·9, 42·3, 41·1, and 40·4 per cent. respectively. Then follow, in falling succession, *SUSSEX*, *WARWICK*, *HUNTINGDON*, *HERTS*, and *SUFFOLK*, showing respectively increments of 29·1, 27·3, 26·3, 22·6, and 19· per cent. over the first year of the period. The healthy re-action of 1843, was highest in *HERTS*, *HUNTINGDON*, *LEICESTER*, and *SOMERSET*, where female crime decreased at the rate of 53·2, 45·7, 39·8, and 34·2 per cent., as compared with the preceding year.

The above statement, however, will become more full and comprehensive, if considered with reference to the Classes of Crime forming the subject of investigation at Assizes and Sessions; accordingly the proportions which each class, as well as the whole, of the committed prisoners bear to the population of 100,000 have been calculated; reckoning thereon the increase during the quinquennial period, &c., throughout *ENGLAND* and *WALES*, from the data in the Criminal Tables of the Home Office.

CLASSES OF CRIMES.	Proportions to 100,000 of Population.				
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Class I. <i>Offences against the Person.</i> (Assaults predominate) . . .	13·	12·	13·4	13·2	14·9
„ II. „ <i>with violence against Property</i> . . .	9·2	12·3	11·8	13·5	15·5
„ III. „ <i>without violence against Property</i> (chiefly Larceny) . . .	124·2	136·9	138·4	148·9	136·5
„ IV. <i>Malicious offences against Property.</i> . . .	·7	·9	·6	1·2	1·7
„ V. <i>Offences against the Currency</i> . . .	2·8	3·4	2·8	3·9	4·1
„ VI. <i>Miscellaneous, not before included</i> . . .	7·9	7·7	7·5	13·5	8·5
Total . . .	157·8	173·2	174·5	194·2	181·2

From these data are shown, not only the increase during the quinquennial period, but the aggravation of 1842, followed by the healthy reaction of the succeeding year:—

	Increase 1839-43.	Increase 1839-42.	Dec. or Inc. 1842-3.
to ordinary and whole male and female prisoners	+ 147.7	+ 118.1	+ 12.8
to ordinary and whole male and female prisoners	+ 67.6	+ 46.2	+ 14.6
to ordinary and whole male and female prisoners	+ 9.9	+ 19.8	- 9.1
to ordinary and whole male and female prisoners	+ 152.0	+ 83.9	+ 37.0
to ordinary and whole male and female prisoners	+ 45.3	+ 39.8	+ 4.0
to ordinary and whole male and female prisoners	+ 7.0	+ 71.6	- 59.1
Total	+ 448.8	+ 231.1	- 7.2

The distribution of this increase throughout all the Counties of ENGLAND and WALES may be examined on reference to the Tables compiled at the Home-Office for the several years. As a specimen, however, six manufacturing and densely populated Counties are contrasted with six others comprising an agricultural and scattered population.

MANUFACTURING, and densely Populated Counties.							
Classes of Crimes.—Increase or Decrease between 1839 and 1843.							
COUNTIES.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
DERBY . . . . .	+ 34.9	+ 76.5	- 2.6	+ 89.5	+ 184.3	+ 84.8	+ 27.7
DURHAM . . . . .	+ 34.3	+ 147.6	+ 26.4	..	+ 236.1	- 30.9	+ 33.5
LANCASTER . . . . .	+ 32.6	+ 99.9	+ 9.2	+ 358.5	+ 184.3	- 32.8	+ 16.3
MIDDLESEX . . . . .	- 10.5	+ 17.8	+ 11.1	..	+ 15.6	+ 62.6	+ 10.6
STAFFORD . . . . .	+ 54.4	+ 125.0	- .6	+ 212.4	+ 78.0	+ 44.2	+ 16.1
WARWICK . . . . .	+ 32.6	+ 49.2	+ 22.9	- 34.7	+ 74.7	- 30.0	+ 24.7
AGRICULTURAL, and scattered Populated Counties.							
Classes of Crimes.—Increase or Decrease between 1839 and 1843.							
COUNTIES.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
*BEDFORD . . . . .	+ 71.0	+ 225.7	+ 58.0	+ 280.0	..	+ 373.0	+ 77.7
BEDS . . . . .	- 26.1	+ 59.8	- 7.5	- 34.1	- 178.1	+ 33.4	- 3.0
BUCKS . . . . .	+ 62.6	+ 81.9	+ 17.2	- 412.3	- 173.3	+ 46.4	+ 21.7
*CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	- 1.9	+ 47.7	+ 10.6	+ 26.0	..	- 429.1	+ 10.9
LINCOLN . . . . .	+ 54.6	+ 24.7	+ 41.7	+ 58.1	+ 121.4	- 33.1	+ 37.7
SUFFOLK . . . . .	+ 63.7	+ 42.6	+ 4.5	+ 29.8	- 215.3	- 40.1	+ 8.1

\* In 1839 there were no Prisoners belonging to Class 5 in the counties of Bedford and Cambridge; but in 1843 there were 3 in the former and 7 in the latter county.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No I.—Part 1, SUMMARY—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Total Number of Prisoners for Trial in the Five Years (1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843), at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, both separately and conjointly, as compared with the corresponding Population, as calculated for each Year on the base of the Decennial Census, 1841.

LOCALITY.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ENGLAND and WALES . .	1839	20,145	4,811	24,956	266·2	60·7	161·1
	1840	21,808	5,285	27,093	284·4	65·8	172·6
	1841	21,873	5,212	27,085	281·5	64·1	170·3
	1842	25,523	5,637	31,160	324·1	68·4	193·3
	1843	24,516	5,355	29,871	307·1	64·1	182·9
ENGLAND, only . . .	1839	19,725	4,684	24,409	276·7	62·7	167·2
	1840	21,358	5,162	26,520	295·6	68·2	179·2
	1841	21,441	5,075	26,516	292·9	66·2	176·8
	1842	24,975	5,497	30,472	336·5	70·7	200·5
	1843	23,993	5,227	29,220	319·	66·3	189·7
WALES, only . . . .	1839	420	127	547	96·1	28·	61·5
	1840	450	123	573	101·7	26·8	63·6
	1841	432	137	569	96·5	29·5	62·4
	1842	548	140	688	121·	29·8	74·6
	1843	523	128	651	114·1	26·9	69·7

CRIMINAL TABLES, No I.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners for Trial in the Five Years (1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843), at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England and Wales, as compared with the corresponding Population, as calculated for each Year on the base of the Decennial Census, 1841.

COUNTIES.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			COUNTIES.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.			Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
BEDFORD. . .	1839	115	13	128	226·1	23·9	121·6	CORNWALL . .	1839	226	49	275	140·8	28·5	82·7
	1840	139	14	153	269·8	25·4	143·6		1840	244	75	319	150·1	43·	94·7
	1841	186	10	196	356·4	17·9	181·6		1841	225	51	276	136·5	28·9	80·9
	1842	199	22	221	376·4	39·	202·1		1842	224	66	290	134·2	36·9	83·9
	1843	201	24	225	375·4	42·	203·2		1843	244	87	331	144·2	48·	94·5
BERKS . . .	1839	298	51	349	379·3	64·4	221·3	CUMBERLAND .	1839	105	49	154	122·8	53·9	87·3
	1840	275	58	333	346·4	72·4	208·8		1840	100	51	151	116·4	55·8	85·2
	1841	285	54	339	355·2	66·7	210·4		1841	131	40	171	151·8	43·6	96·
	1842	286	53	339	352·7	64·8	208·2		1842	92	42	134	106·2	45·6	74·9
	1843	290	31	321	353·9	37·5	195·		1843	70	42	112	80·4	45·4	62·3
BUCKS . . .	1839	245	20	265	324·3	25·5	172·4	DERBY . . .	1839	207	20	227	156·8	15·	85·7
	1840	222	19	241	292·	24·	155·8		1840	226	21	247	168·9	15·6	92·
	1841	266	16	282	347·8	20·1	181·2		1841	249	24	273	183·6	17·6	100·3
	1842	267	28	295	347·	35·	188·4		1842	321	26	347	233·5	18·8	125·7
	1843	292	31	323	377·2	38·5	205·		1843	310	31	341	222·5	22·1	121·9
CAMBRIDGE .	1839	193	33	226	243·3	41·	141·4	DEVON . . . .	1839	480	179	659	193·	64·8	125·6
	1840	211	33	244	262·2	40·4	150·5		1840	535	194	729	213·4	69·7	137·8
	1841	223	25	248	273·2	30·2	150·8		1841	487	178	665	192·7	63·4	124·7
	1842	245	28	273	296·	33·3	163·7		1842	515	197	712	202·1	69·6	132·4
	1843	268	32	300	319·2	37·5	177·3		1843	564	180	744	219·5	63·1	137·2
CHESTER . . .	1839	618	176	794	330·2	90·1	207·7	DORSET . . .	1839	285	56	341	348·	62·5	198·8
	1840	796	179	975	418·2	90·1	250·7		1840	232	41	273	280·5	45·3	157·5
	1841	726	184	910	374·9	91·1	230·		1841	237	36	273	283·6	39·3	156·
	1842	858	184	1042	435·5	89·5	258·9		1842	187	30	217	221·6	32·5	122·8
	1843	883	178	1061	440·7	85·2	259·1		1843	226	51	277	265·	54·6	155·1

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. 1.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners Tried in the Five Years (1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843), &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.				
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
DURHAM . . .	1839	116	59	175	75.7	37.5	56.4	MIDDLESEX . .	1839	3251	998	4249	452.1	122.4	276.9
	1840	123	46	169	78.6	28.6	53.3		1840	3014	944	3958	413.4	114.2	254.4
	1841	160	51	211	100.7	31.1	65.1		1841	3244	1047	4291	439.7	125.7	272.2
	1842	191	57	248	116.7	34.7	74.8		1842	3525	1061	4586	470.7	124.9	287.7
	1843	237	54	291	141.8	31.5	85.9		1843	3680	1093	4773	484.8	127.7	294.7
ESSEX . . . .	1839	475	62	537	280.4	36.5	158.4	MONMOUTH . .	1839	218	42	260	328.1	70.7	205.7
	1840	493	77	570	288.5	45.7	166.6		1840	275	39	314	401.5	63.1	240.9
	1841	538	79	617	312.2	45.8	178.9		1841	287	76	363	406.5	119.2	270.2
	1842	540	72	612	310.6	41.4	175.9		1842	248	51	299	340.7	77.6	215.9
	1843	604	88	692	344.5	50.1	197.2		1843	205	51	256	273.2	75.3	179.3
GLOUCESTER .	1839	512	96	608	254.7	43.5	144.2	NORFOLK . . .	1839	642	98	740	326.5	46.5	181.5
	1840	596	118	714	293.2	52.8	167.4		1840	593	120	713	299.7	56.5	173.8
	1841	693	123	816	337.2	54.5	189.1		1841	560	94	654	281.3	44.7	158.5
	1842	754	146	900	362.7	63.9	206.3		1842	677	82	759	337.9	38.2	182.8
	1843	735	142	877	349.7	61.5	198.8		1843	661	108	769	327.9	49.9	184.1
HANTS . . . .	1839	505	120	625	294.6	68.1	179.8	NORTHAMPTON .	1839	224	38	262	230.5	38.6	134.7
	1840	589	157	746	340.1	88.1	212.3		1840	255	29	284	260.7	29.2	143.9
	1841	535	102	637	305.7	56.7	179.4		1841	279	46	325	281.9	45.9	163.1
	1842	478	112	590	270.3	61.6	164.5		1842	324	39	363	324.4	38.5	180.5
	1843	527	117	644	294.9	63.7	177.7		1843	278	30	308	275.7	29.4	151.8
HEREFORD . .	1839	171	54	225	301.8	95.4	198.6	NORTHUMBER- LAND . . . .	1839	104	39	143	87.5	30.8	58.3
	1840	209	63	272	367.8	111.7	239.5		1840	126	50	176	104.9	39.1	71.7
	1841	170	58	228	298.4	101.9	200.2		1841	164	61	225	135.2	47.3	89.9
	1842	196	51	247	343.1	89.4	216.3		1842	170	44	214	138.8	33.8	84.7
	1843	191	38	229	333.4	66.4	200.7		1843	224	71	295	181.1	54.7	115.5
HERTS . . . .	1839	246	30	276	323.4	38.5	179.1	NOTTS . . . .	1839	281	41	322	236.7	32.7	131.7
	1840	265	31	296	344.9	39.3	190.2		1840	308	50	358	255.8	39.4	144.8
	1841	271	34	305	349.2	42.7	194.7		1841	279	48	327	229.2	37.5	130.8
	1842	285	38	323	363.5	47.3	203.4		1842	324	46	370	263.3	35.5	146.4
	1843	287	25	312	362.4	30.8	194.5		1843	299	43	342	240.3	32.8	133.9
HUNTINGDON .	1839	43	10	53	150.7	34.6	92.3	OXFORD . . . .	1839	252	53	305	317.7	66.2	191.3
	1840	84	5	89	291.7	17.1	153.5		1840	307	58	365	384.3	71.9	227.4
	1841	62	1	63	213.3	3.4	107.6		1841	264	49	313	328.2	60.3	193.6
	1842	59	13	72	201.7	43.7	121.8		1842	294	45	339	363.7	55.7	208.3
	1843	64	9	73	216.7	30.7	122.3		1843	269	57	326	329.8	69.2	198.9
KENT . . . .	1839	691	130	821	259.3	48.2	153.1	RUTLAND . . .	1839	11	1	12	104.5	9.6	57.4
	1840	607	137	744	225.2	50.2	137.2		1840	8	1	9	75.3	9.5	42.6
	1841	657	115	771	240.7	41.7	140.6		1841	9	6	15	84.7	56.7	70.4
	1842	754	144	898	273.6	51.6	160.6		1842	42	3	45	388.2	28.1	209.3
	1843	669	124	793	240.1	44.7	141.4		1843	30	7	37	274.8	65.7	170.6
LANCASTER . .	1839	2212	688	2900	283.4	84.3	181.6	SALOP . . . .	1839	258	42	300	219.1	35.6	127.2
	1840	2624	825	3449	329.7	98.9	211.4		1840	267	66	333	225.2	55.5	140.2
	1841	2750	831	3581	337.5	97.5	214.8		1841	331	76	407	277.3	63.5	170.3
	1842	3690	1034	4724	443.2	118.9	277.3		1842	413	93	506	343.7	77.2	210.3
	1843	2018	827	2845	354.7	92.9	220.9		1843	403	74	477	333.1	61.7	196.9
LEICESTER . .	1839	360	49	409	348.7	45.4	193.4	SOMERSET . . .	1839	932	204	1136	452.7	91.4	264.6
	1840	422	69	491	403.7	63.2	229.8		1840	1189	282	1471	572.2	125.4	340.7
	1841	396	61	457	374.9	55.3	211.7		1841	1114	286	1400	532.7	126.2	321.1
	1842	445	72	517	417.7	64.6	237.7		1842	1287	293	1580	610.7	128.3	359.6
	1843	427	52	479	396.7	46.2	217.4		1843	1085	220	1305	510.3	95.6	294.8
LINCOLN . . .	1839	336	76	412	189.8	43.1	116.6	STAFFORD . . .	1839	734	151	885	295.8	62.6	180.8
	1840	311	72	383	173.4	40.3	107.7		1840	843	145	988	232.6	58.9	197.7
	1841	290	66	356	159.6	36.5	98.2		1841	767	160	927	296.3	67.6	183.5
	1842	363	90	453	197.1	49.1	123.3		1842	1055	160	1215	399.9	62.2	233.7
	1843	486	80	566	260.5	43.1	152.7		1843	1264	211	1475	468.7	80.4	276.9

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. I.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners Tried in the Five Years (1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843), &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.				
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
SUFFOLK . . .	1839	463	66	529	304.5	41.5	170.2	WESTMORELAND	1839	42	4	46	149.7	14.2	81.9
	1840	417	85	502	272.4	53.2	160.4		1840	33	10	43	117.3	35.5	76.4
	1841	361	68	429	234.3	42.2	136.2		1841	15	11	26	53.2	38.9	46.0
	1842	447	80	527	298.1	49.4	166.1		1842	40	7	47	141.4	24.7	83.0
	1843	497	64	561	318.2	39.2	175.7		1843	43	10	53	151.6	35.2	93.4
SURREY . . .	1839	776	297	1073	287.3	100.5	189.7	WILTS . . .	1839	423	59	482	334.0	45.8	188.7
	1840	680	309	989	248.1	102.7	172.1		1840	451	73	524	353.9	56.3	203.8
	1841	575	258	833	206.7	84.7	143.0		1841	482	63	545	375.9	46.3	210.6
	1842	579	236	815	205.1	76.4	137.8		1842	515	64	579	399.0	48.7	222.4
	1843	469	190	659	163.7	60.6	109.8		1843	409	54	463	314.9	40.9	176.7
SUSSEX . . .	1839	427	66	493	295.4	44.3	168.0	WORCESTER .	1839	371	78	449	329.7	67.0	196.1
	1840	467	67	534	319.7	44.5	180.0		1840	525	111	636	462.0	94.4	275.2
	1841	487	62	549	329.9	40.7	183.1		1841	466	79	545	406.4	66.6	233.6
	1842	454	88	542	304.4	57.2	178.9		1842	490	97	587	423.3	81.0	249.2
	1843	407	78	485	270.0	50.2	158.4		1843	531	100	631	454.4	82.7	265.4
WARWICK . .	1839	689	133	822	365.5	67.0	212.4	YORK (Three Ridings United)	1839	1188	254	1442	155.1	32.6	93.3
	1840	785	139	924	408.7	68.7	234.3		1840	1512	300	1812	194.5	37.9	115.5
	1841	796	149	945	406.8	72.3	235.2		1841	1425	287	1712	180.7	35.8	107.5
	1842	1017	179	1196	510.1	85.3	292.2		1842	2125	324	2449	265.5	39.8	151.7
	1843	842	167	1009	414.5	78.0	242.0		1843	1804	356	2160	222.1	43.1	131.8

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. I.—Part 2, COUNTIES—WALES.

ANGLESEY . . .	1839	14	11	25	58.2	42.0	49.8	FLINT . . .	1839	19	2	21	57.3	6.2	32.0
	1840	15	2	17	61.9	7.6	33.6		1840	31	4	35	92.6	12.2	52.8
	1841	6	6	12	24.6	22.6	23.6		1841	24	3	27	71.0	9.1	40.3
	1842	19	2	21	77.4	7.5	41.0		1842	42	11	53	123.0	32.9	78.4
	1843	15	5	20	60.7	18.6	38.9		1843	36	5	41	104.5	14.8	60.1
BRECON . . .	1839	34	5	39	124.6	18.7	72.2	GLAMORGAN .	1839	99	23	122	119.0	29.2	75.3
	1840	48	8	56	173.4	29.5	102.2		1840	118	33	151	138.0	40.7	90.7
	1841	31	5	36	110.4	18.2	64.7		1841	138	49	187	157.0	58.8	109.2
	1842	53	7	60	186.1	25.1	106.4		1842	155	49	204	171.6	57.2	116.0
	1843	54	7	61	186.9	24.7	106.5		1843	107	32	139	115.3	36.4	76.9
CARDIGAN . . .	1839	25	7	32	78.8	19.4	47.2	MERIONETH . .	1839	3	4	7	15.9	20.4	18.2
	1840	10	1	11	31.3	2.8	16.1		1840	9	3	12	47.2	15.1	30.8
	1841	16	5	21	49.7	13.7	30.5		1841	4	1	5	20.7	5.0	12.7
	1842	20	2	22	61.6	5.4	31.8		1842	12	2	14	61.6	9.9	35.2
	1843	19	4	23	58.1	10.8	33.0		1843	17	5	22	86.4	24.4	54.8
CARMARTHEN .	1839	23	13	36	46.0	23.7	34.3	MONTGOMERY .	1839	79	14	93	232.5	40.4	135.5
	1840	39	18	57	77.5	32.6	54.0		1840	53	18	71	155.3	51.8	103.0
	1841	33	18	51	65.1	32.3	48.0		1841	37	10	47	107.9	28.6	67.9
	1842	34	7	41	66.6	12.5	38.3		1842	55	18	73	159.7	51.3	105.0
	1843	33	9	42	64.3	16.0	39.0		1843	63	19	82	182.2	53.9	117.4
CARNARVON .	1839	34	9	43	89.1	22.5	55.1	PEMBROKE . .	1839	40	13	53	161.3	27.7	61.4
	1840	48	11	59	123.5	27.0	74.2		1840	23	12	35	57.7	25.3	40.1
	1841	45	6	51	113.6	14.5	62.9		1841	30	16	46	74.5	33.5	52.2
	1842	43	9	52	106.5	21.3	62.9		1842	35	14	49	86.1	29.0	55.1
	1843	45	6	51	109.3	13.9	60.5		1843	39	19	58	95.1	39.0	64.6
DENBIGH . . .	1839	29	14	43	66.0	31.9	48.9	RADNOR . . .	1839	21	12	33	164.6	96.3	130.8
	1840	40	8	48	90.5	18.1	54.3		1840	16	5	21	125.1	40.0	83.0
	1841	45	12	57	101.3	27.0	64.1		1841	25	5	30	194.9	39.9	118.3
	1842	59	15	74	132.1	33.6	82.8		1842	21	4	25	163.3	31.8	98.3
	1843	74	14	88	164.7	31.2	97.9		1843	21	3	24	162.9	23.8	94.1

No. II.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

The following Tables of Summary Convictions exhibit, not only the general statement of their amount during the quinquennial period (1839-1843,) but a twelvefold classification of the same, according to crimes, with distinctions of sex. The deserters awaiting a route (who averaged about 1,200 in each of the years) were subtracted of course, as not actual convicts. The proportions refer to a population of 100,000 in both sexes separately and conjointly, but without respect of age. The decimals are carefully inserted, in order that the amount of increase or decrease may be correctly given in these deductions.

The positive numbers of prisoners summarily convicted, throughout ENGLAND and WALES in 1839 and 1843, amounted to 57,455 and 73,196 respectively, showing a proportion to 100,000 of population of 371, and 448·1 respectively, and an increase of the latter over the former year, amounting to 20·8 per cent. The numbers of males in the same years, were 43,280 and 57,361; of females, 14,175 and 15,835, showing a proportion to 100,000 of male population of 572 and 719, of females, 179 and 189½, to a similar female population, with an increase in the former of about 25½ per cent., and of the females 5·9 per cent. during the quinquennial period. The great increase was in 1842, being about 10 per cent. from 1841. The increase continued in 1843, but at a considerably diminished ratio, being under 2½ per cent. on the preceding year. The great increase of 1842 was occasioned, in a great measure, by general distress; but in the following year that increase was checked, though not entirely, by a healthy reaction flowing out of returning prosperity.

In ENGLAND only, the numbers in 1839 and 1843, were 56,715 and 72,090 respectively, showing a proportion of 388·5 and 468·1 to 100,000 of total population during the two years (1839-1843) respectively. The increase during the quinquennial period being 20·5 per cent. on the total, 25·4 per cent. on the male prisoners, and an increase of only 5·7 per cent. on the female prisoners.

The numbers for WALES were 740 in 1839 and 1,106 in 1843, showing a proportion of 83·1 and 118·5 to 100,000 of total population—the amount of increase during the five years being, among males, + 45·2, females, + 29·6, and totals, + 42·6; this increase being on continually ascending numbers.

The check which the lower class of crime received in the year 1843, will be more plainly seen by the following tabular arrangement:—

	Increase 1839-1843.			Inc. or Dec. 1841-1842.			Inc. or Dec. 1842-1843.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ENGLAND and WALES . .	25·7	5·9	20·8	+13·5	-1·	+ 9·9	+3·3	- .6	+ 2·4
ENGLAND only . . . .	25·4	5·7	20·5	+13·3	-1·1	+ 9·8	+3·1	- .7	+ 2·3
WALES only . . . .	45·2	29·6	42·6	+28·	+8·7	+25·4	16·	+11·6	+15·3

The several counties of ENGLAND present some striking varieties in the amount of the lower classes of crime during the quinquennial period. The following tabular arrangement, in a descending series, exhibits the proportions of summary convictions to every 100,000 of the population, in each sex, during the last year of the period.

MALES.		Proportion to 100,000	FEMALES.		Proportion to 100,000.
SURREY . . . . .		1,320·5	MIDDLESEX . . . . .		561·
MIDDLESEX . . . . .		1,227·3	LANCASTER . . . . .		408·7
KENT . . . . .		1,209·7	SURREY . . . . .		327·5
LANCASTER . . . . .		1,034·3	SOMERSET . . . . .		326·4
SOMERSET . . . . .		999·9	NORTHUMBERLAND . . . . .		248·5
LEICESTER . . . . .		886·7	HEREFORD . . . . .		213·3
NORTHUMBERLAND . . . . .		805·9	KENT . . . . .		194·7
ESSEX . . . . .		801·4	OXFORD . . . . .		167·7
HANTS . . . . .		793·5	DURHAM . . . . .		147·5
LINCOLN . . . . .		753·	HANTS . . . . .		133·3
OXFORD . . . . .		741·8	HUNTINGDON . . . . .		119·8
BUCKS . . . . .		722·	CHESTER . . . . .		103·8
CAMBRIDGE . . . . .		708·7	CAMBRIDGE . . . . .		103·5
BEDFORD . . . . .		683·5	WORCESTER . . . . .		101·7
NORFOLK . . . . .		679·1	NORFOLK . . . . .		101·3
HERTS . . . . .		674·2	MONMOUTH . . . . .		100·4
NORTHAMPTON . . . . .		668·5	LINCOLN . . . . .		99·6
HUNTINGDON . . . . .		668·3	ESSEX . . . . .		95·7
NOTTS . . . . .		653·4	YORK . . . . .		94·4
WILTS . . . . .		652·2	SUSSEX . . . . .		93·3
STAFFORD . . . . .		614·7	BERKS . . . . .		93·2
CHESTER . . . . .		605·8	CUMBERLAND . . . . .		88·6
SUSSEX . . . . .		593·1	BEDFORD . . . . .		82·2
WARWICK . . . . .		590·8	HERTS . . . . .		76·3
SUFFOLK . . . . .		590·3	WARWICK . . . . .		75·3
BERKS . . . . .		568·7	DEVON . . . . .		72·9
DURHAM . . . . .		534·8	SALOP . . . . .		72·7

MALES.		Proportion to 100,000	FEMALES.		Proportion to 100,000.
RUTLAND . . . . .		604·5	DORSET . . . . .		71·7
DERBY . . . . .		523·3	SUFFOLK . . . . .		71·7
SALOP . . . . .		491·9	WILTS . . . . .		71·1
WESTMORELAND . . . . .		475·8	NORTHAMPTON . . . . .		69·5
WORCESTER . . . . .		474·1	GLOUCESTER . . . . .		67·1
DORSET . . . . .		469·2	WESTMORELAND . . . . .		66·9
HEREFORD . . . . .		446·9	LEICESTER . . . . .		66·6
YORK . . . . .		441·3	STAFFORD . . . . .		64·8
GLOUCESTER . . . . .		437·2	DERBY . . . . .		53·4
DEVON . . . . .		360·4	BUCKS . . . . .		53·4
MONMOUTH . . . . .		358·5	CORNWALL . . . . .		48·1
CUMBERLAND . . . . .		325·	NOTTS . . . . .		45·8
CORNWALL . . . . .		192·1	RUTLAND . . . . .		9·3

In comparing the various counties, with reference to the increase of crime during the quinquennial period, a few only will be selected, where the increase has been above 50 per cent., viz. :—

		Increase.			Increase.
KENT . . . . .		110·7	LEICESTER . . . . .		72·7
WESTMORELAND . . . . .		105·8	LINCOLN . . . . .		71·8
SALOP . . . . .		101·5	HUNTINGDON . . . . .		65·7
BEDFORD . . . . .		96·2	NORTHAMPTON . . . . .		64·7
RUTLAND . . . . .		90·			

Those counties in which the increase is below 50 per cent. are not noticed. The decrease, however, is faithfully given wherever it occurs, viz. :—

First; Total Decrease.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
BERKS . . . . .	39·6	57·1	42·2
MIDDLESEX . . . . .	1·4	14·9	6·1

Secondly; Decrease of Females only.

RUTLAND . . . . .	107·4	WARWICK . . . . .	17·8
GLOUCESTER . . . . .	30·3	NORTHAMPTON . . . . .	9·6
NOTTS . . . . .	20·2	ESSEX . . . . .	1·6
SUFFOLK . . . . .	19·4	SUSSEX . . . . .	1·4

The Table of Summary Convictions, however, exhibits, in addition to the amount of crime, an extensive classification, which will now be investigated, in order that the whole results of these inquiries may be shown to the reader in an instructive and comprehensive form. The following are the proportions which the different classes bear to the population in each of the five years :—

CLASSES OF CRIMES.		Proportions to 100,000 of Population.				
		1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Class.						
I.	Military Prisoners . . . . .	10·8	13·	11·8	13·	13·2
II.	Under the Game Laws* . . . . .	32·5	33·2	36·8	46·1	54·8
III.	„ Revenue Laws . . . . .	3·2	3·2	3·5	4·4	4·7
IV.	„ Bastardy Laws . . . . .	1·5	1·1	·7	·4	·2
V.	„ Vagrant Act . . . . .	111·5	124·1	116·8	129·6	135·4
VI.	„ Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	17·3	18·	18·8	23·5	24·4
VII.	„ Larceny Act . . . . .	17·9	18·9	16·	19·7	11·1
VIII.	„ Metropolitan, or Local					
	Police Act . . . . .	11·7	14·2	20·9	18·1	22·7
IX.	Assaults . . . . .	47·5	56·	59·	63·3	64·8
X.	Want of Sureties . . . . .	21·8	17·5	18·5	20·4	22·6
XI.	Reputed Thieves . . . . .	28·7	35·2	33·2	30·7	26·7
XII.	All not before included . . . . .	83·2	90·2	80·8	91·8	95·7

As respects the results, a large preponderance of Vagrant Act Convictions will be observed, chiefly the effect of domestic destitution and unsettled habits, caused in all probability by the more serious crimes of the natural supporters of families, aggravated also, it may be supposed, by the general distress throughout the country: next come the Assaults, flowing chiefly out of intemperate habits; and then follow the Reputed Thieves. The Game Law Convictions have increased during the quinquennial period at a rate considerably greater than those of any other. The Convictions under the Game-Laws and Vagrant Act will be found considered at length in Tables IX. and X.

From these data the increase in ENGLAND and WALES during the quinquennial period is ascertained, as well as the increase between 1839 and 1842, and between 1842 and 1843; this, for greater clearness, is tabularly exhibited :—

\* Those convicted under the Game Laws, being almost exclusively males, the above proportions have been made with reference to the male population only; if taken, like the other classes, with reference to the whole population, the proportions in the five years would have been 15·9, 16·2, 17·9, 22·5, and 26·6, which, with the remainder, make up exactly the total proportions to 100,000 of the population in each year of the quinquennial period for England and Wales.

Class.	Increase or Decrease, 1839-43.	Increase or Decrease, 1839-42.	Increase or Decrease 1842-3.
I.	+ 22.7	+ 20.4	+ 1.9
II.†	..	..	..
III.	+ 47.9	+ 37.4	+ 7.7
IV.	- 472.5	- 282.7	- 49.6
V.	+ 21.5	+ 16.1	+ 4.5
VI.	+ 40.8	+ 35.8	+ 3.7
VII.	- 61.6	+ 9.6	- 77.2
VIII.	+ 93.4	+ 54.4	+ 25.3
IX.	+ 36.5	+ 33.2	+ 2.4
X.	+ 3.6	- 6.1	+ 9.9
XI.	- 7.6	+ 6.9	- 15.
XII.	+ 15.	+ 10.3	+ 4.2

The distribution of the increase throughout all the Counties of ENGLAND and WALES may be collected from the Tables themselves; but by way of specimen, a selection of nine Counties is furnished in which the increase has been greatest, adding also the increase in ENGLAND and WALES separately.

LOCALITY.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.												
	CLASSES OF CRIMES.												
	I.	II.†	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	
MIDDLESEX . . .	{ 1839-43	- 17.1	..	+ 28.9	*	- 43.2	- 6.7	- 629.9	+ 166.3	+ 37.9	- 618.9	- 12.3	+ 49.9
	{ 1839-42	+ 11.9	..	+ 49.6	*	- 32.8	+ 32.4	- 435.4	+ 256.9	+ 54.8	- 346.2	- 51.9	+ 39.8
	{ 1842-43	- 31.	..	- 16.1	*	- 7.8	- 41.3	- 36.3	- 34.	- 12.2	- 61.1	+ 35.3	+ 7.1
SURREY . . .	{ 1839-43	..	..	+ 48.1	*	+ 20.2	+ 216.8	- 324.4	+ 115.8	+ 13.8	+ 17.2	+ 14.5	+ 7.
	{ 1839-42	*	..	+ 33.2	*	+ 26.2	+ 24.9	+ 493.8	+ 368.1	+ .9	- 30.9	+ 10.8	- 128.2
	{ 1842-43	- 1.5	..	+ 11.2	*	- 5.	+ 153.6	- 152.	+ 360.9	+ 12.7	+ 53.5	+ 3.4	+ 144.2
LANCASTER . . .	{ 1839-43	- 53.5	..	+ 100.1	- 451.9	+ 78.3	+ 51.4	- 30.5	- 177.1	+ 37.2	+ 32.9	- 62.8	+ 18.1
	{ 1839-42	- 85.1	..	+ 75.2	- 198.	+ 40.5	+ 59.3	+ 95.8	- 167.1	+ 28.	+ 16.9	- 12.	+ 30.
	{ 1842-43	+ 20.6	..	+ 14.2	- 85.2	+ 26.9	- 5.3	- 155.5	- 3.7.	+ 7.2	+ 13.8	- 45.3	- 10.1
KENT . . .	{ 1839-43	+ 290.8	..	+ 67.	*	+ 240.7	+ 87.9	+ 15.7	+ 252.2	+ 50.	+ 112.6	- 841.	+ 1.3
	{ 1839-42	+ 254.9	..	+ 151.4	*	+ 136.3	+ 38.9	+ 36.7	+ 205.5	+ 19.8	+ 85.4	- 365.2	+ 52.8
	{ 1842-43	+ 10.1	..	- 50.3	*	+ 44.2	+ 35.3	- 18.1	+ 15.3	+ 25.2	+ 14.7	- 102.2	- 50.8
SOMERSET . . .	{ 1839-43	*	..	- 3.1	*	+ 29.8	+ 146.5	- 46.9	*	+ 35.8	+ 17.8	+ 145.7	+ 38.1
	{ 1839-42	*	..	- 2.3	*	+ 33.6	+ 134.3	- 35.6	*	- 5.8	+ 5.	+ 69.4	+ 36.
	{ 1842-43	*	..	- .8	*	- 3.	+ 5.2	- 8.4	*	+ 43.7	+ 17.3	+ 45.	+ 1.6
NORTHUMBERLAND	{ 1839-43	- 2.6	..	+ 74.7	*	+ 52.6	+ 84.4	+ 169.1	+ 348.4	+ 15.3	+ 87.4	- 15.3	- 164.8
	{ 1839-42	- 6.1	..	- 277.8	*	+ 79.2	+ 221.	+ 16.4	+ 177.9	+ 24.2	+ 65.	+ .4	- 46.9
	{ 1842-43	+ 3.4	..	+ 560.1	*	- 17.4	- 74.1	+ 131.	+ 61.3	- 7.7	+ 16.2	- 12.8	- 80.3
LEICESTER . . .	{ 1839-43	*	..	*	*	+ 104.3	+ 145.2	+ 24.4	- 191.8	+ 104.6	+ 91.9	- 212.6	+ 55.6
	{ 1839-42	*	..	*	*	+ 88.2	+ 72.3	+ 86.3	- 381.3	+ 69.2	+ 184.4	- 76.8	+ .6
	{ 1842-43	*	..	*	*	+ 8.6	+ 42.3	- 49.7	+ 64.9	+ 21.	- 29.3	- 76.8	+ 54.6
HANTS . . .	{ 1839-43	+ 186.1	..	- 12.6	*	- 11.1	- 440.2	- 39.	- 51.6	+ 20.7	- 26.1	+ 27.9	+ 28.2
	{ 1839-42	+ 54.9	..	+ 61.6	*	- 13.6	- 226.7	- 46.6	+ 21.1	+ 36.	- 53.3	+ 29.2	+ 43.7
	{ 1842-43	+ 84.7	..	- 81.9	*	+ 2.3	- 65.3	+ 5.4	- 83.7	- 12.6	+ 21.6	- 1.1	- 12.1
ESSEX . . .	{ 1839-43	*	..	*	*	+ 62.6	+ 68.2	- 39.	..	+ 59.3	- 80.	- 38.	- 5.6
	{ 1839-42	*	..	*	*	+ 59.6	+ 18.2	- 15.4	..	+ 78.9	- 37.3	- 36.8	- 14.6
	{ 1842-43	*	..	*	*	+ 1.9	+ 42.3	- 20.4	- 7.6	- 12.3	- 31.1	- .9	- 8.5
ENGLAND . . .	{ 1839-43	+ 22.6	..	+ 48.3	- 492.3	+ 20.5	+ 40.2	- 63.5	+ 101.1	+ 36.4	+ 2.9	- 7.4	+ 15.
	{ 1839-42	+ 20.4	..	+ 37.9	- 273.7	+ 15.6	+ 35.3	+ 9.2	+ 60.	+ 32.6	- 6.1	+ 7.1	+ 10.8
	{ 1842-43	+ 1.8	..	+ 7.6	- 58.5	+ 4.3	+ 3.6	- 78.6	+ 25.7	+ 2.9	- 9.2	- 15.	+ 3.8
WALES . . .	{ 1839-43	+ 25.8	..	+ 30.	- 214.7	+ 111.6	+ 88.2	+ 104.3	..	+ 43.6	+ 66.8	*	+ 9.3
	{ 1839-42	+ 19.6	..	+ 14.	+ 832.9	+ 77.2	+ 70.7	+ 92.9	- 706.2	+ 62.3	- 6.6	*	+ 37.9
	{ 1842-43	+ 5.2	..	+ 14.	+ 196.4	+ 19.4	+ 10.3	+ 5.9	..	- 13.	+ 77.8	*	+ 50.7

\* Asterisks are substituted for figures in all cases regarding which (owing to the smallness of the numbers) the proportionals could not be profitably adduced so as to give a fair view of the increase or decrease.

† The amount, proportion, and increase of Game Law convictions are fully and particularly exhibited in Table IX.; and they are accordingly omitted in this general statement of the lower class of criminal offences.



It will hence be seen that as respects *Military Prisoners*, KENT and HANTS (in which are the chief barracks and depôts,) show the greatest increase. The *Game-Law Convictions* have been considered apart in a Table made for that special purpose, and to which the reader is referred. The *Offences against the Revenue* are exceedingly large in LANCASTER, NORTHUMBERLAND, SURREY, and MIDDLESEX, which show increments of 100, 75, 48, and 29, respectively. The *Offences against the Bastardy Laws* are chiefly confined to males, and are decidedly on the decrease in ENGLAND; but on the increase in WALES. The numbers in the counties are too low to admit of any fair proportional deduction. *Vagrancy* has been decidedly on the increase, particularly in Kent, where it rose to 240 per cent. in the five years. In LEICESTER the increase was 104 per cent., in LANCASTER 78 per cent., and in ESSEX 63 per cent. In WALES the increase amounted to 111 per cent. The full particulars respecting all the counties will be found in Table X. The *Offences under the Malicious Trespass Act* increased largely in SURREY, SOMERSET, and LEICESTER, which exhibit respectively increments of 217, 146½, and 145 per cent. in the five years. *Larcenies* have on the whole decreased in ENGLAND 63½ per cent., while they have increased in WALES 104 per cent. during the five years. *Offences against Police Acts* are not noticed in these remarks, because they have a partial application in the several counties, accordingly as they have or have not numerous large towns: the increase in ENGLAND during the quinquennial period amounted to 101 per cent. *Assaults* have increased in LEICESTER and ESSEX at the rate of 104 and 59 per cent. respectively, in MIDDLESEX 38 per cent., in LANCASTER 37, and in SOMERSET 36 per cent.: in ENGLAND and WALES the increases have been 37 and 43 per cent. respectively. *Imprisonments for want of Sureties* increased considerably in KENT, viz., 112½ per cent., in LEICESTER to 92 per cent., in NORTHUMBERLAND 87½, and in ESSEX a decrease of 80 per cent. In WALES they increased at the rate of 66½ per cent. during the quinquennial period. In the *Convictions of Reputed Thieves* there has upon the whole been a decrease; but SOMERSET exhibits a lamentable increase of 145½ per cent. The *Miscellaneous Convictions* need no remark, as the nature of the offences cannot be identified. Other and equally interesting remarks might be made after a patient investigation of the offences committed in the other counties of England and Wales.

These observations are concluded by an exhibition of the proportions which the total female offenders bore to the total males in the following classes, during the years 1839, 1842, and 1843:—

CLASSES OF CRIMES.	1839.	1842.	1843.
I. Revenue Offences . . .	7· to 100 males	10·6 to 100 males	11·5 to 100 males.
II. Bastardy . . . . .	5·1 ,,	1·6 ,,	5· ,,
III. Vagrancy . . . . .	65· ,,	47·6 ,,	45·6 ,,
IV. Malicious Trespasses . .	25·5 ,,	27·4 ,,	24·3 ,,
V. Larcenies . . . . .	21·2 ,,	16·3 ,,	13·7 ,,
VI. Offences under Police Acts .	71·6 ,,	48·3 ,,	40· ,,
VII. Assaults . . . . .	17·6 ,,	17·7 ,,	16·6 ,,
VIII. Imprisoned for want of Sureties	25·6 ,,	18·6 ,,	22· ,,
IX. Reputed Thieves . . . .	18·6 ,,	16·3 ,,	16·3 ,,

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part I, SUMMARY—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, both separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843; showing the Proportion of such Prisoners, Male and Female, to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes, in each Year respectively.

LOCALITY.	Military Prisoners.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
ENGLAND and WALES.	1839	1668	2457	5	459	32	217	11	10,467	6800	2137	545	2292	487	1059	758	6254	1098	2685	696	3751	697	9834	3056	43,280	14,175	57,455	571.9	178.9	371.0	
	1840	2042	2543	2	455	50	169	6	11,731	7752	2233	586	2448	520	1396	832	7462	1347	2233	489	4565	941	10,665	3492	47,962	16,017	63,979	625.4	199.5	407.6	
	1841	1874	2858	4	507	45	110	3	11,038	7539	2366	624	2134	409	2265	1056	7960	1423	2460	486	4523	761	9534	3317	47,629	15,667	63,296	612.9	192.6	397.9	
	1842	2090	3628	3	635	67	61	1	14,147	6741	2975	816	2726	444	1968	951	8661	1535	2789	518	4253	695	10,851	3952	54,784	15,723	70,507	695.7	190.7	437.4	
	1843	2157	4342	6	687	79	40	2	15,201	6924	3205	779	1594	219	2648	1059	9080	1505	3020	664	3748	612	11,639	3986	57,361	15,835	73,196	718.8	189.5	448.1	
ENGLAND (only).	1839	1643	2419	5	451	29	211	8	10,329	6760	2105	538	2283	482	994	753	6129	1069	2660	675	3743	696	9701	3032	42,668	14,047	56,715	598.4	188.0	388.5	
	1840	2007	2508	2	447	48	169	3	11,539	7709	2209	579	2434	509	1392	832	7358	1328	2226	478	4564	941	10,557	3469	47,410	15,898	63,308	656.1	210.0	427.9	
	1841	1821	2816	4	493	44	110	2	10,869	7473	2340	615	2112	397	2238	1056	7824	1393	2434	474	4523	760	9442	3309	47,022	15,527	62,549	642.1	202.4	417.1	
	1842	2059	3570	3	624	65	61	..	13,897	6664	2922	800	2702	440	1959	951	8425	1512	2763	509	4253	695	10,755	3930	53,990	15,569	69,559	727.5	200.3	457.7	
	1843	2124	4264	6	675	76	37	2	14,896	6834	3145	762	1568	215	2648	1059	8871	1482	2967	654	3748	612	11,486	3959	56,429	15,661	72,090	750.2	198.8	468.1	
WALES (only).	1839	25	38	..	8	3	6	3	138	40	32	7	9	5	65	5	125	29	25	11	8	1	133	24	612	128	740	140.0	28.3	83.1	
	1840	35	35	..	8	2	..	3	192	43	24	7	14	11	4	..	104	19	27	11	1	..	108	23	552	119	671	124.8	26.0	74.5	
	1841	53	42	..	14	1	..	1	169	66	26	9	22	12	27	..	136	30	26	12	..	1	92	8	607	140	747	135.6	30.2	81.9	
	1842	31	58	..	11	2	..	1	250	77	53	16	24	4	9	..	236	23	26	9	..	..	96	22	794	154	948	175.2	32.8	102.8	
	1843	33	78	..	12	3	3	..	305	90	60	17	26	4	..	..	209	23	53	10	..	..	153	27	932	174	1106	203.3	36.6	118.5	

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843; showing the Proportion of such Prisoners Male and Female, to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes, in each Year respectively.

COUNTIES.	Age of Inhabitants.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assault.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
BEDFORD . .	1839	52	..	1	..	..	..	..	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	1	10	..	53	12	184	16	200	361.7	29.5	190.1
	1840	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	5	12	3	..	..	22	1	..	4	..	6	..	70	14	206	23	229	399.8	41.8	214.9
	1841	67	..	..	..	1	..	..	64	11	11	4	..	..	34	4	..	3	..	10	..	42	4	232	23	255	442.6	41.2	235.7
	1842	73	..	..	..	..	..	84	14	28	2	..	..	..	49	2	8	3	6	6	..	47	8	296	29	325	559.9	51.4	297.3
1843	132	..	2	..	1	..	..	100	12	38	10	..	..	..	44	4	10	..	10	1	29	20	366	47	413	683.5	82.2	372.9	
BREKS . . .	1839	85	..	..	..	3	..	152	53	74	27	40	5	21	..	78	6	6	..	1	..	164	25	624	116	740	794.1	146.4	469.1
	1840	75	..	..	..	..	1	165	49	60	20	31	13	12	1	57	8	8	..	..	..	164	14	572	106	678	720.5	132.4	425.2
	1841	79	..	..	..	..	..	111	41	93	25	24	2	12	..	70	2	7	3	..	..	140	29	638	103	641	670.6	127.3	397.8
	1842	101	..	1	..	..	..	107	36	100	32	13	3	..	..	52	3	11	3	..	..	94	16	531	93	624	654.9	113.7	383.1
1843	114	..	..	..	..	..	76	13	52	25	37	15	1	..	57	5	8	3	3	..	118	16	466	77	543	568.7	93.2	329.9	
BUCKS . . .	1839	89	..	..	..	..	..	90	7	48	5	60	4	..	..	36	..	1	2	..	..	39	5	363	23	386	480.5	29.2	251.1
	1840	99	..	..	..	..	..	87	10	46	1	52	8	..	..	43	2	5	..	..	..	50	..	379	25	404	498.6	31.6	261.2
	1841	125	..	..	..	..	..	82	15	54	5	62	4	..	..	36	4	9	2	..	35	2	407	28	435	532.2	35.2	279.5	
	1842	134	..	..	..	..	..	92	13	69	11	96	12	..	..	55	8	9	..	..	..	56	8	511	52	563	664.1	65	359.5
1843	178	..	..	..	..	..	92	12	64	14	86	3	..	..	78	9	9	1	..	..	52	4	559	43	602	722.	53.4	382.1	
CAMBRIDGE . .	1839	28	..	6	..	..	..	75	24	43	7	23	3	4	..	64	9	27	1	..	..	161	34	431	78	509	543.3	96.8	318.4
	1840	15	..	..	..	1	..	104	25	37	2	18	5	1	..	82	9	29	3	2	..	119	15	408	58	466	507.1	71.	237.4
	1841	38	..	..	..	..	..	111	25	23	4	21	2	7	2	92	4	23	..	5	..	125	17	449	54	503	550.2	65.1	305.8
	1842	51	..	10	..	..	..	135	50	31	2	22	2	7	..	103	7	12	..	3	..	113	27	487	88	575	588.4	104.7	344.7
1843	55	..	9	..	..	..	202	48	30	1	38	..	21	7	114	7	21	2	7	2	98	21	595	88	683	708.7	103.5	403.7	
CHESTER . .	1839	60	..	9	2	12	..	99	48	53	1	3	..	..	..	172	11	146	34	116	11	187	86	873	193	1066	466.5	98.9	278.8
	1840	87	..	1	..	7	..	179	63	43	2	21	..	5	..	119	18	161	34	154	17	218	52	1083	186	1269	567.6	93.6	326.3
	1841	93	..	..	..	5	..	276	77	34	3	17	1	6	..	130	10	189	34	227	16	185	70	1204	212	1416	621.8	104.9	358.
	1842	113	..	17	5	1	..	292	79	37	8	39	2	7	..	132	19	211	24	155	17	185	84	1217	233	1450	617.8	113.4	360.3
1843	116	..	11	2	4	..	272	70	32	1	20	6	16	..	143	14	173	31	173	25	200	69	1214	217	1431	605.8	103.8	349.6	
CORNWALL . .	1839	2	..	12	..	2	..	138	35	7	3	35	4	..	..	30	4	13	..	..	..	59	10	298	56	354	185.7	32.6	106.5
	1840	6	..	3	..	2	..	139	73	15	3	22	8	..	..	35	6	4	2	..	..	37	8	266	103	369	163.6	59.1	109.6
	1841	8	..	15	1	..	..	113	69	1	..	14	..	..	..	47	12	6	..	..	..	42	11	246	93	339	149.3	52.6	99.3
	1842	1	7	12	..	..	..	130	58	9	13	27	3	..	..	48	14	9	3	..	..	53	23	296	114	410	177.7	63.7	118.5
1843	10	..	12	..	..	..	107	57	23	2	29	..	..	..	65	20	13	1	..	..	62	7	325	87	412	192.1	48.1	117.6	

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &amp;c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.			
	Military Prisoners.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.			Total in each Sex.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.					
CUMBERLAND.	23	6	1	..	3	..	52	36	6	2	10	2	17	12	32	4	21	9	17	3	40	2	228	70	298	266.6	77.	168.9	
	..	11	4	..	1	..	87	44	13	3	10	1	5	3	39	8	16	3	14	1	38	4	245	67	312	285.2	73.4	176.1	
	1840	21	5	1	..	..	72	50	13	1	7	..	2	1	48	6	13	4	8	3	33	13	229	80	309	265.4	87.2	173.6	
	1842	13	15	10	1	..	70	38	14	..	15	3	13	4	52	11	12	7	6	6	49	15	269	85	354	310.3	92.2	197.9	
	1843	13	13	5	1	..	66	18	19	4	9	1	15	42	57	8	7	..	..	..	79	8	283	82	365	325.	88.6	203.2	
DARBY.	..	70	..	..	3	..	115	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	6	10	..	..	..	125	20	416	63	479	316.1	47.4	180.7	
	..	58	..	..	3	..	209	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	12	8	..	..	..	209	10	547	62	609	408.8	46.	226.7	
	1841	126	..	1	..	3	..	179	49	..	..	..	..	..	70	8	20	..	..	..	146	19	545	76	621	401.9	55.6	228.1	
	1842	80	..	3	1	..	218	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	18	10	..	..	..	245	22	662	79	741	481.6	57.1	268.6	
	1843	97	..	2	..	..	117	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	15	15	1	4	..	326	24	729	75	804	523.3	53.4	287.5	
DEVON.	62	18	40	2	..	..	217	59	25	4	33	10	..	..	103	21	38	6	1	..	230	60	762	163	925	306.4	59.	176.2	
	76	31	27	2	..	2	222	107	22	10	73	22	..	..	105	16	26	7	..	..	253	86	835	232	1087	338.1	90.5	205.4	
	1841	58	35	16	1	..	184	78	23	9	63	15	2	..	109	28	32	2	1	..	242	67	751	201	952	297.1	71.6	178.5	
	1842	65	38	24	4	..	249	78	34	6	51	14	3	..	119	26	33	8	4	..	251	68	871	204	1075	341.8	72.1	199.9	
	1843	71	46	57	4	..	276	80	9	4	42	10	4	..	130	22	28	6	..	..	263	82	926	208	1134	360.4	72.9	209.1	
DORSET.	12	36	13	4	3	..	70	19	44	7	2	..	..	..	44	6	7	1	..	..	44	5	275	42	317	335.8	46.8	184.8	
	21	39	23	1	4	..	90	34	77	36	4	..	..	..	32	4	18	1	..	..	39	13	347	89	436	419.5	98.3	251.6	
	1841	14	37	19	..	3	85	13	84	17	3	..	..	..	55	3	13	2	..	..	64	9	377	44	421	451.2	48.1	240.5	
	1842	21	53	16	2	..	92	22	69	18	..	..	..	..	48	6	19	..	..	..	74	17	392	65	457	464.4	70.8	258.5	
	1843	11	65	16	2	..	100	18	57	16	1	..	..	..	71	8	20	4	..	..	59	19	400	67	467	469.2	71.7	261.5	
DURHAM.	5	14	20	..	1	1	200	57	20	1	15	..	40	14	91	13	17	1	28	7	200	19	651	123	774	424.8	78.2	249.3	
	5	23	15	3	2	..	118	100	25	12	23	2	37	18	135	27	42	6	55	5	286	10	869	233	1102	554.8	145.	347.2	
	1841	9	21	24	2	2	96	97	14	2	22	1	75	10	156	16	28	4	230	67	158	3	835	202	1037	521.6	123.1	319.8	
	1842	12	33	43	3	2	100	80	40	10	25	2	72	15	119	17	48	7	183	44	104	9	775	187	962	473.7	111.4	290.3	
	1843	..	53	35	3	..	190	102	60	7	9	..	80	22	149	46	41	8	204	55	73	10	894	253	1147	534.8	147.5	338.7	
ESSEX.	..	95	1	..	4	1	269	62	104	23	72	18	..	..	78	13	74	13	4	..	213	35	914	165	1079	539.5	97.2	318.2	
	..	123	7	..	2	..	342	79	114	12	61	15	3	13	175	17	47	8	3	..	226	43	1103	187	1290	645.5	109.3	377.1	
	1841	..	122	9	..	..	319	97	75	8	73	8	29	4	135	5	46	1	..	..	159	51	968	174	1142	561.6	100.8	331.	
	1842	..	151	2	..	3	476	66	137	17	70	10	48	..	152	15	57	8	3	..	179	43	1285	161	1446	739.2	92.5	415.6	
	1843	1	220	15	..	1	492	65	191	30	65	2	38	7	137	13	40	10	4	..	202	41	1405	168	1573	801.4	95.7	448.3	

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.		
	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.					
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
GLOUCESTER.	1839	18	52	..	..	2	232	106	73	16	77	22	1	..	156	15	8	1	21	4	177	27	817	193	1010	406.5	87.4	239.5
	1840	2	55	..	..	..	250	88	45	11	118	42	26	3	143	16	25	6	9	6	243	30	919	202	1121	452.1	90.4	262.7
	1841	..	64	..	..	..	220	92	67	9	114	18	1	..	235	27	43	13	16	6	165	30	926	195	1121	450.5	86.3	259.9
	1842	..	101	..	..	..	249	86	64	9	143	16	..	..	217	15	14	4	5	53	217	32	1014	215	1229	487.8	94.1	281.7
	1843	..	110	..	..	..	184	42	56	11	50	10	..	..	182	27	33	9	37	4	267	52	919	155	1074	437.2	67.1	243.5
HANTS.	1839	112	142	..	..	26	254	104	41	16	90	18	32	..	133	41	44	8	3	..	270	45	1149	233	1382	670.3	132.2	397.5
	1840	135	151	..	..	41	290	111	44	11	141	42	33	1	140	38	45	12	..	..	278	77	1299	293	1592	750.1	164.5	453.1
	1841	102	142	..	..	20	216	65	36	2	77	11	35	1	135	20	37	12	10	..	325	56	1135	167	1302	648.5	92.8	366.7
	1842	179	157	..	..	43	214	111	13	4	66	10	39	1	192	52	30	5	4	..	373	94	1311	279	1590	741.3	153.4	443.2
	1843	334	167	..	..	20	240	96	10	1	61	20	21	1	169	50	31	12	3	1	362	59	1418	245	1663	793.5	133.3	458.8
HEREFORD.	1839	..	12	..	..	4	53	42	10	2	48	6	28	8	23	5	..	12	2	..	62	33	242	108	350	427.1	190.8	309.9
	1840	..	21	..	..	..	59	42	10	8	29	15	28	4	11	4	4	4	6	1	37	12	196	90	286	344.9	158.6	251.8
	1841	..	21	..	..	..	66	46	13	4	24	14	17	5	35	11	17	7	6	..	32	16	235	103	338	412.4	181.1	296.8
	1842	..	26	..	..	..	68	40	19	7	40	13	23	15	35	5	10	..	1	..	28	14	250	94	344	437.6	164.8	301.3
	1843	..	21	..	..	..	84	35	10	11	17	10	37	27	37	15	4	..	9	..	37	24	256	122	378	446.9	213.3	330.1
HERTS.	1839	..	105	..	2	..	78	16	110	24	28	2	..	..	66	3	25	1	1	..	72	8	487	54	541	640.2	69.2	351.2
	1840	..	114	..	..	..	95	19	130	27	72	20	2	..	99	3	10	..	..	..	59	7	583	76	659	758.7	96.5	423.5
	1841	..	110	..	1	..	71	23	169	19	34	5	..	..	82	8	9	..	..	..	65	8	541	63	604	697.1	79.2	384.3
	1842	..	120	..	..	..	133	23	113	10	33	13	..	..	83	6	22	2	1	..	108	13	613	67	680	781.8	83.3	428.2
	1843	..	131	1	2	..	116	30	95	7	37	5	3	..	58	3	13	4	..	..	79	12	534	62	596	674.2	76.3	371.5
HUNTINGDON.	1839	..	11	..	..	..	20	3	23	..	2	2	..	..	27	7	5	3	..	..	32	3	120	16	136	420.7	55.3	236.7
	1840	..	20	..	..	..	32	4	16	..	3	1	..	..	10	2	7	..	..	..	37	..	126	9	135	437.5	30.8	232.8
	1841	..	18	..	7	..	34	5	21	4	2	..	..	..	28	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	154	15	169	529.7	50.9	288.6
	1842	..	22	..	1	..	46	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	18	6	19	..	..	..	51	10	169	21	190	575.8	70.6	321.5
	1843	..	29	..	1	..	31	5	21	10	1	..	..	..	35	6	17	1	..	..	63	14	198	36	234	668.3	119.8	392.2
KENT.	1839	65	100	2	19	..	380	162	155	40	152	10	38	6	200	43	32	4	21	6	380	60	1446	334	1780	542.5	123.8	331.9
	1840	104	124	..	27	5	519	241	115	23	201	20	68	33	193	39	12	4	18	2	347	61	1733	428	2161	643.1	156.9	398.5
	1841	197	108	..	38	1	576	267	118	31	150	25	71	68	277	54	25	10	7	..	371	83	1938	539	2477	711.1	195.4	451.7
	1842	238	114	..	50	2	1129	195	245	35	193	36	81	58	258	43	53	16	3	3	430	107	2796	495	3291	1014.6	177.5	593.5
	1843	265	124	..	34	1	1677	254	314	69	174	22	115	47	320	61	64	16	3	..	281	79	3371	549	3920	1209.7	194.7	699.2

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Base-fraud Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.		Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
LANCASTER.	321	74	73	4	81	..	937	1076	146	57	74	5	279	557	605	103	849	124	2102	366	1813	552	7354	2844	10,198	942	3348	638
	1840	302	107	..	81	..	1418	1734	199	75	31	..	144	29	737	80	927	167	2232	517	1840	704	8090	3320	11,410	1014	5398	1699
	1841	212	123	..	47	..	942	1932	253	85	35	4	706	202	794	104	887	153	2185	375	1608	474	7894	3342	11,236	968	8392	674
	1842	185	161	..	29	..	1251	1768	247	98	153	12	218	106	847	120	1046	167	2001	350	2484	796	8756	3437	12,193	1051	6394	715
	1843	228	214	..	16	..	1930	1984	239	96	55	11	250	79	942	117	1152	258	1366	287	2267	778	8800	3637	12,437	1034	3408	714
LEICESTER.	..	77	1	..	4	..	84	17	54	..	64	..	14	..	89	9	15	1	12	..	110	22	524	49	573	506	5	45
	1840	..	96	..	..	..	139	23	73	4	85	14	2	1	102	16	13	4	9	..	110	39	630	102	732	602	7	93
	1841	..	101	..	..	..	172	14	66	2	93	1	10	1	124	4	12	7	6	..	164	39	740	68	808	700	7	61
	1842	..	137	..	..	..	168	28	93	3	115	8	3	..	153	18	31	10	7	..	115	22	827	89	916	775	7	79
	1843	..	114	..	..	..	205	10	137	1	81	2	5	..	193	16	30	2	4	..	176	38	956	75	1031	886	7	66
LINCOLN.	..	51	7	..	1	..	319	86	25	6	17	6	16	1	86	26	42	11	..	..	149	29	713	165	878	402	7	93
	1840	..	53	..	1	..	312	92	39	5	13	8	20	5	80	14	35	3	2	..	156	33	713	160	873	397	4	89
	1841	..	40	..	2	..	574	79	41	12	12	1	26	1	114	27	33	16	..	..	177	32	1024	168	1192	563	4	92
	1842	..	69	..	3	..	945	144	44	11	15	5	19	5	105	24	41	6	1	..	211	54	1458	249	1707	791	7	135
	1843	..	107	..	..	..	795	112	70	8	9	1	8	4	144	14	57	15	..	..	204	31	1405	185	1590	753	99	6
MIDDLESEX.	750	22	79	7	2	2	2751	3142	266	186	754	228	329	115	1420	412	522	275	469	46	1586	845	8950	5258	14,208	1244	4644	8
	1840	768	12	8	1	..	2550	2948	232	161	189	8	818	590	2197	608	141	76	588	87	1963	1168	9341	5618	15,159	1308	8679	7
	1841	788	20	15	2	..	2360	2578	217	211	129	21	936	583	2219	664	133	51	501	71	1863	1269	9248	5463	14,711	1251	6652	1
	1842	874	23	114	20	..	2737	1865	290	333	177	14	1063	587	2285	667	124	62	319	34	1887	1654	9993	5256	15,149	1321	2619	948
	1843	676	52	107	10	1	2665	1679	211	236	132	10	783	465	2125	542	77	40	423	61	2064	1781	9316	4827	14,143	1227	3561	873
MONMOUTH.	..	2	5	..	2	1	43	14	14	4	10	1	..	..	54	4	16	2	..	..	78	..	924	26	250	337	2	43
	1840	22	1	6	1	..	68	29	10	1	16	3	..	..	48	8	15	1	..	..	40	2	226	45	271	330	72	8
	1841	49	6	3	..	..	77	19	17	6	..	..	..	..	37	7	19	2	3	..	32	4	243	41	284	344	2	64
	1842	38	9	2	..	..	50	36	30	18	2	..	..	..	57	9	5	1	4	..	45	12	242	79	321	332	5	120
	1843	55	11	6	1	..	49	52	44	7	..	..	..	..	49	5	7	..	1	..	47	3	269	68	337	358	5	100
NORFOLK.	3	68	6	..	13	..	281	24	98	8	49	3	17	..	159	27	126	25	..	..	210	67	1030	155	1185	523	8	73
	1840	4	97	..	7	..	302	46	97	8	52	4	20	..	143	35	98	21	6	..	259	62	1094	176	1370	552	9	82
	1841	6	111	..	5	..	411	88	141	20	75	6	32	..	157	22	124	24	31	6	182	51	1289	218	1507	647	4	103
	1842	2	146	..	1	..	381	33	164	4	61	3	25	..	269	32	96	18	17	6	260	69	1324	165	1589	710	8	76
	1843	8	176	..	2	..	421	70	154	41	13	6	54	8	245	35	93	19	13	5	188	34	1369	219	1588	679	1	101

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.				
	Prisoners.																									Male.	Fem.	Total.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.					Male.	Fem.
NORTHAMPTON.	1839	32	51	..	6	..	2	..	45	31	57	6	19	..	..	..	3	18	2	..	..	71	33	361	75	436	371.5	76.2	222.9	436
	1840	64	73	..	..	4	..	96	42	39	6	26	1	..	..	59	11	32	3	..	95	12	488	75	563	497.6	75.5	285.2	563	
	1841	55	78	..	1	..	6	..	134	25	36	7	21	4	..	75	9	33	2	..	122	14	561	61	622	566.8	60.8	312.2	622	
	1842	104	82	..	1	..	1	..	161	32	42	10	29	3	..	83	7	30	1	..	92	18	625	71	696	625.6	70.2	346.1	696	
	1843	110	100	..	..	11	..	..	134	22	59	7	36	2	6	91	7	21	2	5	..	101	31	674	71	745	668.5	69.5	367.1	745
NORTHUMBRLAND.	1839	70	25	..	20	2	..	88	121	12	1	4	1	37	29	171	29	14	6	116	59	185	16	742	264	1006	624.2	208.7	410.1	1006
	1840	116	9	..	17	1	..	154	166	21	6	5	..	36	57	138	23	14	2	138	51	194	21	862	327	1189	717.9	236.3	479.8	1189
	1841	111	20	..	21	..	..	113	141	24	3	7	..	112	92	194	45	15	2	130	37	141	21	888	341	1229	732.2	264.3	491.1	1229
	1842	68	18	..	6	..	1	..	217	169	38	5	4	..	107	82	203	53	34	..	141	40	954	375	1329	778.9	287.8	525.7	1329	
	1843	71	18	..	40	..	..	194	138	21	4	12	2	211	97	207	33	36	3	126	32	61	18	997	327	1324	805.9	248.5	518.6	1324
NOTTS.	1839	17	129	..	..	1	3	..	157	30	34	..	69	1	..	119	5	57	16	2	..	143	16	730	69	799	613.	55.	326.8	799
	1840	10	24	..	..	..	..	119	14	43	1	42	1	..	..	88	10	73	22	..	138	18	537	66	603	446.	52.1	243.9	603	
	1841	28	93	..	12	..	..	123	13	39	..	43	5	3	..	103	5	111	15	..	158	13	709	51	760	582.4	39.8	304.1	760	
	1842	6	159	..	..	..	..	215	19	46	..	45	1	..	..	100	3	97	16	..	127	10	795	49	844	646.	37.8	334.	844	
	1843	8	150	..	..	..	..	132	20	35	1	40	1	..	..	110	7	122	17	..	216	14	813	60	873	653.4	45.8	341.7	873	
OXFORD.	1839	..	62	..	1	..	2	..	85	85	47	3	41	11	..	60	7	7	..	..	77	18	382	124	505	481.5	154.8	317.4	505	
	1840	..	75	..	..	1	..	119	59	60	20	43	7	..	..	76	10	4	1	..	94	19	472	116	588	590.9	143.8	336.3	588	
	1841	..	105	..	1	..	..	106	53	66	14	44	17	..	..	60	13	5	6	..	86	30	473	133	605	588.	163.8	374.9	605	
	1842	..	119	..	3	..	..	137	59	56	9	34	20	..	..	83	8	10	..	..	93	19	535	115	650	660.5	140.6	399.3	650	
	1843	..	142	1	..	..	1	2	120	89	82	10	54	9	..	101	14	10	..	..	95	13	605	138	743	741.8	167.7	453.3	743	
RUTLAND.	1839	..	9	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	5	..	32	2	34	303.9	19.2	162.5	34	
	1840	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	19	4	23	178.8	38.1	109.	23	
	1841	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	5	..	27	1	28	231.8	9.5	131.4	28	
	1842	..	24	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	5	..	..	4	..	48	3	51	443.7	28.1	237.3	51	
	1843	..	28	..	3	..	..	15	..	7	..	..	3	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	3	..	66	1	67	604.5	9.3	308.9	67	
SALOP.	1839	..	36	..	..	..	..	92	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	43	2	7	1	..	99	26	278	52	330	236.	44.1	139.9	330	
	1840	..	28	..	..	..	..	134	44	8	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	30	2	..	51	5	296	61	357	249.7	51.4	150.3	357	
	1841	..	67	..	..	..	..	179	50	12	..	12	4	..	..	69	8	11	2	..	102	20	452	84	536	378.7	70.3	224.2	536	
	1842	..	100	..	..	..	..	310	49	9	..	27	6	..	..	89	4	13	1	..	64	9	613	74	687	510.1	61.5	285.5	687	
	1843	..	105	..	..	..	..	294	63	24	2	24	5	..	..	87	8	29	7	2	30	3	593	88	688	491.9	72.7	281.9	688	

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.	Grand Total.	Total in each Sex.		All not before Included.		Reputed Thieves.		For Want of Sureties.		For Assaults.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Game Laws.			
			Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
			Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
SOMERSET . . .	1839	2101	624	1477	62	214	1	2	87	20	66	339	37	4	29	85	79	19	501	422	4	..	9	..	68	..		
	1840	2270	607	1663	67	259	..	..	35	5	55	377	..	..	49	174	97	22	627	396	..	..	12	..	59	..		
	1841	2265	716	1549	80	232	63	..	40	8	74	419	6	..	33	136	91	15	500	518	..	..	14	..	54	..		
	1842	2633	722	1911	102	282	52	..	95	15	381	79	..	..	9	77	191	44	790	472	..	..	8	1	54	..		
STAFFORD . . .	1843	2877	751	2126	129	264	76	..	106	24	102	535	7	..	16	64	205	44	801	434	..	..	7	2	60	..		
	1839	1172	108	1064	56	517	6	..	61	13	22	122	..	..	1	51	28	5	134	10	..	..	9	1	122	..		
	1840	1486	199	1287	634	..	..	..	70	14	37	163	..	..	5	51	51	6	131	15	..	..	3	..	112	..		
	1841	1523	185	1338	564	..	..	..	102	27	25	231	..	..	1	40	69	9	170	75	..	..	6	..	127	..		
SUFFOLK . . .	1842	184	179	1492	43	553	29	5	180	26	44	273	30	1	11	74	98	6	121	18	..	..	2	..	179	..		
	1843	1830	170	1660	39	600	18	4	164	25	40	269	..	..	1	55	105	8	231	53	..	..	6	..	203	..		
	1839	978	136	842	181	..	..	..	44	3	16	117	1	..	14	78	119	19	133	57	..	..	3	1	147	1		
	1840	911	151	760	148	..	..	..	32	5	15	116	2	..	35	93	49	11	155	46	..	..	4	..	155	..		
SURREY . . .	1841	737	123	614	207	..	..	7	31	6	85	13	5	..	28	28	29	8	76	5	..	..	5	..	133	3		
	1842	856	119	737	152	..	..	..	31	4	127	14	2	..	56	56	68	13	149	17	..	..	3	..	140	..		
	1843	1039	117	922	216	..	..	..	34	2	13	149	..	..	17	73	80	11	158	15	..	..	2	..	196	..		
	1839	3168	947	2221	741	..	..	..	120	44	34	327	43	4	45	95	29	7	523	141	..	..	27	1	45	..		
SUSSEX . . .	1840	3343	1022	2321	434	..	..	..	54	15	69	384	54	..	116	469	62	6	449	167	..	..	35	8	32	..		
	1841	3306	994	2312	420	..	..	..	52	17	62	369	62	..	164	678	47	6	368	110	..	..	35	..	54	..		
	1842	3654	869	2785	429	..	..	..	80	51	52	329	52	..	143	721	43	4	542	334	..	..	36	3	68	..		
	1843	4811	1027	3784	1384	..	..	..	125	79	68	368	13	..	11	24	113	8	486	361	..	..	39	5	103	..		
WARWICK . . .	1839	946	141	805	144	..	..	..	11	1	13	82	18	..	5	31	49	5	328	81	..	..	14	..	120	..		
	1840	1030	172	858	141	..	..	..	15	..	13	87	19	..	5	29	62	9	357	120	..	..	17	..	110	1		
	1841	890	112	778	72	..	..	..	5	..	5	71	14	1	5	50	113	12	323	67	..	..	5	1	111	..		
	1842	1172	179	993	171	..	..	..	8	..	18	110	13	..	10	54	88	13	393	103	..	..	16	..	131	1		
WARWICK . . .	1843	1039	145	894	109	..	..	..	6	..	1	107	13	1	3	50	117	8	321	94	..	..	13	..	150	..		
	1839	1134	176	958	214	..	..	..	53	12	24	179	..	..	5	60	34	5	188	101	..	..	4	..	72	..		
	1840	1564	260	1304	216	..	..	..	34	4	18	253	8	..	6	91	77	9	258	186	..	..	12	1	81	..		
	1841	1311	205	1106	108	..	..	..	39	8	14	296	..	..	3	88	78	5	272	161	..	..	2	3	65	..		
WARWICK . . .	1842	1423	210	1213	133	..	..	..	63	9	28	306	..	..	..	69	101	9	195	119	..	..	..	..	113	..		
	1843	1361	161	1200	124	..	..	..	62	13	23	275	..	1	6	61	112	10	199	38	..	..	12	4	127	..		



CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of England, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Laws.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.		Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
WESTMORELAND	11	..	1	..	2	1	34	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	5	5	64	10	74	228.1	35.6	131.8
	7	..	..	..	4	..	57	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	20	3	108	11	119	383.9	29.1	211.4
	6	..	..	..	..	..	48	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	2	..	18	1	99	16	106	319	36.6	187.8
	19	..	..	..	..	..	66	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	3	..	..	..	25	4	131	9	140	463	31.8	247.3
	20	..	..	..	..	..	57	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	30	5	2	..	..	..	19	6	135	19	154	475.8	66.9	271.2
WILTS.	123	..	..	..	3	..	65	24	84	18	14	8	..	..	55	10	12	1	15	..	233	46	685	197	692	463	83	276.8
	111	..	6	..	4	..	59	14	42	20	33	7	..	..	135	5	4	..	2	1	460	90	856	137	993	671.7	105.7	386.1
	127	..	1	..	1	..	81	19	36	27	24	2	..	..	99	5	3	..	..	..	312	81	684	194	818	668.4	102.7	370.2
	172	..	..	..	..	..	112	13	34	8	25	12	..	..	121	10	7	..	3	..	347	86	841	131	972	651.7	99.8	373.3
	223	..	..	..	..	..	102	31	36	14	11	..	..	..	102	3	12	3	..	..	361	43	817	94	941	652.2	71.1	339.1
WORCESTER	36	..	7	..	1	..	117	26	15	2	31	8	9	3	70	13	26	3	2	..	122	28	436	83	519	387.5	71.4	238.7
	38	..	4	..	3	..	133	37	80	7	54	15	11	2	93	16	39	13	35	3	130	21	570	114	684	501.8	97	295.9
	29	..	4	1	..	..	145	53	18	..	33	6	9	1	66	20	34	9	4	..	122	30	464	119	683	464.7	100.3	239.9
	37	..	..	..	1	..	130	39	22	1	37	5	7	..	117	8	27	9	1	2	107	26	483	90	573	417.3	75.1	243.3
	48	..	1	..	..	..	146	32	45	3	27	4	5	..	138	36	29	18	9	1	106	29	534	133	677	474.1	101.7	284.7
YORK (Three Ridings United)	70	92	27	2	38	..	885	372	93	9	46	4	13	..	453	37	100	20	403	103	396	39	2616	586	3202	341.6	75.2	207.2
	107	127	12	..	16	..	972	392	92	15	50	5	27	7	515	46	88	26	523	130	470	30	2999	666	3665	385.8	84.2	236.6
	87	132	1	15	25	1	818	341	108	26	65	2	7	..	448	41	207	23	321	121	396	24	2438	589	3469	358.6	72.3	214.2
	121	238	..	45	14	..	936	294	163	22	91	9	16	..	544	35	206	23	735	117	280	38	3489	539	4022	438.9	56.4	249.1
	146	242	48	8	6	..	1019	538	163	19	68	4	16	..	586	43	244	17	661	106	501	23	3584	777	4361	441.3	94	266.2

County of Devon and Cornwall, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—continued.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. II.—Part 2, COUNTIES—WALES.

Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in each County of Wales during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843; showing the Proportion of such Prisoners, Male and Female, to the Total Population, Male and Female, in each Year respectively.

COUNTIES.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For Want of Sureties.		Reputed Thieves.		All not before Included.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.		Proportion to a Population of 100,000 in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
ANGLESY . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARCON . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARDIGAN . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN . . .	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DENBIGH . . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



## No. III.

## RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.

In the following Tables is exhibited the result of the Proceedings at the Assizes and Sessions in ENGLAND and WALES, both separately and conjointly, as well as in the several counties of each. In the Table is shown the Proportion of Convicted and Acquitted respectively, as compared, not only with the total accused, but with a population of 100,000 in each and both of the sexes. And in all cases (as in the former tables), for the sake of accuracy in deducing the increase or decrease, the proportions are worked out to one place of decimals. It should, however, be recollected that, as the proportions in the Table, as well as in these remarks, are made with reference to the convicted and acquitted found in the first four classes of the Table, excluding the remaining five, (which are included in the Grand Total, but not considered in the calculations,) the proportions per cent. will not amount to an exact hundred, but something less.

It will appear that the successful prosecutions, *i. e.*, the convictions in ENGLAND and WALES, present the following proportions in each of the five years, both as respects the total criminals, and the total population:—

Years.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.	Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Total Population.
1839	71·	114·4
1840	72·3	125·
1841	72·2	123·
1842	72·2	139·7
1843	71·7	131·2

Thus showing an increase on the convictions themselves, of 1· per cent., and with respect to the general population, 14·7 per cent.; a result quite conclusive as to the positive and very material increase of the ascertained crimes of the higher class. The proportions of the acquittals (which include the prisoners *acquitted at the bar*, those against whom the *bills were ignored* by the grand jury, and those also who were not prosecuted), were as follows, in the several years:—

Years.	Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.	Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Total Population.
1839	27·6	44·5
1840	26·5	45·7
1841	26·5	45·2
1842	26·8	51·8
1843	27·	49·4

Thus showing a slight decrease (2·2 per cent.) as respects the prisoners themselves, and an increase of 11· per cent. as compared with the population of the country. As, however, the acquittals are divided into three classes, it may be interesting to see the proportions which each bears to the whole.

Proportion per Cent. to Total Acquittals.					
Classes of Acquittals.	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Acquittals at the Bar . . .	64·1	66·1	64·6	67·8	70·1
No Bills Found . . . . .	21·7	23·1	24·3	22·7	21·7
Prosecutions relinquished .	14·2	10·8	11·1	9·5	8·2
Total Acquittals. . . . .	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

From this Table it appears that the average annual proportion of prisoners against whom no bills were found by the grand juries amounts to 22·7 in a hundred, or nearly *one quarter* of all the acquittals, a proportion far too high to allow of the supposition that the initial investigations of offences are conducted with uniform care and diligence. The acquittals at the bar are seriously on the increase. The cases in which the prosecutions were relinquished have decreased 73·2 per cent. in the quinquennial period. The acquittals generally preponderate on the side of the females, the proportions being—of acquitted males 100·, and of acquitted females 116·5; a circumstance probably owing to the unwillingness of juries to convict female prisoners when there remains even a shadow of doubt as to their guilt.

Again, as respects the convictions during each year of the quinquennial period, the following statement exhibits their increase or decrease, from year to year, and between particular years, both as respects the total accusations, and the total population of England and Wales:—

Years.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Convicted, as compared to Accused.	Increase or Decrease of Convicted, as compared to 100,000 of Population.
In 1840 from 1839	+1·9	+ 9·2
„ 1841 „ 1840	— ·2	— 1·6
„ 1841 „ 1839	+1·7	+ 7·4
„ 1842 „ 1841	None.	+13·6
„ 1842 „ 1839	+1·7	+22·1
„ 1843 „ 1842	— ·7	— 6·5
„ 1843 „ 1839	+1·	+14·7

In ENGLAND only the convictions and acquittals respectively, in each of the five years, present the following proportions, both to the total accused, and the total population.

Years.	Proportion per Cent. to Accused.		Proportion to 100,000 of Total Population.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
1839	71·1	27·5	119·	46·
1840	72·5	26·4	130·	47·3
1841	72·3	26·3	128·	46·6
1842	72·3	26·7	145·	53·5
1843	71·9	26·9	136·3	51·1

From which proportions is deduced an increase of 1·1 per cent. in the convictions; a decrease of 2·2 per cent. in the acquittals, during the period, when compared with the total criminals; but if the comparison be instituted with the population at large, there is an increase in the convictions of 14·5 per cent., and in the acquittals of 11·1 per cent.

The following calculations exhibit the increase or decrease of the convictions in ENGLAND only, from year to year, and between particular years, in the manner above specified respecting ENGLAND and WALES:—

Years.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Convicted, as compared to Accused.	Increase or Decrease of Convicted, as compared to 100,000 of Population.
In 1840 from 1839	+1·9	+ 9·2
„ 1841 „ 1840	— ·2	— 1·6
„ 1841 „ 1839	+1·7	+ 7·6
„ 1842 „ 1841	None.	+13·3
„ 1842 „ 1839	+1·7	+21·9
„ 1843 „ 1842	— ·6	— 6·4
„ 1843 „ 1839	+1·1	+14·5

In WALES only, the convictions and acquittals respectively, in each of the five years, present the following proportions, both to the total accused, and the total population.

Years.	Proportion per Cent. to Accused.		Proportion to 100,000 of Total Population.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
1839	65·3	32·7	40·1	20·1
1840	68·2	29·6	43·4	18·8
1841	64·3	34·5	40·1	21·5
1842	68·3	30·2	51·	22·5
1843	65·	30·9	45·3	21·5

From which proportions is shown a slight decrease of ·5 per cent. in the convictions, a decrease of 6· per cent. in the acquittals, during the period, when compared with the total criminals; but if the convicted prisoners are compared with the total population of the Principality, an increase is discovered in the convictions of 13· per cent., and in the acquittals of 7· per cent.

The increase or decrease of the convictions in WALES only, from year to year, and between particular years, in the manner above specified respecting ENGLAND and WALES, is next exhibited:—

Years.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Convicted, as compared to Accused.	Increase or Decrease of Convicted, as compared to 100,000 of Population.
In 1840 from 1839	+4.4	+ 8.2
„ 1841 „ 1840	-6.1	- 8.2
„ 1841 „ 1839	-1.5	None.
„ 1842 „ 1841	+6.2	+27.2
„ 1842 „ 1839	+4.6	+27.2
„ 1843 „ 1842	-5.1	-12.6
„ 1843 „ 1839	- .5	+13.

The numbers of those admitted as Crown evidence, vary so little in each of the five years, as to require no remark beyond this:—that on an average of the five years the males bear to the females a proportion of 100 to 19. Of those bailed in court to appear at a subsequent tribunal, the number in 1842, which was the year of aggravated distress, was not above one-half of what it was in the other years of the quinquennial period, owing, in all probability, to the difficulty of getting good accountable bail in a season of general difficulty. Of those who did not appear to their recognizances, the numbers in 1842 were 50, whereas in the previous year there were only 16, and in the year following only 23. Criminal Insanity seems nearly stationary during the whole period; the average total bearing to the total of crime during the five years, a proportion of only one to 1000—a sure proof that the assertions generally made respecting the large amount and increase of Criminal Insanity are wholly without foundation.

The different Counties of ENGLAND furnish materials for very important investigations on the comparisons between alleged and proved criminality. The proportions of the convictions and acquittals vary greatly in the several counties; and, in order that the successful prosecutions or convictions may be properly represented, a list of all the ENGLISH COUNTIES is furnished, arranged in a descending order, regulated by the proportion of the convictions to the committals, in the years 1839 and 1843.

COUNTIES.	Proportion of Convictions to Committals.		Proportion of Acquittals to Committals.	
	1839	1843	1839	1843
RUTLAND . . . . .	91.7	78.4	8.3	21.6
NOTTS . . . . .	78.2	79.5	19.9	17.3
YORK . . . . .	77.9	76.7	20.7	21.8
LANCASTER . . . . .	77.4	76.	21.6	22.
WARWICK . . . . .	79.9	73.2	19.8	26.4
LINCOLN . . . . .	73.1	76.9	25.5	22.3
NORTHUMBERLAND . . . . .	70.6	77.3	29.4	22.7
SUSSEX . . . . .	72.	75.5	27.	23.3
BEDFORD . . . . .	81.2	65.8	18.7	32.9
LEICESTER . . . . .	74.8	71.8	24.9	28.
HUNTINGDON . . . . .	67.9	78.1	30.2	20.5
MIDDLESEX . . . . .	72.	73.8	25.	24.1
NORFOLK . . . . .	72.6	73.1	25.3	26.
KENT . . . . .	71.7	73.8	27.2	25.1
ESSEX . . . . .	72.6	72.3	25.	27.2
CHESTER . . . . .	73.4	71.9	24.1	28.
SOMERSET . . . . .	72.7	71.	26.7	28.6
SUFFOLK . . . . .	69.	74.	30.2	25.3
DERBY . . . . .	71.8	70.7	27.3	27.6
DURHAM . . . . .	65.7	74.6	33.7	24.4
WESTMORELAND . . . . .	71.7	69.8	28.3	20.8
DEVON . . . . .	69.8	69.4	29.1	29.8
HANTS . . . . .	70.2	68.6	29.	30.4
WILTS . . . . .	71.2	66.9	27.2	31.1
NORTHAMPTON . . . . .	71.	66.2	28.2	32.5
OXFORD . . . . .	69.2	67.5	29.8	31.6
CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	66.8	67.7	32.3	31.7
WORCESTER . . . . .	71.7	63.4	27.4	36.3
GLOUCESTER . . . . .	68.4	66.4	31.	33.3
STAFFORD . . . . .	61.8	72.6	38.	27.1
CORNWALL . . . . .	68.	62.8	31.3	36.9
SALOP . . . . .	65.	62.9	32.3	36.5
MONMOUTH . . . . .	68.5	59.4	31.5	40.6
HEREFORD . . . . .	60.9	64.6	38.2	35.4
BERKS . . . . .	60.4	61.7	37.5	36.8
DORSET . . . . .	63.	58.5	35.5	41.2
BUCKS . . . . .	63.8	67.5	36.5	30.6
HERTS . . . . .	65.9	64.4	33.7	34.9
CUMBERLAND . . . . .	69.5	83.9	29.9	16.1
SURREY . . . . .	51.2	61.6	48.7	38.2
ENGLAND . . . . .	71.1	71.9	27.5	26.9

From this table, which is at once curious and important, it appears that the different localities of the country exhibit the most extraordinary variations. For instance, the proportions of the convicted to the committed prisoners in 1839 rose in certain districts over others at a rate of no less than 70·1 per cent., and in 1843 to 49·4 per cent.; while the acquitted to the committed show the enormous difference of 486 per cent. in 1839, and of 156 in 1843, those counties of ENGLAND being selected which exhibit the extreme variations.

It may be further observed, that the mean proportion of acquittals to committals on the quinquennial period varies widely in different counties. Twelve counties are selected in which the proportions were highest:—

Counties.	Mean Proportion of Acquittals to Committals.	Counties.	Mean Proportion of Acquittals to Committals.
SURREY . . .	42·4 per cent.	SALOP . . .	34·9 per cent.
MONMOUTH . . .	36·2 „	HERTS . . .	33 „
DORSET . . .	35 „	BUCKS . . .	31·7 „
CORNWALL . . .	34·4 „	GLOUCESTER . . .	31·5 „
HEREFORD . . .	34·4 „	STAFFORD . . .	30·5 „
BERKS . . .	33·2 „	WORCESTER . . .	29·2 „

Twelve other counties are also chosen, in which the proportions were lowest:—

Counties.	Mean Proportion of Acquittals to Committals.	Counties.	Mean Proportion of Acquittals to Committals.
LINCOLN . . .	24·6 per cent.	YORK . . .	22·7 per cent.
MIDDLESEX . . .	24·2 „	WARWICK . . .	22·3 „
CUMBERLAND . . .	24·1 „	LANCASTER . . .	21·1 „
NORTHUMBERLAND . . .	24 „	NOTTS . . .	18·3 „
CHESTER . . .	24 „	WESTMORELAND . . .	16·6 „
SUSSEX . . .	23·7 „	RUTLAND . . .	14 „

Again, in the increase and decrease of the convictions and acquittals respectively during the quinquennial period, singular fluctuations may be observed: *First*, as respects the convictions, a list of the counties is given in a descending order:—

Counties in which there has been an Increase of Convictions.	Counties in which there has been a Decrease of Convictions.
CUMBERLAND . . . 20·8	BEDFORD . . . 23·4
SURREY . . . 20·3	RUTLAND . . . 17
STAFFORD . . . 17·5	WORCESTER . . . 19·1
HUNTINGDON . . . 15	MONMOUTH . . . 15·3
DURHAM . . . 13·5	WARWICK . . . 9·1
NORTHUMBERLAND . . . 9·5	CORNWALL . . . 8·3
SUFFOLK . . . 7·2	DORSET . . . 7·7
HEREFORD . . . 6·1	NORTHAMPTON . . . 7·2
BUCKS . . . 5·8	WILTS . . . 6·4
LINCOLN . . . 5·2	LEICESTER . . . 4·2
SUSSEX . . . 4·8	SALOP . . . 3·3
KENT . . . 2·8	GLOUCESTER . . . 3
MIDDLESEX . . . 2·7	WESTMORELAND . . . 2·8
BERKS . . . 2	OXFORD and SOMERSET . . . 2·5
NOTTS . . . 1·7	HERTS and HANTS . . . 2·3
CAMBRIDGE . . . 1·3	CHESTER . . . 2·1
NORFOLK . . . 1	LANCASTER . . . 1·9
	DERBY . . . 1·6
	YORK . . . 1·6
	DEVON . . . 1
	ESSEX . . . 1

*Secondly*, as respects the acquittals, a list of seven counties in which the increase has been the greatest, and seven others in which there has been the greatest decrease, is given:—

RUTLAND . . . +159·5	CUMBERLAND . . . —85·7
BEDFORD . . . + 75·7	HUNTINGDON . . . —47·3
WARWICK . . . + 33·3	STAFFORD . . . —40·2
WORCESTER . . . + 32·5	DURHAM . . . —42·2
MONMOUTH . . . + 28·8	WESTMORELAND . . . —36·1
CORNWALL . . . + 17·9	NORTHUMBERLAND . . . —29·5
SALOP . . . + 13	SURREY . . . —27·5

These variations are so great, and the increases and decreases so fluctuating, that they need no comment. They are deserving, however, of the most serious investigation.

The classification of the various offences, and the exhibition of the modes of punishment with which they are visited, will be more fully seen by an examination of the very clear and comprehensive CRIMINAL TABLES for the five years drawn up at the HOME OFFICE. It is proposed here simply to furnish a few proportionals, comparing the different classes of crimes and punishments with the whole respectively, and showing, also, the proportionate kinds of punishments with which the different classes of crimes were respectively visited, the calculations being based on the *annual mean* of the quinquennial period. In this table the convictions and punishments of the six classes together make an exact hundred, while the punishments in each class constitute the totals of the convictions in the same class respectively.

CLASSES.	Convictions, Annual Mean.	Proportion per Cent. of Classes to Total.	Exe- cutions. Annual Means.	Proportion to Convicted.	Trans- portations. Annual Mean.	Proportion to Convicted.	Proportion to Total Trans- ported.
Class I. Offences against the Person . . . .	1374.	6.7	10.4	.8	124.2	9.	3.1
„ II. ——— with violence against Property .	1486.4	7.3	*	*	868.2	58.4	21.5
„ III. ——— without violence against Property	16,088.	78.9	*	*	2894.4	18.	71.5
„ IV. Malicious offences against Property . .	65.4	.3	*	*	27.	42.8	.6
„ V. Offences against the Currency . . . .	424.2	2.1	*	*	100.6	23.7	2.5
„ VI. Miscellaneous, not before included . .	934.8	4.7	*	*	31.8	3.4	.8
Grand Total . . . .	20,372.8	100.	10.4	.051	4046.2	19.8	100.

CLASSES.	Imprison- ments. Annual Mean.	Proportion to Convicted.	Proportion to Total Imprison- ments.	Whipping, Fined, and discharged on Sureties. Annual Mean.	Proportion to Convictions.	Proportion to Total Whipped, &c.	Sentences Rescinded, and Pardon. Annual Mean.	Proportion to Con- victions.	Proportion to Total Pardons.
Class I. Offences against the Person . . . .	1030.	75.	6.5	208.2	15.2	34.8	1.2	.09	29.8
„ II. ——— with violence against Property .	615.6	41.4	3.9	9.2	.15	.4	.4	.03	6.9
„ III. ——— without violence against Property	13,112.6	81.5	83.5	78.4	.49	18.1	2.6	.02	44.8
„ IV. Malicious offences against Property . .	33.	50.5	.2	5.2	8.	.8	.2	.3	3.4
„ V. Offences against the Currency . . . .	321.4	75.8	2.1	1.6	.4	.3	.6	.1	10.3
„ VI. Miscellaneous, not before included . .	599.8	64.2	3.8	302.4	32.3	50.6	.8	.1	13.8
Grand Total . . . .	15,712.4	77.1	100.	398.	2.94	100.	5.8	.028	100.

Hence it appears that the greatest numerical amount of Crime is found in Class III., which comprises all classes of Larcenies; and in this class we find that out of 16 convicts about 13 are sentenced to imprisonment, and nearly 3 to transportation. The Offences against Property attended with violence, i. e. those comprised in Class II., constitute about 7½ per cent. of all the convictions, the proportions of punishment being—transportations 58½, and imprisonments 41½ per cent. nearly. Class I., i. e., Offences against the Person, include a very large proportion (64.2 per cent.) of grave assaults; while sexual offences, including sodomy (fearfully on the increase), amounted to 17.6 per cent. on the mean of the five years, whereas in 1843 these crimes rose to 21.2 as compared with the totals of Class I. in the same year. In Class IV., (which includes Arson and Riots with felonious damage,) the offences bear a small proportion to the totals; but the increase has reached about 96.7 per cent. in the five years, as compared with the population. Forgeries and Currency offences, comprised in Class V., amounted to 2.1 per cent. on the annual mean totals; but the quinquennial increase, as compared with the population, rose to the amount of 47.4 per cent. The Miscellaneous Offences included under Class VI. (a large portion of which consists of Seditious Riots and Game-law offences) formed about 4½ per cent. on the annual mean total, the quinquennial increase being 9½ per cent. as compared with the population. As respects the increase of particular crimes, it may be observed that Burglary and Housebreaking rose during the five years 68½ per cent.; Sexual crimes (including sodomy), 50½ per cent.; Shooting and Stabbing, &c., 29 per cent.; and the Game-law offences of the higher class at the appalling rate of 121.3 per cent. during the quinquennial period. The other offences, with their proportions and increase or decrease, may be investigated by reference to the Tables of the Home Office, from which these deductions have been made.



RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—Part I, SUMMARY—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843,—showing also for each Year, the Proportion of the Convictions and Acquittals to the Total of Prisoners Tried, and to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes.

LOCALITY.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.		Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.		Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.							
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.				
ENGLAND and WALES.	1839	14,521	3192	921	1142	353	697	285	87	16	183	35	..	..	18	9	..	..	20,145	4811	24,956	72.1	66.3	71.	26.5	32.4	27.6	191.9	40.3	114.4	70.5	19.7	44.5
	1840	15,925	3679	937	1284	370	521	256	86	13	161	24	..	..	20	6	..	..	21,808	5285	27,093	73.	69.6	72.3	25.7	29.6	26.5	207.6	45.8	125.	73.1	19.5	45.7
	1841	15,962	3586	937	1367	378	547	252	71	19	168	35	1	1	25	2	19	2	21,873	5212	27,085	73.	68.8	72.2	25.7	30.1	26.5	205.4	44.1	123.	72.2	19.3	45.2
	1842	18,574	3939	1033	1455	439	598	194	83	14	99	11	49	1	21	2	18	4	25,523	5637	31,160	72.8	69.9	72.2	26.2	29.6	26.8	235.9	47.8	130.	74.8	20.4	51.8
	1843	17,750	3675	1097	1396	352	488	175	79	17	188	24	22	1	17	7	12	7	24,516	5355	29,871	72.4	68.6	71.7	26.3	30.3	27.	222.4	44.	131.	78.8	19.4	49.4
ENGLAND (only).	1839	14,247	3109	893	1095	343	687	281	84	16	179	35	..	..	18	1	..	..	19,725	4684	24,409	72.2	66.4	71.1	26.3	32.4	27.5	199.7	41.6	119.	72.9	20.3	46.
	1840	15,619	3594	913	1250	364	502	251	83	13	155	21	12	..	19	6	..	..	21,358	5162	26,520	73.1	69.6	72.5	25.6	29.6	26.4	216.1	47.5	130.	75.7	20.3	47.3
	1841	15,690	3492	911	1333	361	525	252	69	19	165	35	13	1	25	2	19	2	21,441	5075	26,516	73.2	68.8	72.3	25.5	30.	26.3	214.2	45.5	128.	74.6	19.9	46.6
	1842	18,199	3844	1011	1405	420	589	192	81	13	98	10	46	1	19	2	18	4	24,975	5497	30,472	72.9	69.9	72.3	26.1	29.5	26.7	245.1	48.4	145.	87.8	21.	53.5
	1843	17,408	3594	1072	1246	337	483	173	75	17	174	21	20	1	16	6	11	6	23,993	5227	29,220	72.6	68.8	71.9	26.2	30.3	26.9	231.4	46.6	136.	83.6	30.1	51.1
WALES (only).	1839	274	83	28	47	10	10	4	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	420	127	547	65.2	65.4	65.3	32.6	33.1	32.7	62.7	18.3	40.	131.3	9.3	20.1
	1840	306	85	24	34	6	19	5	3	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	450	123	573	68.	69.1	68.2	29.8	28.5	29.6	68.9	24.8	48.	430.8	7.6	18.8
	1841	272	94	26	34	17	22	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	432	137	569	69.	68.6	68.3	35.1	31.4	34.6	60.8	20.2	40.	184.2	9.2	21.5
	1842	375	95	22	50	19	9	2	2	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	548	140	688	68.4	67.9	68.3	30.1	30.7	30.2	82.8	20.2	51.	36.4	9.2	22.5
	1843	342	81	25	50	15	5	2	4	..	14	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	523	128	651	65.4	65.3	65.	30.4	29.8	30.9	74.0	17.	45.	334.7	8.8	21.5

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843;—showing also for each Year the Proportion of the Convictions and Acquittals to the Total of Prisoners Tried, and to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes.

Year the Proportion of the Convictions and Acquittals to the Total of Prisoners Tried, and to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes.																																	
COUNTIES.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court, to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.		Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
BEDFORD.	1839	93	11	12	4	2	6	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115	13	128	80-9	84-6	81-2	19-1	15-4	18-7	182-8	20-2	98-9	43-3	3-7	32-8
	1840	95	7	30	9	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	14	153	68-4	50-	65-7	30-2	50-	32-	184-4	12-7	95-7	81-5	12-7	46-2
	1841	131	8	26	2	20	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	10	196	70-4	80-	70-9	26-3	26-	25-	231-	14-4	128-8	93-9	3-6	47-2
	1842	124	15	50	5	14	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	199	22	221	62-3	68-2	62-9	34-2	31-8	33-9	234-5	26-6	127-1	128-6	12-4	68-6
	1843	129	19	47	5	19	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	201	24	225	64-2	79-2	65-8	34-3	20-8	32-9	240-9	33-2	133-6	128-9	8-7	66-8
BERKS.	1839	188	23	64	25	18	1	22	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	298	51	349	63-1	45-1	60-4	34-9	52-9	37-5	239-3	29-	133-7	132-4	34-1	82-
	1840	185	36	54	14	20	4	13	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	275	58	333	67-6	62-1	66-7	30-9	32-8	31-2	234-3	45-	138-2	107-1	23-7	65-2
	1841	182	35	62	10	22	6	12	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	285	54	339	63-9	64-8	64-	33-7	33-3	33-6	228-8	43-3	134-7	119-7	29-9	70-7
	1842	207	37	60	10	19	6	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	286	53	339	72-4	69-8	72-	26-6	30-2	27-1	255-3	45-3	149-8	93-7	19-6	56-5
	1843	182	16	63	10	19	2	23	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	290	31	321	62-8	51-6	61-7	36-2	41-9	36-8	222-1	19-4	120-3	128-2	15-7	71-7
BUCKS.	1839	164	5	57	10	15	3	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	245	20	265	68-9	25-	63-8	31-9	70-	34-7	217-1	6-4	110-	103-2	17-8	59-8
	1840	146	11	41	7	26	1	7	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	232	19	241	66-7	58	66-	33-3	42-	34-	194-7	13-9	102-8	97-3	10-1	53-
	1841	191	13	53	2	12	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	266	16	282	71-8	81-3	72-3	26-3	18-7	25-9	249-8	16-3	131-1	91-5	3-8	46-9
	1842	173	17	58	7	25	4	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	267	28	295	64-8	60-7	64-4	32-6	39-3	33-2	224-8	21-3	121-4	113-1	13-7	62-6
	1843	200	18	55	8	25	4	7	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	292	31	323	68-2	58-1	67-5	29-8	38-7	30-6	258-3	22-4	138-4	112-4	14-9	62-8
CAMBRIDGE.	1839	134	17	38	9	14	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	193	33	226	69-4	51-5	66-8	29-6	48-5	32-3	168-9	21-1	94-4	71-8	19-9	45-7
	1840	148	20	42	9	12	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	211	33	244	70-1	60-6	68-9	29-9	36-4	30-7	183-9	24-5	103-6	78-3	14-7	46-3
	1841	155	20	42	5	15	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	223	25	248	69-5	80-	70-6	29-2	20-	28-2	189-9	24-1	106-4	79-7	6-1	42-6
	1842	181	15	28	7	18	3	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	245	28	273	75-1	53-6	72-9	24-5	39-3	26-	222-3	17-8	119-3	72-5	13-1	42-6
	1843	182	21	55	8	17	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	269	32	300	67-9	65-6	67-7	31-3	34-4	31-7	216-8	24-6	120-	100-	12-9	56-1
CHESTER.	1839	451	132	107	33	31	8	10	2	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	618	176	794	73-	75-	73-4	23-9	24-4	24-1	241-	67-6	152-5	79-1	22-	50-
	1840	636	146	119	22	26	6	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	796	179	975	79-9	81-6	80-2	19-7	18-4	19-6	334-1	73-5	201-1	82-5	16-6	48-9
	1841	561	142	111	31	43	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	726	184	910	77-3	77-2	77-3	22-2	22-8	23-3	289-7	70-8	177-7	83-1	20-8	51-3
	1842	619	148	175	27	39	9	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	858	184	1042	73-2	80-4	73-6	27-5	19-6	26-1	314-2	72-	190-6	119-8	17-5	67-6
	1843	646	117	170	44	58	14	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	883	178	1061	73-2	65-7	71-9	26-8	33-7	28-	322-4	56-	186-4	118-3	28-7	68-3
CORNWALL.	1839	158	29	45	15	19	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	226	49	275	69-9	59-2	68-	29-2	40-8	31-3	98-5	16-9	56-2	41-1	11-6	25-9
	1840	155	43	64	21	22	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	244	75	319	63-5	57-3	62-1	36-1	41-3	37-3	95-3	24-7	58-8	54-1	17-8	33-3
	1841	133	32	57	15	30	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	225	51	276	59-1	62-7	59-8	39-6	35-3	38-8	80-7	18-1	40-3	54-	10-2	31-4
	1842	164	44	44	14	12	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	224	66	290	73-2	66-7	71-7	26-8	30-3	27-6	98-2	24-6	60-1	35-9	11-2	23-1
	1843	156	52	62	14	21	16	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	244	87	331	63-9	59-8	62-8	36-1	39-1	36-9	92-2	28-7	59-4	52-	18-8	34-8

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &amp;c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence, Subsequent Tribunal.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.			
	Mala.	Fem.	Mala.	Fem.	Mala.	Fem.	Mala.	Fem.	Mala.	Fem.	Mala.	Fem.	Mala.	Fem.	Mala.	Fem.	Mala.	Fem.	Total.	Male.		Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
CUMBERLAND.	1839	73	34	22	11	7	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	49	154	69.5	30.5	28.6	29.9	85.4	37.4	60.6	37.4	15.4	26.1
	1840	78	39	18	7	1	2	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	51	151	76.5	21.5	23.5	21.9	90.8	42.7	66.	24.4	13.1	18.6
	1841	100	30	20	7	6	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	40	171	76.3	23.7	25.	24.	115.9	32.7	73.	35.9	10.9	23.
	1842	72	24	8	12	3	3	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	42	134	78.3	21.7	43.9	28.4	83.1	26.	53.7	23.1	19.5	21.2
	1843	60	34	7	5	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	42	112	83.7	14.3	19.	16.1	68.9	36.7	52.3	11.5	8.6	10.
DERBY.	1839	150	13	46	6	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	207	20	227	72.5	26.6	35.	27.3	113.6	9.8	61.5	41.7	5.2	23.4
	1840	159	14	52	7	9	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	226	21	247	70.4	28.8	33.3	29.1	118.8	10.4	64.4	48.6	5.2	26.8
	1841	170	15	53	7	11	2	2	..	2	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	249	24	273	68.3	30.5	37.5	27.5	125.4	11.	68.	48.7	6.6	27.6
	1842	231	22	88	4	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	26	347	68.8	30.5	35.4	23.4	160.8	15.9	88.1	71.3	2.9	36.9
	1843	213	23	86	2	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	310	31	341	68.7	29.4	9.7	27.6	152.9	19.9	86.2	65.3	2.2
DEVON.	1839	329	131	89	27	46	19	10	1	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	480	179	659	69.5	30.2	26.3	29.1	132.3	47.4	87.7	58.3	17.	36.6
	1840	369	137	96	36	51	17	8	1	8	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	535	194	729	69.	29.	27.8	28.7	147.2	49.2	95.6	61.8	19.4	39.5
	1841	336	139	109	31	36	11	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	487	178	665	69.	30.4	23.6	28.6	132.9	47.4	87.9	58.6	14.9	35.6
	1842	369	150	97	27	34	15	10	3	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	515	197	712	71.6	27.4	22.8	26.1	144.8	53.	96.5	55.3	15.9	34.6
	1843	393	121	92	40	58	17	18	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	564	180	744	70.	28.9	32.8	29.8	153.7	42.4	95.2	63.4	20.7	40.9
DORSET.	1839	190	25	66	23	19	6	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	285	56	341	66.7	31.9	53.6	35.5	232.	27.9	125.	111.1	33.5	70.5
	1840	140	24	67	12	16	5	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	41	273	60.3	38.4	41.5	38.8	169.2	26.5	94.6	107.6	18.8	61.2
	1841	163	24	47	12	19	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	36	273	68.8	30.4	33.3	30.8	195.1	26.2	106.8	86.2	13.1	48.
	1842	181	21	16	1	20	6	17	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	30	217	70.1	28.3	30.	28.6	155.2	22.7	86.	62.8	9.8	35.1
	1843	136	24	67	21	16	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	51	277	61.1	38.5	52.9	41.2	161.9	25.7	90.7	102.	28.9	63.8
DURHAM.	1839	76	39	19	8	5	4	15	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	59	175	65.5	33.6	33.9	33.7	49.6	24.8	37.	25.4	12.7	19.
	1840	89	50	14	10	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	46	169	72.4	27.6	34.8	29.6	56.8	18.7	37.5	21.7	9.9	15.8
	1841	112	35	22	7	8	1	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	51	211	70.	29.4	31.4	29.9	73.1	21.3	45.3	29.4	9.7	19.4
	1842	136	46	34	5	6	4	10	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	191	57	248	71.2	28.7	19.3	24.6	83.1	27.4	54.9	30.6	6.5	18.4
	1843	177	40	34	8	6	1	16	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	237	54	291	74.7	24.	22.2	23.7	103.9	23.3	64.1	34.1	9.1	21.
ESSEX.	1839	353	37	71	16	34	9	4	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	62	537	74.3	22.9	40.3	25.	208.4	21.8	115.	64.3	14.7	39.5
	1840	353	41	86	23	31	5	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	77	570	71.6	28.4	26.4	25.	206.6	26.8	116.3	62.6	16.4	43.
	1841	386	43	100	21	25	13	8	..	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	538	78	616	71.7	28.3	23.1	27.9	234.	24.9	124.3	80.1	19.7	49.9
	1842	412	46	90	18	36	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	72	612	76.3	23.3	36.1	24.8	237.	26.4	131.6	72.5	14.9	43.7
	1843	444	56	114	24	48	9	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	604	88	692	73.5	26.	30.2	27.2	253.3	31.5	142.4	89.5	17.6	53.6

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to appear at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Apparances to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquired to 100,000 of Population.						
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.				
GLOUCESTER.	1839	357	59	105	24	42	12	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	512	96	69.7	61.5	68.4	29.3	38.5	31.	177.6	26.7	95.5	75.1	16.8	44.6	
	1840	431	90	119	22	38	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	596	118	72.3	76.3	73.0	27.3	22.9	26.7	212.1	40.3	122.2	80.2	12.1	44.5	
	1841	476	81	178	38	31	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	693	123	68.7	65.9	68.3	31.5	34.1	31.5	231.6	35.9	129.1	104.6	22.6	59.6	
	1842	488	93	197	40	63	12	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	754	146	64.7	63.7	64.6	35.2	35.6	32.5	234.8	40.7	133.2	127.5	22.8	72.7	
	1843	492	90	171	36	68	15	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	735	142	66.9	63.4	66.4	32.8	35.9	33.3	234.1	39.	131.9	114.7	22.1	66.2	
HANTS.	1839	363	76	91	20	32	15	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	505	120	71.9	63.3	70.2	27.3	35.8	29.	211.8	43.1	126.3	80.5	24.4	52.	
	1840	375	111	153	31	47	10	4	5	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	589	157	63.7	70.7	65.2	34.6	29.3	33.5	216.5	62.3	138.3	117.8	25.8	71.2	
	1841	369	67	85	22	66	8	12	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	535	102	69.	65.7	68.4	30.5	33.3	30.9	210.9	37.2	122.8	93.1	18.9	55.5	
	1842	317	76	119	24	21	12	14	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	478	112	590	66.3	66.6	32.2	32.1	32.2	179.2	41.8	105.5	87.1	19.8	53.	
	1843	362	80	113	25	35	7	14	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	527	117	644	68.7	68.6	68.6	30.7	29.1	30.4	202.5	43.5	121.9	90.7	18.5	54.1
HEREFORD.	1839	112	25	37	15	18	11	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	54	65.5	46.3	60.9	33.3	33.7	38.2	197.6	44.2	120.9	100.6	51.2	75.9	
	1840	130	42	51	16	23	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	63	62.2	66.7	63.2	36.8	33.3	36.	228.7	74.	151.5	135.5	37.	86.3	
	1841	126	40	23	11	21	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	58	72.8	74.1	69.	25.3	31.	26.8	221.1	70.3	145.7	75.5	31.6	53.6	
	1842	119	38	49	11	24	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	196	51	60.7	74.5	63.6	38.3	25.5	35.6	208.3	68.6	137.5	131.3	22.8	77.1	
	1843	123	20	39	10	17	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	38	67.	52.6	64.6	33.	47.4	35.4	223.4	35.	129.3	110.	31.5	72.7	
HANTS.	1839	170	12	59	10	16	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	30	69.1	40.	65.9	30.5	60.	33.7	223.5	15.4	118.1	98.6	23.1	60.4	
	1840	175	19	63	4	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	265	31	66.	61.3	65.5	33.6	38.7	34.1	227.8	21.1	124.7	115.8	15.3	64.9		
	1841	186	24	57	6	23	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	34	305	69.7	69.8	29.9	29.4	29.8	243.5	30.1	135.5	104.4	12.6	57.9		
	1842	189	27	66	8	28	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	285	38	323	66.3	71.1	66.9	33.	28.9	32.5	241.1	33.6	136.	119.9	13.7	66.1	
	1843	187	14	60	8	20	3	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	25	312	65.2	64.4	64.4	34.1	44.	34.9	236.1	17.3	125.3	123.7	13.5	67.9	
HUNTINGDON.	1839	31	5	8	5	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	10	72.1	50.	67.9	25.6	50.	30.2	108.7	17.3	62.7	38.6	17.3	27.8	
	1840	59	4	13	1	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	5	89	70.2	80.	21.4	20.	21.3	204.9	13.7	108.6	62.5	3.4	32.8	
	1841	38	1	8	..	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	63	61.3	100.	61.9	35.5	34.9	130.8	3.4	66.6	75.7	..	37.6	
	1842	38	9	11	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	13	72	64.4	69.2	65.3	30.8	34.7	129.5	30.3	79.5	71.5	13.4	42.3	
	1843	54	3	8	4	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	9	73	84.4	33.3	78.1	15.6	34.7	129.5	10.	95.5	33.6	16.6	25.1	
KENT.	1839	502	87	107	32	42	4	32	6	4	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	691	130	72.6	66.9	71.7	26.2	32.3	27.2	188.4	32.3	109.8	67.9	15.6	41.6	
	1840	441	94	104	28	24	5	32	9	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	607	137	72.7	68.6	71.9	26.4	30.7	27.2	163.6	34.5	98.7	59.4	15.4	37.3	
	1841	467	81	110	18	48	5	26	10	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	656	115	771	71.2	70.4	71.1	28.	28.7	28.1	171.4	29.4	99.9	67.5	12.	39.6
	1842	640	94	130	23	59	18	20	7	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	754	144	898	71.6	65.3	70.6	27.7	33.3	98.6	33.7	114.4	75.8	17.2	46.3	
	1843	497	88	124	17	24	4	17	13	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	669	124	793	74.3	71.	73.8	24.7	27.4	25.1	178.4	31.2	104.3	59.2	12.1	35.5

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—PART 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each county of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appealances to Recognisances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.				
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
LANCASTER . . .	1839	1732	513	306	103	77	34	71	34	3	23	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2212	686	2898	79.9	74.0	77.4	30.5	24.9	21.0	221.9	62.5	140.6	58.2	21.39.1
	1840	2105	622	385	114	80	46	32	40	6	15	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2624	825	3449	80.2	75.4	79.1	18.9	24.2	20.2	264.	74.6	167.1	62.3	24.42.7
	1841	2177	633	366	98	97	42	85	53	5	10	1	..	..	8	2	..	..	2799	831	3581	79.2	76.2	78.5	19.9	23.2	20.7	267.2	74.3	168.6	67.3	22.644.4
	1842	2856	818	590	126	109	47	81	42	11	13	..	24	..	2	..	4	..	3690	1034	4724	77.4	79.1	77.8	21.1	20.8	21.1	343.	93.9	215.7	93.7	24.758.4
	1843	2289	633	478	117	122	48	54	26	5	63	1	4	..	1	..	2	..	3018	827	3845	75.8	76.5	76.	21.7	23.1	22.	259.	71.1	167.9	76.9	21.548.5
LEICESTER . . .	1839	271	35	62	10	21	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	860	40	409	75.3	71.4	74.8	24.4	28.0	24.9	202.7	32.4	744.9	85.1	13.48.2
	1840	321	51	65	13	26	5	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	69	491	76.1	73.9	75.8	23.5	26.1	23.8	307.1	46.7	174.1	94.7	16.554.8
	1841	278	44	84	12	25	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	61	457	70.2	72.1	70.5	29.3	27.9	29.1	263.2	39.9	149.2	109.8	15.461.6
	1842	319	53	86	16	27	3	6	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	445	72	517	71.7	73.6	71.9	26.7	28.4	26.7	299.9	47.6	170.5	111.5	17.63.3
	1843	305	39	79	12	34	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	427	52	479	71.4	75.	71.8	28.3	25.	28.	292.9	34.7	156.1	112.2	11.569.8
LINCOLN . . .	1839	250	51	51	11	19	12	11	1	3	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	886	76	412	74.4	67.1	70.1	24.1	31.0	25.5	141.2	29.7	85.2	45.8	13.629.7
	1840	219	55	63	12	17	2	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	311	72	383	70.4	76.4	71.5	28.9	22.2	27.7	122.1	30.8	76.6	50.2	8.929.6
	1841	225	49	47	8	12	6	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	66	356	77.6	74.2	77.	21.7	22.7	21.9	123.8	27.1	76.6	34.7	8.321.5
	1842	265	65	69	18	21	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	363	90	453	73.	72.2	72.8	26.2	28.7	26.3	143.9	35.3	89.8	51.6	13.132.4
	1843	388	47	59	26	27	4	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	466	80	566	79.8	58.8	76.9	19.3	40.	22.3	208.	25.3	116.9	50.4	17.233.8
MIDDLESEX . . .	1839	2388	672	401	186	158	68	122	38	5	82	28	..	..	4	..	..	..	3261	998	4259	78.6	67.9	63.	20.7	29.6	25.	332.7	32.4	199.7	107.2	35.869.3
	1840	2308	689	400	143	144	77	75	22	5	77	10	..	..	5	1	..	..	3014	944	3958	76.6	73.	75.7	20.5	25.6	21.8	316.6	83.4	192.6	84.9	29.355.3
	1841	2479	699	408	189	170	95	90	34	6	86	27	..	..	4	..	1	..	3244	1047	4291	76.4	66.8	74.1	20.6	20.4	23.	335.5	88.4	201.6	90.4	88.62.5
	1842	2622	679	522	218	210	126	128	32	2	36	6	..	..	4	..	2	..	3625	1061	4586	74.4	64.	72.	24.4	35.4	27.	350.1	80.	206.6	114.9	44.377.3
	1843	2744	780	570	197	213	84	67	19	11	69	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	3680	1093	4773	74.6	71.4	73.8	23.1	27.5	24.1	361.5	90.6	217.6	112.	34.971.
MONMOUTH . . .	1839	150	28	45	8	16	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	42	260	68.8	66.7	68.5	31.2	33.3	31.5	223.8	46.7	140.8	102.3	23.364.9
	1840	178	19	54	7	21	7	19	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	275	39	314	64.7	48.7	62.7	24.2	48.7	36.	259.9	30.7	151.2	137.2	30.786.7
	1841	188	39	44	22	45	8	9	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	76	363	65.5	51.3	62.5	34.1	46.	38.6	266.3	61.2	169.	138.8	54.999.
	1842	161	26	36	12	31	10	17	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	51	299	64.9	51.	62.5	33.9	47.1	36.1	221.2	39.6	135.	115.4	36.578.
	1843	122	30	46	16	33	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	51	256	59.6	58.8	59.4	40.5	41.2	40.6	162.6	44.3	106.5	110.6	31.72.8
NORFOLK . . .	1839	467	70	107	18	48	8	6	..	6	1	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	642	98	740	72.7	71.4	72.6	25.1	26.5	25.3	237.5	33.2	131.8	81.9	12.345.9
	1840	440	87	101	22	39	8	5	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	593	120	713	74.2	72.5	73.9	24.4	26.7	24.8	292.3	41.	128.5	73.3	15.143.2
	1841	368	76	119	15	60	3	6	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	500	94	594	65.7	60.9	67.9	23.4	28.1	31.	184.8	35.6	107.6	92.9	8.449.2
	1842	444	58	144	17	74	6	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	627	82	709	68.6	70.7	68.1	33.2	34.8	32.7	221.6	27.	120.9	112.3	10.759.7
	1843	498	64	104	34	44	6	9	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	661	108	769	75.3	59.3	73.1	23.8	39.8	26.	247.	29.6	134.5	77.9	19.947.9

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &amp;c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appealances to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.				Proportion per Cent. of Acquired to Accused.				Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.				Proportion of Acquired to 100,000 of Population.			
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		
NORTHAMPTON.	1839	167	19	38	13	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	924	38	202	74-6	60-6	71-1	24-0	30-0	28-2	177-9	19-3	56-6	19-3	37-8					
	1840	178	19	50	8	21	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	29	284	69-8	65-5	69-4	29-4	34-5	29-9	181-5	10-1	76-5	10-1	43-1					
	1841	184	26	73	16	13	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	46	325	66-7	56-5	64-6	32-6	43-5	34-3	186-0	98-9	105-4	91-9	19-9	55-7				
	1842	216	23	84	14	17	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	324	39	363	66-7	59-9	65-9	32-4	41-1	33-3	216-3	22-7	118-9	105-1	15-8	60-2				
	1843	185	19	65	10	8	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	30	308	66-5	63-3	66-2	32-3	36-7	32-5	183-5	18-6	100-5	89-3	10-8	49-3				
NORTHUMBRIA.	1839	72	29	21	6	8	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	20	143	69-2	74-4	70-0	30-0	25-0	29-4	60-0	22-9	41-2	26-9	7-9	17-1				
	1840	92	40	21	6	2	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	50	176	73-0	80-0	75-0	21-4	20-0	21-0	76-6	31-3	53-3	22-5	7-8	14-9				
	1841	114	42	32	13	8	5	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	164	61	225	69-5	68-9	69-3	28-0	31-1	29-0	94-0	32-6	62-3	37-9	14-7	26-0				
	1842	141	33	17	7	6	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	170	44	214	82-9	75-0	81-3	15-9	25-0	17-8	115-2	25-3	68-8	22-0	8-4	15-0				
	1843	177	51	28	14	12	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	71	295	79-0	71-8	77-3	21-0	28-2	22-7	143-1	38-8	89-3	38-0	15-4	26-2				
NOTTS.	1839	220	32	40	7	7	1	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281	41	322	76-8	78-1	76-2	19-9	19-5	19-9	184-8	20-3	103-1	47-0	6-4	26-2				
	1840	252	39	38	7	11	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	50	358	81-8	78-0	81-3	17-2	22-0	17-9	209-3	30-8	117-7	44-0	8-7	25-9				
	1841	220	40	29	5	18	2	9	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	48	327	78-9	83-3	79-5	20-1	16-7	19-6	180-7	31-2	104-0	45-0	6-2	25-6				
	1842	265	40	43	4	10	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	46	370	81-8	87-0	83-4	17-3	13-0	16-8	215-4	30-9	120-7	43-5	4-6	24-5				
	1843	237	35	30	6	21	..	2	4	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	299	43	342	79-3	81-4	79-5	17-7	14-0	17-3	190-5	26-7	106-5	42-6	4-6	23-1				
OXFORD.	1839	170	41	49	8	15	2	16	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	63	335	67-5	77-4	69-2	31-7	29-8	29-8	274-3	31-2	132-4	100-9	13-7	57-1				
	1840	205	35	73	12	17	8	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307	58	365	66-8	60-3	65-6	31-9	37-9	32-9	256-6	43-4	149-5	123-7	27-3	74-8				
	1841	180	31	54	11	15	3	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	264	49	313	68-3	63-3	67-4	31-0	36-7	32-0	228-8	38-2	130-5	102-0	22-2	61-9				
	1842	215	33	54	9	10	1	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	294	45	339	73-1	73-3	73-3	26-2	24-4	26-0	265-5	40-4	152-4	95-1	13-4	54-1				
	1843	177	43	69	12	12	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	269	57	326	65-8	75-4	67-5	33-1	24-6	31-6	217-0	52-2	131-3	109-1	17-0	62-8				
RUTLAND.	1839	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	90-9	100-0	91-7	9-1	..	8-3	95-0	9-6	52-6	9-5	..	4-8				
	1840	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	100-0	100-0	100-0	..	..	..	75-3	9-5	42-6	..	..	..				
	1841	6	6	2	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15	66-7	100-0	80-0	23-3	..	13-3	56-7	56-7	56-3	18-7	..	9-4				
	1842	31	2	9	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	45	73-8	66-7	73-3	26-2	33-3	26-7	286-5	18-7	153-5	101-7	9-4	55-8				
	1843	24	5	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	7	37	80-0	71-4	78-4	20-0	28-6	21-6	219-8	46-4	183-7	55-0	18-6	36-7				
SALOP.	1839	167	28	59	10	22	4	2	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	42	300	64-7	66-7	65-0	32-2	33-3	32-3	141-8	23-8	82-7	70-5	11-8	41-1				
	1840	166	40	66	15	27	6	7	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	66	333	62-2	60-6	61-9	37-5	39-4	37-8	140-1	33-6	86-7	84-3	21-9	53-1				
	1841	209	47	99	20	21	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	76	407	63-1	61-8	62-9	36-3	38-2	36-6	175-1	39-3	107-1	100-5	24-2	62-3				
	1842	256	58	81	27	34	7	8	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	413	93	506	69-3	62-4	68-0	29-8	37-6	31-2	238-0	48-2	142-9	102-4	29-0	63-7				
	1843	247	53	130	20	22	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	74	477	61-3	71-6	62-9	38-2	27-0	36-5	204-2	43-7	123-8	127-3	16-5	71-8				

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &amp;c.—continued.

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	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.		Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
SOMERSET.	1839	662	164	192	28	41	7	30	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	932	204	1136	71.	80.4	72.7	28.2	19.6	26.7	321.	73.5	192.4	127.5	17.9	70.6
	1840	844	204	314	56	98	16	31	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1189	282	1471	71.	72.3	71.2	28.8	27.7	28.6	406.2	90.7	242.2	165.1	34.7	97.3
	1841	797	203	202	54	69	24	41	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1114	286	1400	71.5	71.4	71.4	28.8	28.3	28.1	389.6	89.6	229.4	149.	33.7	90.1
	1842	961	214	236	49	61	22	14	7	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1287	293	1580	74.7	73.	74.4	23.4	26.6	24.	455.5	93.7	267.4	142.7	34.2	86.3
	1843	769	157	226	49	60	9	26	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1085	290	1305	70.9	71.4	71.	28.8	27.7	28.6	361.6	68.2	209.2	146.7	26.5	84.2
STAFFORD.	1839	451	96	214	37	67	16	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	734	151	885	61.4	63.6	61.8	38.3	36.4	38.	181.8	39.8	111.7	113.2	22.8	68.7
	1840	581	94	172	36	79	16	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	843	145	988	68.9	64.8	68.3	30.7	35.2	31.4	229.3	38.2	135.1	103.2	20.7	62.
	1841	564	124	138	34	59	11	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	767	170	937	73.5	73.9	73.4	26.8	26.5	25.9	177.9	49.3	154.8	76.5	17.9	47.6
	1842	741	108	205	39	81	13	19	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	1055	160	1215	70.2	67.5	69.9	28.9	32.5	29.4	280.2	42.	162.8	113.4	20.2	68.5
	1843	929	142	281	56	41	11	9	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1264	211	1475	73.5	67.3	72.6	26.2	32.2	27.1	344.	54.1	201.1	122.6	25.9	74.9
SUFFOLK.	1839	318	47	88	12	33	3	20	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	66	529	68.7	71.2	69.	30.5	28.8	30.2	209.2	29.6	117.4	92.7	11.9	51.5
	1840	292	66	76	14	24	3	16	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	85	502	70.	77.6	71.3	27.8	22.4	20.9	190.8	41.3	114.4	75.8	11.9	43.1
	1841	251	46	67	15	26	6	7	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	68	429	69.5	62.7	69.2	27.4	22.8	28.2	162.9	28.6	94.8	64.2	13.7	38.4
	1842	306	63	90	9	30	6	17	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	80	527	68.5	78.7	70.	30.6	20.	29.	197.2	38.9	116.3	88.3	9.9	48.3
	1843	374	41	84	14	24	5	12	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	64	561	75.2	64.1	74.	24.1	34.4	25.3	239.5	25.1	130.	76.8	13.5	44.5
SURREY.	1839	452	97	93	40	48	13	182	147	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	776	297	1073	58.2	32.7	51.2	41.6	67.3	48.7	167.4	32.8	97.	119.6	67.7	92.6
	1840	427	133	113	31	41	28	94	115	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	308	988	62.8	43.2	56.7	36.5	56.5	42.7	155.8	44.3	97.5	90.5	58.	73.5
	1841	372	102	104	19	32	25	65	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575	258	833	64.7	39.5	56.9	35.	60.5	43.	133.7	33.5	72.3	72.3	51.2	61.4
	1842	386	103	106	42	31	17	53	74	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	579	236	815	66.7	43.6	60.	32.8	56.4	39.6	136.7	33.3	82.7	67.3	43.	51.6
	1843	329	77	67	30	22	12	51	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	469	190	659	70.1	40.5	61.6	29.9	58.9	38.2	114.8	24.6	67.6	48.9	35.7	42.
SUSSEX.	1839	310	45	76	16	29	3	8	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	427	66	493	72.6	68.2	72.	26.5	30.3	27.	214.4	30.2	120.9	78.2	13.4	46.3
	1840	339	41	83	19	32	6	7	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	467	67	534	72.6	61.2	71.2	26.1	38.8	27.7	232.1	27.2	128.1	83.5	17.3	49.9
	1841	375	45	72	11	26	4	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	487	62	549	77.	72.6	76.5	21.4	24.2	21.7	254.	29.6	140.1	70.5	9.9	39.7
	1842	369	66	57	16	21	3	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4.4	58	542	81.3	75.	80.3	18.1	22.7	18.8	247.4	42.9	143.6	55.	13.	33.7
	1843	307	59	69	13	22	6	3	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	407	78	485	75.4	76.6	76.5	23.1	24.4	23.3	203.7	38.	119.5	62.3	12.2	36.9
WARWICK.	1839	549	107	103	17	16	7	18	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	689	133	822	79.7	80.5	79.9	19.9	19.5	19.8	291.2	53.9	169.5	72.7	13.1	42.1
	1840	621	112	114	18	38	7	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	785	135	924	79.1	80.6	79.3	20.6	19.4	20.5	323.3	55.4	185.9	84.3	13.3	47.9
	1841	635	111	82	28	60	3	13	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	796	149	945	79.8	74.5	78.9	19.5	23.5	20.1	324.5	53.9	185.7	79.2	17.9	47.3
	1842	762	130	195	36	50	11	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1017	179	1196	74.9	72.6	74.6	24.6	26.8	24.9	382.2	61.9	217.9	125.4	22.9	72.8
	1843	626	113	164	37	48	13	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	842	167	1009	74.3	67.7	73.2	25.4	31.1	26.4	308.2	52.8	177.2	105.4	24.3	63.8

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of England during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &amp;c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearence to Recognisances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.				Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.				Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.				Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.			
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		
WESTMORELAND.	31	2	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	46	73.8	50.	71.7	28.2	50.	110.5	7.1	58.8	39.2	7.1	23.1	..	5.3	..		
	1840	30	16	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	10	43	90.9	100.	93.	9.1	..	106.6	35.5	71.1	10.7	..	5.3	..				
	1841	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	86.3	100.	93.3	13.3	..	40.7	38.9	42.3	7.1	..	3.5	..				
	1842	34	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	7	47	85.	57.1	80.9	15.	42.9	120.2	14.1	67.1	21.2	10.6	13.9	..				
	1843	32	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	10	53	74.4	50.	69.8	14.	30.	112.8	17.6	66.2	21.1	17.6	19.4	..				
WILTS.	298	45	87	12	17	1	14	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	59	482	70.4	76.3	71.3	27.9	22.	236.3	34.9	134.3	99.2	10.1	51.3	..				
	1840	313	49	103	17	23	5	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451	73	524	69.4	67.1	69.1	30.2	32.9	245.6	37.8	140.8	106.7	18.5	62.2	..				
	1841	343	44	81	14	37	4	16	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482	63	545	71.3	69.8	71.	97.8	88.2	267.3	33.7	149.6	101.3	14.8	59.1	..				
	1842	356	43	114	9	30	7	13	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	64	579	69.1	67.2	68.9	30.5	31.2	275.9	32.7	153.2	121.6	15.2	58.	..				
	1843	276	34	82	17	25	1	17	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	54	463	67.5	63.	66.9	30.3	37.	212.5	25.7	118.3	96.5	15.1	55.	..				
WORCESTER.	278	44	61	17	25	14	5	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	371	78	449	71.9	56.4	71.7	24.5	41.	247.	37.9	140.7	80.9	27.5	53.7	..				
	1840	384	77	89	22	41	8	9	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	525	111	636	73.1	69.4	72.5	26.5	39.7	338.	65.5	199.5	122.4	28.1	74.4	..				
	1841	233	53	103	16	22	6	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	466	79	545	71.6	67.1	70.9	27.6	39.1	296.4	44.7	165.3	111.6	19.4	64.7	..				
	1842	350	69	77	20	51	4	7	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490	97	587	71.4	71.1	71.4	27.6	36.8	302.4	57.6	177.9	116.6	21.7	68.4	..				
	1843	334	66	139	26	37	7	19	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	100	631	62.9	66.	63.4	36.7	34.	265.8	54.6	168.3	166.9	28.1	96.3	..				
YORK (Three Ridings United).	940	183	176	45	42	20	12	3	1	1	17.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1188	254	1442	79.1	72.	77.9	19.4	28.8	129.7	23.5	72.6	30.	8.7	19.3	..				
	1840	1149	199	252	67	73	23	11	5	5	18	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1512	300	1812	76.3	66.3	74.4	22.2	31.7	147.8	25.2	85.9	43.2	12.	27.5	..				
	1841	1694	197	232	67	59	22	20	1	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1425	387	1712	76.8	68.6	75.4	21.6	31.4	136.7	24.3	81.2	39.4	11.	25.2	..				
	1842	1610	234	392	76	69	9	26	3	6	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9125	324	2449	75.8	72.9	75.3	23.3	27.9	201.1	28.7	114.2	63.	16.8	36.2	..				
	1843	1387	260	304	72	64	13	14	3	2	18	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1804	356	2160	77.4	73.	76.7	21.2	24.7	173.	31.5	101.1	47.	10.6	28.7	..				



## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—Part 2, COUNTIES—WALES.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of Wales during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, showing also for each Year the Proportion of the Convictions and Acquittals to the Total of Prisoners Tried and to the Total Population, Male and Female, and Total of both Sexes.

COUNTIES.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appeared to Recognisances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.			Proportion per Cent. of Acquitted to Accused.			Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.			Proportion of Acquitted to 100,000 of Population.				
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
ANGLESEY . . .	1839	3	5	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	11	25	21	45	32	78	54	68	12	15	15	22	22	33	33	
	1840	8	2	1	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	17	53	100	58	46	41	41	33	7	6	13	28	13		
	1841	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	12	50	83	68	50	33	12	12	18	3	7	7			
	1842	14	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	2	21	73	100	76	26	23	56	56	7	31	9	9			
	1843	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	5	20	93	3	100	95	6	5	56	18	36	9	1	1		
BRECON . . .	1839	20	4	9	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	5	39	58	80	61	41	20	38	73	15	44	51	3	27	27	
	1840	34	5	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	8	56	70	82	59	27	37	28	122	18	71	29	11	29	29	
	1841	17	3	10	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	5	36	54	60	55	45	40	44	60	10	35	28	7	28	28	
	1842	87	3	10	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	7	60	68	82	66	30	57	33	123	10	70	35	14	35	35	
	1843	25	3	17	2	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	7	61	48	3	45	30	42	49	86	5	48	93	10	52	52	
CARDIGAN . . .	1839	13	5	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	7	32	52	71	56	40	28	37	41	13	26	31	5	17	17	
	1840	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	11	90	100	90	10	20	9	28	2	14	3	1	1	1	
	1841	9	4	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	5	21	56	3	80	61	43	37	28	10	18	21	7	11	11	
	1842	12	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	22	60	100	63	40	36	36	37	5	20	24	5	10	10	
	1843	12	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	4	23	63	2	69	36	66	30	30	4	10	22	21	4	10	10
CARMARTHEN . . .	1839	12	5	6	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	13	36	52	38	47	47	61	52	24	9	16	22	14	18	18	
	1840	21	7	16	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	18	57	53	38	49	46	61	50	41	7	12	26	19	27	31	
	1841	10	7	18	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	18	51	30	38	33	66	61	64	19	7	16	43	19	31	31	
	1842	21	4	8	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	7	41	61	67	61	38	42	39	39	4	2	23	25	5	15	15
	1843	11	3	11	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	9	42	33	3	33	48	66	52	21	4	13	31	10	20	20	
CARMARVON . . .	1839	22	6	7	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	9	43	64	66	65	35	33	34	37	15	35	31	7	19	19	
	1840	42	9	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	11	59	87	81	86	12	18	13	108	22	61	15	4	9	10	
	1841	35	2	4	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	6	51	77	33	72	22	27	27	4	8	45	15	17	17		
	1842	37	1	5	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	9	52	86	11	73	14	88	26	9	16	14	9	16	16		
	1843	35	2	4	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	6	51	77	33	72	22	27	27	9	4	43	9	16	16		
DENBIGH . . .	1839	21	13	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	14	43	72	85	76	27	14	23	47	27	37	4	6	11	11	
	1840	27	7	9	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	8	48	67	87	70	32	12	29	61	15	38	29	4	3	15	15
	1841	34	9	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	12	57	75	75	75	34	25	24	76	20	48	24	6	7	18	18
	1842	47	9	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	15	74	79	60	75	20	40	24	103	20	62	27	13	20	20	
	1843	60	9	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	14	88	81	64	78	18	28	20	133	20	76	31	9	9	20	

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. III.—Part 2, COUNTIES—WALES.

Result of Proceedings respecting Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in each County of Wales during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &amp;c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Prisoners Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Admitted as Crown Evidence.		Bailed in Court to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appealances to Recognizances.		Found or Acquitted as Insane.		Died before Trial.		Total in each Sex.		Grand Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Convicted to Accused.				Proportion of Convicted to 100,000 of Population.				Proportion of Acquired to 100,000 of Population.			
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
FLINT . . .	1839	12	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21	63.2	81.6	100.	58.1	36.2	..	18.2	18.1	6.2	12.2	
	1840	23	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4	35	74.2	22.6	25.	22.9	68.9	9.1	39.2	20.9	3.	12.1		
	1841	13	1	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	27	54.2	33.3	37.5	40.7	33.5	3.2	21.4	26.6	6.	16.4		
	1842	20	9	10	..	9	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	11	53	47.6	60.	18.2	43.4	58.6	28.9	42.9	61.5	6.	34.1		
	1843	22	3	9	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	35	5	41	61.1	33.3	40.	34.2	63.7	8.9	36.7	34.8	4.9	20.5		
GLAMORGAN . . .	1839	74	17	15	3	7	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	99	23	122	74.7	25.3	21.8	24.6	89.	21.6	56.2	80.1	6.3	18.5		
	1840	70	29	23	..	9	..	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	33	151	59.3	39.8	12.1	33.8	81.9	34.8	59.5	55.	4.9	30.6		
	1841	97	44	22	4	5	1	11	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	138	49	187	70.3	29.7	10.2	110.3	52.8	82.4	43.2	6.	25.1			
	1842	113	41	26	4	10	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	155	49	204	72.9	27.1	14.3	22.8	125.1	47.9	87.5	43.2	8.1	26.2		
	1843	68	20	15	5	13	3	2	1	1	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	107	32	139	63.6	36.3	28.	28.1	73.3	22.8	48.7	32.3	10.2	21.7		
MERIONETH . . .	1839	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	66.8	33.3	..	14.3	10.6	20.4	15.6	5.3	..	2.6		
	1840	7	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	3	12	77.8	22.2	100.	83.3	36.7	15.1	25.7	5.2	..	2.5		
	1841	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	100.	..	100.	20.7	20.7	4.9	10.2	..	5.	2.5		
	1842	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	2	14	91.7	8.3	50.	7.1	66.5	4.9	30.2	..	4.9	2.5		
	1843	15	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	5	22	88.2	11.8	60.	18.2	76.2	9.7	42.4	5.1	14.7	9.9		
MONTGOMERY . . .	1839	62	9	10	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	79	14	93	78.5	21.5	28.6	17.2	182.5	26.	103.5	35.3	11.5	23.3		
	1840	39	8	6	7	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	18	71	73.6	26.4	38.9	22.5	114.3	23.	68.2	26.4	20.1	23.2		
	1841	23	8	10	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	10	47	59.5	40.5	20.	36.2	22.9	43.3	43.7	5.7	24.6			
	1842	33	12	14	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	55	18	73	60.	38.2	33.3	37.	95.8	34.2	64.7	61.	17.1	38.8		
	1843	42	13	10	4	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	19	82	66.7	33.3	31.6	31.7	121.5	36.9	78.8	57.8	17.	37.2		
PENROSE . . .	1839	21	11	11	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	13	53	52.5	47.5	15.4	39.6	53.2	23.4	37.	48.1	4.3	24.3		
	1840	15	6	4	4	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	12	35	65.2	34.8	60.	37.1	37.6	12.7	24.1	17.6	12.7	14.9		
	1841	18	9	6	2	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	45	64.3	35.7	47.1	37.8	44.7	18.8	30.7	32.4	16.7	19.3		
	1842	19	8	8	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	14	49	54.3	45.7	42.9	44.9	46.8	16.6	30.4	39.4	12.4	21.7		
	1843	23	15	12	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	19	58	59.	41.	21.	34.5	56.1	30.8	42.3	39.	8.2	22.3		
RADNOR . . .	1839	12	5	7	5	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	33	57.1	42.9	58.3	45.5	94.1	40.1	67.4	62.7	56.2	59.5		
	1840	11	5	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	21	68.6	31.4	..	23.8	86.	40.	63.3	39.1	19.8			
	1841	10	2	12	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	30	40.	60.	60.	60.	16.	47.3	116.9	23.9	71.			
	1842	11	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	25	52.4	47.6	38.1	32.	85.5	23.9	55.1	62.2	31.5			
	1843	15	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	24	71.4	28.6	33.3	23.8	116.3	15.9	66.7	38.8	7.9	23.5		

## No. IV.

## RE-COMMITTALS.

In the following Table will be found the Re-committals in ENGLAND and WALES separately and conjointly, as well as in the several counties of ENGLAND and in the two great divisions of WALES. The Re-committals are divided into four classes, each of which is compared with the whole; and then the entire Re-committals are compared with the total prisoners of both classes, male, female, and both together. No distinction has been made between prisoners at Assizes and Sessions and those under Summary Convictions; because, if such distinction had been attempted, it would have been impossible, from the nature of the returns, to distinguish the re-committed prisoners of either class, so as not to count them in two or more places. With this view, and in order to save trouble to the reader, we here furnish a Table of the total prisoners, male and female, during the quinquennial period.

TOTAL of PRISONERS at ASSIZES and SESSIONS, as well as those under SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

ENGLAND.	1839			1840			1841			1842			1843		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bedford. . .	299	29	328	345	37	382	418	33	451	495	51	546	567	71	638
Berks . . .	922	167	1,089	847	164	1,011	823	157	980	817	146	963	756	108	864
Bucks . . .	608	43	651	601	44	645	673	44	717	778	80	858	851	74	925
Cambridge . .	624	111	735	619	91	710	672	79	751	732	116	848	863	120	983
Chester . . .	1,491	369	1,860	1,879	365	2,244	1,930	396	2,326	2,075	417	2,492	2,097	395	2,492
Cornwall . . .	524	105	629	510	178	688	471	144	615	520	180	700	569	174	743
Cumberland . .	333	119	452	345	118	463	360	120	480	361	127	488	353	124	477
Derby . . .	623	83	706	773	83	856	794	100	894	983	105	1,088	1,039	106	1,145
Devon . . .	1,242	342	1,584	1,370	446	1,816	1,238	379	1,617	1,386	401	1,787	1,490	388	1,878
Dorset . . .	560	98	658	579	130	709	614	80	694	579	95	674	626	118	744
Durham . . .	767	182	949	992	279	1,271	995	253	1,248	966	244	1,210	1,131	307	1,438
Essex . . .	1,389	227	1,616	1,596	264	1,860	1,506	253	1,759	1,825	233	2,058	2,009	256	2,265
Gloucester . .	1,329	289	1,618	1,515	320	1,835	1,619	318	1,937	1,768	361	2,129	1,654	397	1,951
Hants . . .	1,654	353	2,007	1,888	450	2,338	1,670	269	1,939	1,789	391	2,180	1,945	362	2,307
Hereford . . .	413	162	575	405	153	558	405	161	566	446	145	591	447	160	607
Herts . . .	733	84	817	848	107	955	812	97	909	898	105	1,003	821	87	908
Huntingdon . .	163	26	189	210	14	224	216	16	232	228	34	262	262	45	307
Kent . . .	2,137	464	2,601	2,340	565	2,905	2,594	654	3,248	3,550	639	4,189	4,040	673	4,713
Lancaster . . .	9,566	3,532	13,098	10,714	4,145	14,859	10,644	4,173	14,817	12,446	4,471	16,917	11,818	4,464	16,282
Leicester . . .	884	98	982	1,063	171	1,233	1,136	129	1,265	1,272	161	1,433	1,363	127	1,510
Lincoln . . .	1,049	241	1,290	1,024	232	1,256	1,314	234	1,548	1,821	339	2,160	1,891	265	2,156
Middlesex . . .	12,201	6,256	18,457	12,555	6,562	19,117	12,492	6,510	19,002	13,418	6,317	19,735	12,996	5,920	18,916
Monmouth . . .	442	68	510	501	84	585	530	117	647	490	130	620	474	119	593
Norfolk . . .	1,672	253	1,925	1,687	296	1,983	1,849	312	2,161	2,101	247	2,348	2,030	327	2,357
Northampton . .	585	113	698	743	104	847	840	107	947	949	110	1,059	952	101	1,053
Northumberland .	846	303	1,149	988	377	1,365	1,052	402	1,454	1,124	419	1,543	1,221	398	1,619
Notts . . .	1,011	110	1,121	845	116	961	988	99	1,087	1,119	95	1,214	1,112	103	1,215
Oxford . . .	634	177	811	779	174	953	737	182	919	829	160	989	874	195	1,069
Rutland . . .	43	3	46	27	5	32	36	7	43	90	6	96	96	8	104
Salop . . .	536	94	630	563	127	690	783	160	943	1,026	167	1,193	998	162	1,160
Somerset . . .	2,409	828	3,237	2,852	889	3,741	2,663	1,002	3,665	3,198	1,015	4,213	3,211	971	4,182
Stafford . . .	1,798	259	2,057	2,130	344	2,474	2,105	355	2,460	2,547	344	2,891	2,924	361	3,305
Suffolk . . .	1,305	202	1,507	1,177	236	1,413	975	191	1,166	1,184	199	1,383	1,419	181	1,600
Surrey . . .	2,997	1,244	4,241	3,001	1,330	4,331	2,887	1,252	4,139	3,364	1,105	4,469	4,253	1,217	5,470
Sussex . . .	1,232	207	1,439	1,325	239	1,564	1,265	174	1,439	1,447	267	1,714	1,301	223	1,524
Warwick . . .	1,647	309	1,956	2,089	399	2,488	1,902	354	2,256	2,230	389	2,619	2,042	328	2,370
Westmoreland . .	106	14	120	141	21	162	105	27	132	171	16	187	178	29	207
Wilts . . .	1,008	166	1,174	1,307	210	1,517	1,166	197	1,363	1,356	195	1,551	1,256	148	1,404
Worcester . . .	807	161	968	1,095	225	1,320	930	198	1,128	973	187	1,160	1,085	223	1,308
York . . .	3,804	840	4,644	4,511	966	5,477	4,254	867	5,121	5,614	857	6,471	5,388	1,133	6,521
Total . . .	62,393	18,731	81,124	68,768	21,060	89,828	68,463	20,602	89,065	78,965	21,066	100,031	80,422	20,888	101,310
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WALES { North	347	75	422	389	70	459	361	80	441	509	103	612	519	93	612
{ South	685	180	865	613	172	785	678	197	875	833	191	1,024	936	209	1,145
Total . . .	1,032	255	1,287	1,002	242	1,244	1,039	277	1,316	1,342	294	1,636	1,455	302	1,757
Total ENGLAND and WALES . .	63,425	18,986	82,411	69,770	21,302	91,072	69,502	20,879	90,381	80,307	21,360	101,667	81,877	21,190	103,067

On looking at the Re-committals of ENGLAND and WALES generally, we find that the average annual proportion of all Re-committals to the Total number of Prisoners was as 33·6 to 100; the males being 31·3 to 100, and the females 42·5 to 100, respectively. Of those re-committed *once* only there were 44·8 per cent, in both sexes, taking the average for five years, as compared with the whole of the re-committed prisoners; of those *twice* re-committed there were 19·6 per cent.; of those *three* times re-committed there were 11 per cent.; and of those re-committed *four* or more times there were 24·6 per cent. The increase or decrease requires scarcely any remark; there has been a slight increase, especially among the females four or more times committed; but the reason is not apparent.

In ENGLAND only, we find that the average annual proportion of all Re-committals as compared with the total of prisoners was as 34 to 100; the males being 31·6 to 100, and the females 44·5 to 100, respectively. Of those re-committed *once* only there were 44·7 per cent in both sexes, taking the average for five years, as compared with the whole of the re-committed prisoners; of those *twice* re-committed there were 19·6 per cent. Of those *three* times re-committed there were 11; and of those re-committed *four* or more times there were 24·7 per cent.

In WALES only, we find that the average annual proportion of all Re-committals as compared with the total of prisoners was as 12 to 100; the males being 11 to 100, and the females 14·4 to 100, respectively. Of those who were re-committed *once* only there were 54·6 per cent. in both sexes, taking the average for five years, as compared with the whole of the re-committed prisoners; of those *twice* re-committed there were 25·3 per cent.; of those *three* times re-committed there were 8·2; and of those re-committed *four* or more times there were 11·9 per cent.

With respect to the several counties of ENGLAND and the two Divisions of WALES, a list of them is here furnished, classified with reference to the average annual amount of Re-committed Prisoners as compared with the total prisoners of both classes; and also is added the mean annual proportion which the four classes bear respectively to the whole of the Re-committals, without distinction of Sex.

CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS of AVERAGE ANNUAL RE-COMMITTALS, without distinction of Sex.

COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. to all Prisoners.	Average Annual Proportion of Once Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Twice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Thrice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Four or more times Re-committed to all Re-committals.
Lancaster . . . .	48·	35·3	17·7	13·7	33·3
Middlesex . . . .	45·3	46·8	19·	8·7	25·5
Surrey . . . . .	37·2	46·4	19·6	9·8	24·2
Oxford . . . . .	34·9	39·6	18·7	8·8	32·9
Chester . . . . .	33·9	52·1	25·9	9·8	12·2
York . . . . .	32·8	45·8	21·9	12·5	19·8
Leicester . . . . .	32·2	53·2	23·6	10·	13·2
Sussex . . . . .	30·6	55·2	21·4	10·5	12·9
Suffolk . . . . .	30·3	56·6	19·6	9·6	14·2
Notts . . . . .	29·1	65·9	19·1	10·	5·
Essex . . . . .	28·9	58·7	16·2	10·5	14·6
Bedford . . . . .	28·6	58·	22·1	9·7	10·2
Wilts . . . . .	27·9	59·7	20·4	10·4	9·5
Berks . . . . .	27·7	60·5	19·8	10·	9·7
Norfolk . . . . .	27·3	52·3	19·1	14·	14·6
Bucks . . . . .	27·2	62·4	15·5	10·7	11·4
Stafford . . . . .	27·	50·2	22·2	11·	16·2
Northumberland . .	26·7	37·6	19·1	10·8	32·5
Somerset . . . . .	26·1	44·1	23·4	13·3	19·2
Dorset . . . . .	26·	69·3	18·2	6·5	7·2
Kent . . . . .	24·8	49·6	22·2	10·8	17·4
Huntingdon . . . .	24·6	70·5	14·1	9·6	6·8
Cornwall . . . . .	24·4	50·5	22·2	10·7	16·6
Durham . . . . .	23·6	46·9	25·	10·6	22·5
Hants . . . . .	23·3	52·2	23·8	11·8	12·2
Cambridge . . . . .	23·1	42·2	25·7	9·6	22·5
Worcester . . . . .	20·8	66·1	17·6	6·1	9·2
Westmoreland . . .	20·4	65·2	23·	7·1	5·7
Herts . . . . .	20·3	44·5	24·7	13·8	17·
Warwick . . . . .	20·3	62·2	20·6	8·7	8·5
Derby . . . . .	20·1	63·4	19·3	10·8	6·5
Hereford . . . . .	20·1	58·2	17·1	7·9	16·8
Salop . . . . .	18·6	53·9	17·6	8·6	9·9
Northampton . . .	18·7	56·3	20·6	13·3	9·8
Gloucester . . . .	17·	49·7	29·3	12·2	8·8
Cumberland . . . .	16·4	50·8	22·6	13·3	13·3
Devon . . . . .	16·4	63·2	21·4	8·8	6·6
Lincoln . . . . .	16·2	57·2	19·9	11·	11·7
Monmouth . . . . .	16·	60·5	22·7	10·1	6·7
Rutland . . . . .	12·2	66·6	23·2	4·5	9·3
South Wales . . . .	15·2	54·7	24·	8·6	18·7
North Wales . . . .	6·4	48·7	36·3	3·6	11·4

The preceding table, however, does not show with sufficient clearness the amount of aggravations in the re-committals as they stand in the several counties, the aggravated re-committals consisting of those three or more times committed; a smaller table of this description therefore is appended, showing the comparative increase of obstinacy in crime, the counties being arranged accordingly in a descending order:

CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF PRISONERS RE-COMMITTED three or more times, without distinction of SEX.

COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.
Lancaster . . .	47·	Northampton . .	23·1
Northumberland .	43·3	Lincoln . . . .	22·7
Oxford . . . .	41·7	Chester . . . .	22·
Middlesex . . .	34·2	Gloucester . . .	21·
Surrey . . . .	34·	Bedford . . . .	19·9
Durham . . . .	33·1	Wilts . . . .	19·9
Somerset . . . .	32·5	Berks . . . .	19·7
York . . . .	32·3	Salop . . . .	18·5
Bucks . . . .	32·1	Derby . . . .	17·3
Cambridge . . .	32·1	Warwick . . . .	17·2
Herts . . . .	30·8	Monmouth . . .	16·8
Norfolk . . . .	28·6	Huntingdon . . .	16·4
Kent . . . .	28·2	Devon . . . .	15·4
Cornwall . . . .	27·3	Worcester . . .	15·3
Stafford . . . .	27·2	Notts . . . .	15·
Cumberland . . .	26·6	Hereford . . . .	14·7
Essex . . . .	25·1	Rutland . . . .	13·8
Hants . . . .	24·	Dorset . . . .	13·7
Suffolk . . . .	23·8	Westmoreland . .	12·8
Sussex . . . .	23·4	S. Wales . . . .	27·3
Leicester . . . .	23·2	N. Wales . . . .	15·

These tables, taken in connexion, show many curious results, both with respect to the re-committals generally, and in their several classes. The densely populated counties of LANCASTER and MIDDLESEX show by far the greatest number of total re-committals, the former exhibiting a proportion of nearly 50 per cent. to all prisoners, while 47 per cent. of the re-committed prisoners were aggravated cases;—while in MIDDLESEX the general proportions were somewhat more than 45 per cent., the aggravated cases bearing to the whole re-committals the ratio of 34·2 per cent. OXFORD exhibits a general proportion of 35 re-committed to one-hundred prisoners, and in aggravated cases of 41·7 per cent; an amount attributable perhaps in some measure to the influence of a rich and juvenile population on female morals. SURREY (a Metropolitan County) exhibits a proportion of 37·2 per cent. of re-committed prisoners to all prisoners, and about the same proportion of aggravated cases as MIDDLESEX, viz., 34 per cent. In NORTHUMBERLAND, (where the re-committed prisoners form little more than one-fourth (26·7) to all prisoners,) the aggravated cases mounted as high as 43·3 per cent.; and in the adjoining colliery county of DURHAM, the proportion of re-committed prisoners amounted only to 23·6 per cent. to all prisoners, the aggravated cases being 33·1 per cent. In ten counties, viz., NOTTS, ESSEX, BEDFORD, WILTS, BERKS, NORFOLK, BUCKS, STAFFORD, SOMERSET and DORSET, where the general proportions were under 30 and above 25 per cent., the proportions of aggravated cases were as follows:—SOMERSET 32·5, BUCKS 32·1, NORFOLK 28·6, STAFFORD 27·2, ESSEX 25·1, BEDFORD and WILTS 19·9, BERKS 19·7, NOTTS 15, and DORSET only 13·7 per cent.

In twelve counties, viz., KENT, HUNTINGDON, CORNWALL, DURHAM, HANTS, CAMBRIDGE, WORCESTER, WESTMORELAND, HERTS, WARWICK, DERBY, and HEREFORD, the general proportions varied between 20 and 25 per cent., the proportion of aggravated re-committals, being in DURHAM 33·1, CAMBRIDGE 32·1, HERTS 30·8, KENT 28·2, CORNWALL 27·3, HANTS 24·, DERBY 17·3, and WARWICK nearly the same, HUNTINGDON 16·4, WORCESTER 15·3, and WESTMORELAND 12·8. CUMBERLAND where the proportion of re-committals to total offenders is comparatively low, exhibits a proportion of aggravated cases amounting to 26·6 per cent. In SOUTH WALES the general proportions of re-committals were 15·2 per cent. to all prisoners, and 27·3 per cent. were aggravated re-committals; whereas in the Northern Division of the Principality, where the general proportions were 6·4 per cent., those prisoners thrice or upwards re-committed bore to the whole re-committed a minor proportion of 15 per cent.

It will be requisite, however, to exhibit the proportions of re-committals generally and in their classes, with distinction of sex, and in the following Table they are arranged side by side for the purpose of more easy comparison.

CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF AVERAGE ANNUAL RE-COMMITTALS, with Distinction of Sex.

COUNTIES.	MALES.					COUNTIES.	FEMALES.				
	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. to all Prisoners.	Average Annual Proportion of Once Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Twice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Thrice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Four or more times Re-committed to all Re-committals.		Average Annual Proportion per Cent. to all Prisoners.	Average Annual Proportion of Once Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Twice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Thrice Re-committed to all Re-committals.	Average Annual Proportion of Four or more times Re-committed to all Re-committals.
Lancaster . .	43.4	42.4	24.4	15.6	17.6	Lancaster . .	59.7	28.5	15.7	12.2	43.6
Middlesex . .	39.4	56.2	19.8	7.4	16.6	Middlesex . .	53.7	37.4	18.2	10.2	34.4
Chester . . .	33.8	60.3	21.4	9.1	9.2	Surrey . . . .	46.9	37.3	17.9	10.2	34.6
Oxford . . .	33.8	48.	23.5	11.4	17.1	Oxford . . . .	38.4	31.2	13.8	6.2	48.8
Surrey . . . .	33.8	55.5	21.3	9.4	13.8	Northumberland	37.9	29.9	17.2	10.5	42.4
Leicester . .	33.4	52.4	21.3	11.4	14.9	York . . . . .	35.6	40.4	21.1	13.7	24.8
York . . . . .	32.3	51.3	22.8	11.2	14.7	Durham . . . .	35.	33.9	25.8	10.4	29.9
Suffolk . . .	32.1	55.3	20.2	10.6	13.9	Chester . . . .	33.5	44.	30.2	10.6	13.2
Sussex . . . .	31.9	56.7	21.4	10.2	11.7	Cornwall . . .	29.9	47.3	22.2	10.5	20.
Essex . . . .	31.4	55.	19.1	11.1	14.8	Somerset . . .	29.8	34.6	24.3	15.7	25.4
Notts . . . .	30.1	63.7	22.3	8.1	5.9	Kent . . . . .	27.7	45.6	23.1	11.3	20.
Bedford . . .	30.	52.5	20.2	9.5	17.8	Cumberland . .	26.7	39.2	27.2	15.8	17.8
Wilts . . . .	29.6	54.1	20.	10.7	15.2	Hereford . . .	24.9	51.2	16.2	8.2	24.4
Norfolk . . .	28.9	51.8	20.2	13.8	14.2	Warwick . . .	24.3	60.2	20.	10.1	9.7
Berks . . . .	28.8	56.3	20.	10.3	11.4	Hants . . . . .	24.	55.8	21.5	10.5	12.2
Bucks . . . .	28.4	46.9	22.3	12.8	18.	Herts . . . . .	22.8	46.7	24.9	12.	16.4
Dorset . . . .	27.9	67.5	18.7	8.2	5.6	Notts . . . . .	22.2	68.2	15.8	11.9	4.1
Stafford . . .	27.8	49.4	21.2	11.3	18.1	Monmouth . . .	21.8	54.1	24.9	11.1	9.9
Somerset . . .	26.3	53.9	22.4	10.7	13.	Essex . . . . .	21.6	62.3	13.2	10.1	14.4
Huntingdon . .	26.1	52.5	21.1	14.2	12.2	Berks . . . . .	21.5	64.7	17.6	9.7	8.
Cambridge . .	23.7	50.3	24.8	11.7	13.2	Stafford . . . .	21.4	51.	23.2	11.5	14.3
Kent . . . . .	23.6	53.7	21.3	10.3	14.7	Leicester . . .	21.2	53.9	26.1	8.5	11.5
Cornwall . . .	23.	53.7	22.2	10.9	13.2	Dorset . . . . .	21.1	71.1	17.5	4.8	6.6
Hants . . . .	22.8	48.6	26.1	13.1	12.2	Gloucester . . .	21.	48.5	29.6	11.8	10.1
Northumberland	22.6	45.4	21.	11.	22.6	Sussex . . . . .	20.9	53.7	21.4	10.8	14.1
Durham . . . .	21.8	50.	24.2	10.7	15.1	Suffolk . . . .	19.9	57.9	19.	8.6	14.5
Westmoreland .	21.5	57.1	24.	7.6	11.3	Derby . . . . .	19.7	66.5	17.9	12.5	3.1
Worcester . . .	21.1	67.3	17.4	7.2	8.1	Cambridge . . .	19.	34.	26.5	7.5	32.
Salop . . . .	20.2	62.1	23.4	9.5	6.	Devon . . . . .	18.4	60.4	23.5	9.6	6.5
Derby . . . .	20.	60.3	20.8	9.	9.9	Worcester . . .	18.2	66.9	18.	5.1	10.
Herts . . . .	20.	42.4	24.4	15.6	17.6	Norfolk . . . .	17.4	52.8	18.1	14.1	15.
Warwick . . .	19.5	64.3	21.2	7.2	7.3	Wilts . . . . .	16.4	65.2	20.9	10.1	3.8
Hereford . . .	19.	65.1	18.	7.6	9.3	Bedford . . . .	14.9	63.5	24.	10.	2.5
Northampton .	18.8	32.2	18.	14.3	15.5	Westmoreland .	14.5	73.3	20.	6.7	..
Lincoln . . . .	17.	56.1	22.1	10.8	11.	Rutland . . . .	13.3	50.	50.	..	..
Devon . . . .	16.4	66.	19.3	8.	6.7	Lincoln . . . .	12.4	58.2	17.8	11.2	12.8
Gloucester . .	16.3	50.9	29.	12.6	7.5	Bucks . . . . .	12.2	77.9	8.7	8.6	4.8
Monmouth . . .	14.1	66.9	18.5	9.	5.6	Salop . . . . .	12.	65.6	12.8	7.8	13.8
Cumberland . .	12.8	53.7	22.2	10.9	13.2	Northampton .	11.5	60.5	23.1	12.3	4.1
Rutland . . . .	12.8	69.3	17.8	5.4	7.5	Huntingdon . .	10.2	92.8	5.4	1.8	..
South Wales . .	14.2	63.3	22.6	7.3	6.8	South Wales . .	19.4	46.1	25.4	9.9	18.6
North Wales . .	7.2	69.	25.1	6.4	5	North Wales . .	3.1	25.	50.	..	25.

From an examination of the above table, it will be found that there are certain counties in which the proportion of re-committed females exceeds that of the males; while in certain others the opposite is the fact. Thus, in LANCASTER, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, OXFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, YORK, WARWICK, MONMOUTH, and CORNWALL (which comprise nine-tenths of the trading, manufacturing, and mining industry of the country), the female Re-committals are higher than those of the males; whereas in the Rural Districts—for instance, in BEDFORD, BERKS, BUCKS, CAMBRIDGE, CUMBERLAND, DORSET, DEVON, ESSEX, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORFOLK, RUTLAND, SALOP, SOMERSET, SUFFOLK, SUSSEX, WESTMORELAND, and WILTS, the crimes of the males prevail more or less over those of the females.

In SOUTH WALES the female Re-committals are considerably higher than those of the males, whereas the opposite is the case in NORTH WALES.

In LANCASTER, MIDDLESEX, and SURREY, where female crime attains its culminating point, the density of population conduces, doubtless, to a very high amount of Convictions arising from disorder, brawls and drunkenness, incidental to prostitutes and other profligate females. In NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, YORK and WARWICK, likewise, (in all of which female labour is exercised in its most deteriorating form,) the proportion of female over male re-committments is most remarkable;—and whenever females are employed in masculine occupations, congregated together in large numbers, with opportunities for free intercourse with the other sex, female crime will prevail over that of the males,—though chiefly in offences of the lower class. Among the total male Re-committals the following Counties range successively:—CHESTER, OXFORD, and SURREY, 33·8 per cent. each, LEICESTER 33·4, YORK 32·3, SUFFOLK 32·1, SUSSEX 31·9, ESSEX 31·4, NOTTS 30·1. Eight Counties range between 30 and 25 per cent., in the general proportions, viz., WILTS, NORFOLK, BERKS, BUCKS, DORSET, STAFFORD, SOMERSET, and HUNTINGDON; eleven Counties, viz., CAMBRIDGE, KENT, CORNWALL, HANTS, NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, WESTMORELAND, WORCESTER, SALOP, DERBY, and HERTS, exhibit general proportions, varying between 25 and 20 per cent. to the total prisoners. In HEREFORD and NORTHAMPTON the Re-committals form a proportion of 19 per cent. to the total prisoners. In LINCOLN, DEVON, GLOUCESTER, and MONMOUTH, the proportions vary from 17 to 14 per cent. The two lowest Counties, as regards general proportions, are CUMBERLAND and RUTLAND—both equal, viz., 12·8 per cent.; and the latter, as might be expected from its small population, exhibits a very large proportion of primary Re-committals; but the smallest proportions in all England, of the aggravated cases. In WALES, the Southern Division nearly doubles in its general proportions the Northern Division.

As respects the proportion of the females, CORNWALL (29·9), SOMERSET (29·8), KENT (27·7), and CUMBERLAND (26·7) per cent. ranged between 35 and 25 per cent. in the general proportions. Thirteen counties, viz., HEREFORD, WARWICK, HANTS, HERTS, NOTTS, MONMOUTH, ESSEX, BERKS, STAFFORD, LEICESTER, DORSET, GLOUCESTER, and SUSSEX, range in their general proportions between 25 and 20 per cent. The eight lowest counties are BEDFORD (14·9), WESTMORELAND (14·5), RUTLAND (13·3), LINCOLN (12·4), BUCKS (12·2), SALOP (12·), NORTHAMPTON (11·5), HUNTINGDON (10·2). In SOUTH WALES the proportions of the females prevail over those in NORTH WALES in the proportion of 19·4 to 3·1 per cent. This disproportion, as regards the females, may be attributed to the circumstance that, in South Wales there is a great demand for mining, factory, and other labour which calls forth the females from their proper sphere of domestic occupations.

The AGGRAVATED Re-committals, however, in order to be better understood, are here separately exhibited, in order to show the varying amounts of obstinacy in Male and Female Criminals belonging to different localities.

CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS of PRISONERS Re-committed three times or more, with Distinction of Sex.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.	COUNTIES.	Average Annual Proportion per Cent. of aggravated Re-committals.
Northumberland	33·6	Surrey . . .	23·2	Lancaster . .	55·8	Gloucester . .	21·9
Lancaster . .	33·2	Sussex . . .	21·9	Oxford . . .	55·	Salop . . .	21·6
Herts . . .	33·2	Berks . . .	21·7	Northumberland	52·9	Monmouth . .	21·
Bucks . . .	30·8	Lincoln . .	21·7	Surrey . . .	44·8	Warwick . . .	19·8
Southampton .	29·8	Gloucester . .	20·1	Middlesex . .	44·6	Leicester . .	20·
Stafford . . .	29·4	Westmoreland .	18·9	Somerset . .	41·1	Berks . . .	17·7
Oxford . . .	28·5	Derby . . .	18·9	Durham . .	40·3	Northampton .	16·4
Norfolk . . .	28·	Chester . . .	18·3	Cambridge . .	39·5	Devon . . .	16·1
Bedford . . .	26·3	Hereford . .	16·9	York . . .	38·5	Notis . . .	16·
Leicester . .	26·3	Salop . . .	15·5	Cumberland .	33·6	Worcester . .	15·1
Huntingdon . .	25·9	Worcester . .	15·3	Hereford . .	32·6	Derby . . .	15·6
Essex . . .	25·9	Devon . . .	14·7	Kent . . .	31·3	Wilts . . .	13·9
Wilts . . .	25·9	Monmouth . .	14·6	Cornwall . .	30·5	Bucks . . .	13·4
York . . .	25·9	Warwick . .	14·5	Norfolk . .	29·1	Bedford . .	12·5
Durham . . .	25·8	Suffolk . . .	14·5	Herts . . .	28·4	Dorset . . .	11·4
Hants . . .	25·3	Notts . . .	14·	Chester . . .	25·8	Westmoreland .	6·7
Kent . . .	25·	Dorset . . .	13·8	Stafford . .	25·8	Huntingdon .	1·8
Cambridge . .	24·9	Rutland . .	12·9	Sussex . . .	24·9	Rutland . .	..
Cumberland . .	24·1	—		Essex . . .	24·5	—	
Middlesex . .	24·	South Wales .	14·1	Lincoln . .	24·	South Wales .	28·5
Cornwall . .	24·	North Wales .	6·9	Suffolk . . .	23·1	North Wales .	25·
Somerset . .	23·7			Hants . . .	22·7		

The first and most striking reflection on viewing this table is, that in nine Counties, the *aggravated* Re-committals of females greatly exceed those of the males, not only in the same locality, but in all parts whatsoever: thus, for instance, the male *aggravated* Re-committals of NORTHUMBERLAND, LANCASTER, and HERTS are only as 33 to 100 total Re-committals; whereas the following proportions apply to the females, LANCASTER 55·8, (the males being only 33·2 per cent.,) OXFORD 55, (the males being only 28·5); NORTHUMBERLAND 52·9, (the males only 33·6); MIDDLESEX 44·6, (males 24·); SOMERSET 41·1, (males 23·7); DURHAM 40·3, (males 25·8); CAMBRIDGE 39·5, (males 24·9); and YORK 38·5. It is, however, only just to observe that the Re-committals of females are generally for lighter offences.

There are several other Counties in which, though the general amount of *aggravated* Re-committals be less, yet the relative proportion between the sexes is unfavourable to the females. Thus, in HEREFORD the females are to the males as 32·6 to 16·9; in KENT as 31·3 to 25; in CHESTER as 25·8 to 18·3; SUFFOLK 23·1 to 14·5; MONMOUTH 21· to 14·6; SUSSEX 24·9 to 21·9; whilst in other Counties the proportions are in favour of the females, as in HUNTINGDON 1·8 females to 26·3 males; WESTMORELAND 6·7 females to 19 males; in WILTS 14· females to 26· males; in BEDFORD 12·5 females to 26·3 males; in BERKS 17·7 females to 21·7 males; in HANTS 22·7 females to 25·3 males; in HERTS 28·4 females to 33·2 males; and in LEICESTER 20 females to 26 males, all these Counties being decidedly and exclusively agricultural. With respect to the Principality, the *aggravated* Re-committals are decidedly on the side of the females, and much more so in South than in North Wales.

With respect to the increases or decreases during the quinquennial period, some Counties require no remark. In SALOP, however, the increase has been most alarming, amounting to 344 per cent.; in HUNTINGDON to 70 per cent.; in GLOUCESTER to 63 per cent.; in CHESTER to 46 per cent.; and in DURHAM to 42 per cent. In OXFORD the decrease amounted to 45 per cent., but in YORK it was very slight.

The two sexes similarly considered as to the increases and decreases of Re-committals, present many curious features, a few of which we shall here point out. First of the males, respecting whom SALOP shows an increase, 338·5 per cent. during the quinquennial period; BUCKS 218 per cent.; CHESTER 64·2 per cent.; HUNTINGDON 54·8 per cent.; HERTS 43· per cent.; WARWICK 42· per cent.; SUFFOLK 35· per cent.; NORFOLK 23·4 per cent.; and WILTS 21·6 per cent. As respects the decreases, the following only deserve notice, viz., LINCOLN 45·2; CUMBERLAND 41·; HEREFORD 40·7; DERBY 39·; and OXFORD 36·1 per cent.; the other Counties require no remark. With respect to the females BUCKS is decidedly the culminating county, showing an immense as well as progressive increase of 1074 per cent., or in plainer language an increase nearly *eleven-fold*; in SALOP also, the increase during the same period amounted to 386 per cent.; in GLOUCESTER to 247 per cent.; in CUMBERLAND to 116 per cent.; in MONMOUTH to 99 per cent.; in HERTS to 79 per cent. and in CHESTER to 49 per cent. With respect to the other Counties it is not necessary to go into further detail.

In SOUTH WALES the increase amounts to about 34·5 per cent.; and as respects NORTH WALES, the general proportions, though one-fifth less than in SOUTH WALES, furnish nearly an equal amount of aggravated Re-committals.



RE-COMMITTALS.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IV.—Part I, SUMMARY—ENGLAND and WALES.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several classes bear to the whole of the Re-committals, as well as those which all the Re-committals bear to all Prisoners of both classes, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

LOCALITY.	Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four times or more Re-committed.				Total Re-committals.						
	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.		Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Sexes.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.			
ENGLAND & WALES	1839	10,237	2,993	53.7	38.2	3,902	1,487	20.5	19.	1,829	873	9.6	11.1	3,086	2,487	16.2	31.7	19,054	7,840	30.	41.3	32.6	
	1840	11,158	3,172	52.5	36.5	4,378	1,712	20.6	19.7	2,195	962	10.3	11.1	3,523	2,847	16.6	32.7	21,254	8,693	30.5	40.8	32.5	
	1841	12,057	3,299	50.9	36.	4,753	1,645	20.1	18.	3,433	1,075	14.5	11.7	3,422	3,143	14.5	34.3	23,665	9,162	31.	43.9	36.3	
	1842	13,379	3,413	53.5	38.6	5,230	1,596	20.9	18.1	2,533	958	10.1	10.9	3,888	2,865	15.5	32.4	25,030	8,832	31.2	41.6	33.3	
	1843	13,004	3,363	51.6	36.6	5,474	1,590	21.7	17.3	2,597	944	10.3	10.3	4,120	3,291	16.4	35.8	25,195	9,188	30.8	43.4	33.4	
ENGLAND (only)	1839	10,159	2,977	53.6	38.1	3,887	1,482	20.5	19.	1,821	870	9.6	11.2	3,076	2,480	16.3	31.7	18,943	7,809	30.4	41.7	33.	
	1840	11,086	3,159	52.4	36.5	4,352	1,703	20.6	19.7	2,184	959	10.3	11.1	3,519	2,836	16.7	32.7	21,141	8,657	30.7	41.1	33.2	
	1841	11,949	3,283	50.8	36.	4,723	1,634	20.1	17.9	3,418	1,073	14.6	11.8	3,416	3,134	14.5	34.3	23,506	9,124	32.630	34.3	36.6	
	1842	13,290	3,388	53.4	38.5	5,182	1,583	20.8	18.	2,528	955	10.2	10.9	3,881	2,862	15.6	32.6	24,881	8,788	31.5	41.7	33.7	
	1843	12,920	3,344	51.6	36.6	5,434	1,572	21.7	17.2	2,588	936	10.3	10.2	4,111	3,287	16.4	36.	25,053	9,139	31.2	43.8	33.7	
WALES (only)	1839	78	16	70.3	51.6	15	6	13.5	16.1	8	3	7.2	9.7	10	7	9.	22.6	111	31	142	7.5	12.1	11.
	1840	72	13	63.7	36.1	26	9	23.	25.	11	3	9.7	8.3	4	11	3.6	30.6	113	36	149	11.3	14.9	11.4
	1841	108	16	67.9	42.1	30	11	18.9	28.9	15	2	9.4	5.3	6	9	3.8	23.7	159	38	197	15.3	13.7	15.
	1842	89	25	59.7	56.8	48	13	32.2	29.6	5	3	3.4	6.8	7	3	4.7	6.8	149	44	193	11.1	15.	11.8
	1843	84	19	59.2	38.6	40	18	28.2	36.7	9	8	6.3	16.3	9	4	6.3	8.2	142	49	191	9.8	16.2	10.9

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IV.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Total Number of Re-commitments in each County of England, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole of the Re-commitments, as well as those which all the Re-commitments bear to all Prisoners of both Classes, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

COUNTIES.	Once Re-committed.			Twice Re-committed.			Thrice Re-committed.			Four times or more Re-committed.			Total of Re-commitments.		
	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-commitments.	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-commitments.	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-commitments.	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-commitments.	Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.		Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
BEDFORD . . .	59	4	57.8	18	2	17.7	4	1	3.9	21	..	20.6	102	7	34.1
	46	3	46.5	24	2	24.2	8	1	8.1	21	..	21.2	99	6	28.7
	63	2	60.	16	..	15.2	7	..	6.7	19	..	18.1	105	2	25.1
	76	2	49.	38	1	24.5	19	..	12.3	22	..	14.2	165	3	31.3
	83	7	49.1	33	4	19.5	28	3	16.6	25	2	14.8	169	16	29.8
BREKS . . .	140	28	60.9	44	2	19.1	21	1	9.1	25	1	10.9	230	32	24.9
	120	16	55.	53	8	24.3	26	4	11.9	19	4	8.8	218	32	23.7
	159	24	56.2	64	6	22.6	22	6	7.8	38	5	13.4	283	41	34.4
	147	18	54.9	58	8	21.6	33	6	12.3	30	1	11.2	268	33	32.8
	108	16	54.8	44	4	22.3	20	..	10.2	25	2	12.7	197	22	25.1
BUCKS . . .	38	1	48.1	19	..	24.	10	..	12.7	12	..	16.2	79	1	13.
	33	1	50.8	12	..	18.5	6	..	9.2	14	..	21.5	65	..	10.8
	114	3	46.5	56	2	22.9	32	2	13.	43	..	17.6	245	7	36.4
	142	9	44.8	75	..	23.7	45	1	9.1	55	1	17.3	317	11	40.7
	156	13	44.3	78	3	22.2	53	1	15.	65	3	18.5	352	20	41.4
CAMBRIDGE . . .	70	7	48.9	40	5	28.	14	1	9.8	19	5	13.3	143	18	22.9
	76	6	52.4	34	4	23.5	20	2	13.8	15	14	10.3	145	26	23.4
	93	6	52.2	41	7	23.	14	1	7.9	30	5	16.9	178	19	26.5
	83	4	47.4	47	6	26.9	23	1	13.1	32	4	12.6	175	15	23.9
	96	8	50.8	43	2	22.8	26	2	13.7	24	4	12.7	189	16	21.9
CHESHIRE . . .	230	34	53.6	114	49	26.6	43	6	10.	42	11	9.8	429	100	28.8
	289	40	57.	116	40	22.9	52	13	10.2	50	10	9.9	507	103	27.
	362	53	62.1	123	28	20.1	47	6	9.	51	18	8.8	583	105	30.2
	572	88	65.6	148	32	17.	72	25	8.3	80	35	9.1	872	180	42.
	546	79	63.1	177	32	20.5	69	25	7.9	73	32	8.5	865	168	41.2
CORNWALL . . .	68	15	55.7	29	6	23.8	15	1	12.3	10	4	8.2	122	26	23.3
	37	13	46.8	17	8	21.5	10	7	12.7	15	10	19.	79	38	15.5
	63	27	54.8	26	5	22.6	13	4	11.3	13	16	11.3	115	52	24.4
	75	39	52.4	32	16	23.4	17	3	11.9	19	4	13.3	143	62	27.5
	75	17	59.	26	18	20.5	8	10	6.3	18	12	14.3	127	57	23.3

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IV.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &amp;c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.			
	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.		Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.	
CUMBERLAND	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	31	11	77.5	55.0	4	6	10.0	30.0	2	1	5.0	5.0	3	2	7.5	10.0	40	20	12.0	16.8
	33	15	60.0	46.9	12	8	21.8	25.0	6	7	10.9	21.9	4	2	7.3	6.2	55	32	15.9	27.1
	25	13	55.5	46.4	12	9	26.7	32.2	6	5	13.3	17.9	2	1	4.5	3.5	45	28	12.5	23.3
DARBY	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	29	13	52.7	34.2	12	10	21.8	26.3	8	8	14.6	21.1	6	7	10.9	18.4	55	38	15.2	29.9
	20	6	66.7	13.3	3	10	10.0	22.3	3	6	10.0	13.3	4	23	13.3	51.1	30	45	8.5	36.3
	77	14	68.1	60.9	20	7	17.7	30.4	9	2	8.0	8.7	7	..	6.2	..	113	23	18.1	27.7
	97	7	60.3	50.0	34	3	21.1	22.4	13	4	8.0	28.6	17	..	10.6	..	161	14	20.8	16.9
DAVEN	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	145	13	65.7	72.2	40	4	18.1	22.2	18	..	8.1	..	18	1	8.1	5.6	221	18	27.8	20.5
	125	12	61.6	60.0	44	1	21.7	5.0	16	5	7.8	25.0	18	2	8.9	10.0	203	20	20.6	26.7
	62	17	45.9	89.5	34	2	25.2	10.5	18	..	13.3	..	21	..	15.6	..	135	19	13.0	17.0
	140	44	70.0	62.0	41	15	20.5	21.1	7	5	3.5	7.0	12	7	6.0	9.9	200	71	16.1	20.8
DORSET	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	140	48	68.9	71.6	39	14	19.2	20.9	14	4	6.9	6.0	10	1	5.0	1.5	203	67	18.6	15.0
	136	50	62.7	58.8	49	22	22.6	25.9	15	7	6.9	8.2	17	6	7.8	5.2	217	85	17.1	22.4
	138	43	62.2	55.1	39	25	17.6	32.1	32	13	14.4	7.6	13	4	6.8	5.2	222	78	16.0	19.4
	143	31	66.2	54.4	36	10	16.7	17.5	18	11	8.3	19.3	19	5	8.8	8.8	216	57	14.1	14.7
DURHAM	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	100	11	70.9	55.0	29	6	20.6	30.0	10	..	7.1	..	2	3	1.4	15.0	141	20	25.2	20.4
	117	16	67.3	66.7	34	5	19.5	20.8	16	1	9.2	4.2	7	2	4.0	8.3	174	24	30.0	18.5
	119	15	67.2	83.3	32	2	18.1	11.1	21	1	11.9	5.6	5	..	2.8	..	177	18	28.8	22.5
	73	13	63.7	61.9	24	3	17.6	14.3	12	3	8.8	14.3	27	2	19.9	9.5	136	21	23.5	22.1
DURHAM	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	158	23	78.2	88.5	36	3	17.8	11.5	8	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	202	26	32.8	32.0
	47	26	43.9	47.3	27	6	25.2	10.9	13	5	12.2	9.1	20	18	18.7	32.7	107	55	13.9	30.2
	105	17	52.0	18.3	49	40	24.2	43.0	21	10	10.4	10.8	27	26	13.4	37.9	202	93	30.9	33.3
	134	41	54.9	37.6	58	22	23.8	20.2	20	10	8.2	9.2	32	36	13.1	33.0	244	109	24.5	28.3
ESSEX	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	103	26	46.2	28.6	60	29	26.9	31.9	34	8	10.8	8.7	36	28	16.1	30.8	233	91	23.4	37.3
	133	36	53.2	37.5	52	22	20.8	22.9	30	14	12.0	14.6	35	24	14.0	25.0	250	96	17.5	31.3
	200	33	54.9	68.7	54	2	14.8	4.2	60	8	13.8	16.7	60	5	16.5	10.4	364	48	26.2	21.1
	369	35	52.8	60.4	126	10	18.0	17.2	107	3	15.3	5.2	97	10	13.9	13.7	699	58	43.8	22.0
ESSEX	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
	297	29	53.2	56.9	88	9	20.6	17.6	39	6	9.1	11.8	73	7	17.1	17.2	427	61	28.3	20.1
	330	31	58.4	55.3	108	9	19.1	16.1	43	7	7.6	12.5	84	9	14.9	16.1	565	56	30.9	24.0
	313	38	55.9	70.4	129	6	23.0	11.1	53	2	9.5	3.7	65	8	11.6	14.8	560	54	27.9	21.1
	200	33	54.9	68.7	54	2	14.8	4.2	60	8	13.8	16.7	60	5	16.5	10.4	364	48	26.2	21.1

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IV.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—continued.

COUNTIES	Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.						
	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Numbers of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.		Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.			
GLOUCESTER . . . . .	1839	79	10	44.6	37.	65	11	36.7	40.8	21	3	11.9	11.1	12	3	6.8	11.1	177	27	204	13.3	9.3	12.6
	1840	105	29	44.7	44.5	73	17	31.	37.6	43	2	18.3	4.4	14	6	6.	13.3	235	45	280	15.5	14.1	15.2
	1841	130	42	53.7	60.9	67	17	27.7	24.6	27	4	11.1	5.8	18	6	7.5	8.7	242	69	311	15.6	21.7	16.
	1842	190	49	56.2	49.	83	21	24.6	21.	36	19	10.6	19.	29	11	8.6	11.	338	100	438	18.6	27.7	20.6
	1843	170	49	55.4	51.	76	23	24.8	24.	34	18	11.1	18.8	27	6	8.7	6.2	307	96	403	18.6	32.3	20.6
HANTS. . . . .	1839	195	49	55.1	70.	80	9	22.6	12.9	41	2	11.6	2.8	38	10	10.7	14.3	354	70	424	21.5	19.8	22.7
	1840	176	61	37.5	52.1	166	26	35.3	26.5	74	10	15.7	10.2	54	11	11.5	11.2	470	98	568	24.9	21.8	24.3
	1841	212	45	56.8	57.7	78	16	20.9	20.5	39	9	10.5	11.5	44	8	11.8	10.3	373	78	451	22.3	23.3	23.3
	1842	241	44	58.5	48.3	78	17	18.9	18.7	45	13	10.9	14.3	48	17	11.7	18.7	412	91	503	23.	23.3	23.1
	1843	154	48	35.	51.1	145	27	32.9	28.7	73	13	16.6	13.8	68	6	15.5	6.4	440	94	534	22.6	26.	23.1
HEREFORD . . . . .	1839	63	27	72.4	61.4	11	7	12.7	15.9	9	3	10.3	6.8	4	7	4.6	15.9	87	44	131	21.1	27.2	22.8
	1840	66	21	64.	56.3	12	4	14.	11.1	7	4	8.1	11.1	12	7	13.9	19.5	86	36	122	21.2	22.2	21.9
	1841	55	26	54.5	53.1	21	10	20.8	20.4	10	3	9.9	6.1	15	10	14.8	20.4	101	49	150	25.	30.4	23.3
	1842	36	16	63.2	47.	14	2	24.6	5.9	2	2	3.5	5.9	5	14	8.7	41.2	57	34	91	12.8	22.5	15.4
	1843	48	13	71.6	36.1	12	10	17.9	27.8	4	4	6.	11.1	3	9	4.5	25.	67	36	103	15.	22.5	17.
HERTS. . . . .	1839	49	5	36.3	35.7	38	4	28.2	28.6	28	2	20.7	14.3	20	3	14.8	21.4	135	14	149	18.4	16.7	18.2
	1840	79	11	49.4	47.8	31	8	19.4	34.8	18	2	11.2	8.7	32	2	20.	8.7	160	23	183	18.9	21.5	19.2
	1841	70	7	49.7	43.7	34	3	24.1	18.8	13	2	9.2	12.5	24	4	17.	25.	141	16	157	17.4	16.5	17.2
	1842	56	15	32.9	48.4	41	6	24.1	19.3	34	4	20.	12.9	39	6	23.	19.4	170	31	201	18.9	29.5	20.
	1843	94	15	43.5	57.7	67	6	26.4	23.1	37	3	17.1	11.5	28	2	13.	7.7	216	26	242	26.3	29.9	26.7
HUNTINGDON . . . . .	1839	11	2	34.4	100.	9	..	28.1	..	7	..	21.9	..	5	..	15.6	..	32	2	34	19.7	7.7	18.
	1840	39	..	63.3	..	9	..	18.4	..	7	..	14.3	..	1	..	2.	..	49	..	49	23.3	..	21.9
	1841	31	1	53.5	100.	13	..	23.4	..	8	..	13.8	..	6	..	10.3	..	58	..	59	26.8	6.2	25.4
	1842	41	2	59.4	100.	9	..	13.1	..	10	..	14.5	..	9	..	13.	..	69	2	71	30.3	5.9	27.1
	1843	40	10	50.	71.4	19	3	23.7	21.4	5	1	6.3	7.2	16	..	20.	..	80	14	94	30.5	31.1	30.6
KENT . . . . .	1839	304	60	51.3	45.8	120	37	20.2	28.2	66	9	11.1	6.9	103	25	17.4	19.1	593	131	724	27.8	28.2	27.9
	1840	289	64	53.7	46.4	115	29	21.4	20.3	50	18	9.3	13.	84	28	15.6	20.3	538	138	676	20.3	24.4	23.3
	1841	304	67	49.3	38.5	137	47	22.2	27.	72	23	11.7	13.2	104	37	16.8	21.3	617	174	791	23.8	26.6	24.3
	1842	455	85	57.5	46.7	163	38	20.6	20.9	83	23	10.5	12.6	90	36	11.4	19.8	791	182	973	22.3	28.5	23.3
	1843	550	105	56.6	50.5	215	40	22.1	19.2	86	22	8.9	10.6	120	41	12.4	19.7	971	208	1,179	24.	30.9	25.



CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IV.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.					
	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.		Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
NORTHAMPTON.	1839	71	8	57.3	40.7	16	5	12.9	25.0	17	3	13.7	15.0	20	4	16.1	20.0	124	20	21.1	17.7	23.7
	1840	77	6	58.4	85.7	23	1	17.4	14.3	18	..	13.6	..	14	..	10.6	..	132	7	17.8	6.7	16.4
	1841	82	10	55.4	66.7	22	4	14.9	26.7	16	1	10.8	6.6	28	..	18.9	..	148	19	17.6	14.0	17.2
	1842	96	5	51.1	56.0	39	2	20.7	20.0	24	3	12.8	30.0	29	..	15.4	..	188	10	19.8	9.1	18.7
	1843	65	6	38.7	60.0	40	3	23.8	30.0	35	1	20.8	10.0	28	..	16.7	..	168	10	17.6	9.9	16.9
NORTHUMBERLAND.	1839	71	37	45.8	27.0	33	17	21.3	12.4	21	20	13.5	14.6	30	63	19.4	46.0	155	137	18.3	45.2	25.4
	1840	121	40	54.0	25.8	44	22	19.6	14.2	25	10	11.9	6.5	34	83	15.2	53.5	224	155	23.3	41.1	27.8
	1841	114	36	46.7	27.5	49	30	20.1	22.9	23	18	9.4	13.7	58	47	23.8	26.0	244	191	23.2	32.6	23.8
	1842	126	66	41.4	38.4	78	26	25.2	17.8	32	16	10.6	10.9	69	48	28.8	32.9	302	146	26.9	34.8	29.0
	1843	107	43	39.2	30.7	52	26	19.0	18.6	27	10	9.9	7.1	87	61	31.9	43.6	273	140	22.4	35.9	25.5
NOTTS.	1839	216	26	69.6	63.3	55	7	17.7	17.1	25	4	8.1	9.8	14	4	4.6	9.8	310	41	30.7	37.3	31.3
	1840	228	13	69.5	61.9	56	5	17.1	23.8	21	2	6.4	9.5	23	1	7.0	4.8	328	21	38.8	18.1	36.3
	1841	155	9	58.5	52.9	66	2	24.9	11.8	29	5	10.9	29.4	15	1	5.7	6.9	265	17	26.8	17.2	25.9
	1842	173	17	62.9	65.0	70	3	25.5	15.0	18	..	6.5	..	14	..	5.1	..	275	20	24.5	21.1	24.0
	1843	188	14	57.8	77.8	86	2	26.5	11.1	28	2	8.6	11.1	23	..	7.1	..	325	18	29.2	17.5	28.2
OXFORD.	1839	165	32	56.1	30.5	57	10	19.4	9.5	25	2	8.5	1.9	47	61	16.0	58.1	294	105	46.4	59.3	49.2
	1840	105	17	44.3	28.4	61	8	25.7	13.3	31	2	13.1	3.3	40	33	16.9	55.0	237	60	30.4	34.5	31.2
	1841	129	21	48.1	32.8	65	9	24.3	14.1	34	6	12.7	9.4	40	28	14.9	48.7	268	64	36.4	35.2	36.1
	1842	76	11	45.6	18.6	46	7	25.7	11.9	21	6	11.7	10.2	34	35	19.0	59.3	179	59	21.6	36.9	24.1
	1843	143	29	48.0	45.3	67	13	22.4	20.3	33	4	11.1	6.3	55	18	18.5	28.1	298	64	34.1	26.1	33.9
RUTLAND.	1839	3	1	100.0	50.0	..	1	..	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7.0	66.6	10.8
	1840	3	..	37.5	..	4	..	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	29.6	..	25.8
	1841	3	..	75.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11.1	..	9.3
	1842	5	..	62.5	..	2	..	25.0	..	1	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8.9	..	8.3
	1843	..	..	71.4	..	1	..	14.3	..	1	..	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7.3	..	6.7
SALOP.	1839	20	2	46.5	40.0	12	1	27.9	20.0	6	1	14.0	20.0	5	1	11.6	20.0	43	5	8.0	5.3	7.6
	1840	33	3	60.5	100.0	15	..	27.3	..	5	2	9.1	..	2	..	3.6	..	55	3	9.8	2.4	8.4
	1841	117	17	66.9	81.0	33	2	18.9	9.5	17	..	9.7	4.8	8	..	4.5	4.7	175	21	24.0	13.1	20.8
	1842	181	12	73.6	54.6	42	5	17.1	22.7	14	1	5.7	4.5	9	4	3.6	18.2	246	22	24.0	13.2	22.5
	1843	221	23	63.1	52.4	74	5	21.1	11.9	31	4	8.9	9.5	24	11	6.9	26.2	350	42	35.1	25.9	33.8

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IV.—PART 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &amp;c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.						
	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.		Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
SOMERSET	1839	330	81	46.9	33.9	210	85	29.8	35.6	94	65	13.4	27.2	8	9.9	3.3	704	239	943	29.2	28.9	29.1	
	1840	423	83	64.7	38.8	142	61	21.7	28.5	60	38	9.2	17.8	32	4.4	14.9	654	214	868	22.9	24.1	23.2	
	1841	307	106	54.	30.	115	78	20.7	22.	53	39	9.3	11.	91	16.	37.	569	354	923	21.4	35.3	25.2	
	1842	597	130	61.8	44.1	186	58	19.3	19.6	88	30	9.1	10.2	77	9.8	26.1	966	295	1,261	30.2	29.1	29.9	
	1843	375	81	42.1	26.3	184	49	20.7	15.9	110	37	12.4	12.	221	24.8	45.8	890	308	1,198	28.1	31.7	23.6	
STAFFORD	1839	241	21	49.5	47.7	110	11	22.6	25.	50	8	10.3	18.2	4	17.6	9.1	487	44	531	27.1	17.	25.8	
	1840	315	44	50.3	56.4	130	19	20.8	24.4	59	6	9.4	6.4	122	19.5	12.8	626	78	704	29.4	22.7	28.5	
	1841	311	39	49.3	46.4	138	24	21.8	28.6	77	11	12.2	13.1	105	16.7	11.9	631	84	715	30.	23.7	29.1	
	1842	355	47	50.	54.6	155	17	21.9	19.8	85	10	12.	11.6	114	16.1	14.	709	86	795	27.8	25.	27.5	
	1843	346	36	47.7	50.	158	13	19.	18.1	90	6	12.4	8.3	152	20.9	23.6	726	72	798	24.8	18.9	24.1	
SUFFOLK	1839	193	26	57.1	66.7	74	6	21.9	15.4	41	5	12.1	12.8	2	8.9	5.1	338	39	377	25.9	19.3	25.6	
	1840	172	22	57.5	50.	57	12	19.1	27.3	30	2	10.	4.5	40	13.4	18.2	299	44	343	25.4	18.6	23.	
	1841	212	27	60.1	65.8	63	4	17.8	9.8	30	5	8.5	12.2	5	13.6	12.2	353	41	394	36.2	21.5	33.8	
	1842	225	25	49.8	62.5	85	7	18.8	17.5	59	2	13.	5.	83	18.4	15.	452	40	492	38.2	20.1	35.6	
	1843	258	16	53.	44.5	115	9	23.2	25.	46	3	9.3	8.3	77	15.5	22.2	496	36	532	35.	19.9	33.3	
SURREY	1839	583	269	57.6	38.7	226	124	22.3	17.9	86	69	8.5	9.9	233	11.6	33.5	1,012	695	1,707	33.8	55.9	40.2	
	1840	602	215	57.6	37.9	222	117	21.2	20.6	95	69	9.1	12.1	167	12.1	29.4	1,046	668	1,614	34.9	42.7	37.3	
	1841	542	201	52.2	33.3	225	108	21.7	17.9	112	62	10.8	10.3	159	15.3	38.5	1,038	603	1,641	36.	48.2	39.6	
	1842	550	169	52.5	36.1	225	89	21.5	19.	103	50	9.8	10.7	160	16.2	34.2	1,047	468	1,515	31.1	42.4	33.9	
	1843	880	224	57.8	40.6	279	79	19.7	14.3	129	43	9.8	7.8	191	13.5	37.3	1,419	552	1,971	33.4	45.4	36.	
SUSSEX	1839	226	26	59.2	54.2	70	7	18.3	14.6	36	7	9.4	14.6	8	13.1	16.6	382	48	430	31.	23.2	29.9	
	1840	242	25	58.5	56.8	84	9	20.3	20.5	46	4	11.1	9.1	6	10.1	13.6	414	44	458	31.2	18.4	29.3	
	1841	205	21	54.8	60.	91	7	24.4	23.9	33	4	8.8	11.4	3	12.	8.6	374	35	409	29.6	20.1	28.4	
	1842	278	30	58.4	42.3	93	17	19.5	23.9	54	9	11.4	12.7	15	10.7	21.1	476	71	547	32.9	21.6	31.9	
	1843	243	26	52.7	55.3	113	13	24.5	27.7	47	3	10.2	6.4	58	12.6	10.6	461	47	508	35.1	21.1	33.3	
WARWICK	1839	213	61	70.5	70.9	59	12	19.5	14.	15	8	5.	9.3	5	5.	5.8	302	86	388	18.3	27.8	19.8	
	1840	252	58	64.3	54.7	71	26	18.1	24.5	30	15	7.7	14.2	7	9.9	6.6	392	106	498	18.8	26.6	20.	
	1841	197	45	61.2	56.2	78	20	24.2	25.	20	8	6.2	10.	7	8.4	8.8	322	80	402	16.9	22.6	17.8	
	1842	247	44	63.	60.3	85	9	21.7	12.3	36	8	9.1	11.	12	6.2	16.4	392	73	465	17.6	18.8	17.8	
	1843	330	49	62.3	59.	120	20	22.6	24.1	43	5	8.2	6.	37	6.9	10.9	530	83	613	26.	25.3	25.9	

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IV.—PART 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in each County of England, &amp;c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four Times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.			
	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.		Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
WESTMORELAND.	14	1	58.4	50.	8	1	33.3	50.	..	..	..	..	2	..	8.3	..	24	2	22.6	14.3
	14	..	53.8	100.	8	..	30.8	..	2	..	7.7	..	2	..	7.7	..	26	1	18.4	4.8
	13	2	56.6	66.7	4	..	17.4	..	3	..	13.	..	3	..	13.	..	23	3	21.9	11.1
	21	2	63.6	50.	6	2	18.2	50.	2	..	6.	..	4	..	12.2	..	33	4	19.3	25.
	24	5	53.3	100.	9	..	20.	..	5	..	11.2	..	7	..	15.5	..	45	5	25.3	17.2
WILTS.	147	17	57.4	58.6	51	6	19.9	20.7	27	4	10.5	13.9	31	2	12.2	6.9	256	29	25.5	17.5
	194	25	55.9	67.6	77	7	22.2	18.9	30	4	8.6	19.8	46	1	13.3	2.7	347	37	26.5	17.6
	185	28	51.8	75.7	83	5	23.3	13.5	41	4	11.5	10.8	48	..	13.4	..	357	37	30.6	18.8
	224	19	49.2	59.4	90	7	19.7	21.8	53	3	11.6	9.4	89	3	19.5	9.4	456	32	33.6	16.4
	235	11	56.1	64.7	60	5	15.	29.4	45	1	11.2	5.9	71	..	17.7	..	401	17	32.	11.5
WORCESTER.	82	13	63.1	68.4	21	2	16.2	10.6	12	..	9.2	..	15	4	11.5	21.	130	19	16.1	11.8
	128	29	66.3	85.3	39	5	20.2	14.7	14	..	7.2	..	12	..	6.3	..	193	34	17.6	15.1
	169	25	71.6	54.4	33	11	14.	23.9	18	4	7.6	8.7	16	6	6.8	13.	236	46	23.4	23.2
	153	17	66.2	56.7	40	5	17.3	16.7	20	4	7.8	13.3	23	4	8.7	13.3	231	30	22.6	16.
	178	39	69.3	69.6	50	13	19.5	23.2	10	2	3.9	3.6	19	2	7.3	3.6	257	56	23.7	25.1
YORK (Three Ridings United).	677	133	53.9	42.4	304	72	24.2	22.9	131	43	10.4	13.7	144	66	11.5	21.	1,256	314	33.	37.4
	812	167	53.1	44.2	340	78	23.2	20.6	164	41	10.7	10.9	214	92	14.	24.3	1,530	378	33.9	39.1
	710	109	51.2	38.5	313	64	22.6	22.6	158	40	11.4	14.1	205	70	14.8	24.8	1,386	283	32.6	32.6
	870	115	50.8	38.6	376	64	22.	21.5	196	44	11.4	14.7	270	75	15.8	23.2	1,712	298	30.5	34.8
	806	147	47.6	38.2	388	69	22.9	17.9	207	58	12.2	15.1	294	111	17.3	28.8	1,695	385	31.5	34.



## RE-COMMITTALS.

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IV.—Part 2, NORTH and SOUTH WALES.

Showing the Total Number of Re-committals in North and South Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole of the Re-committals, as well as those which all the Re-committals bear to all Prisoners of both Classes, in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

LOCALITY.	Once Re-committed.				Twice Re-committed.				Thrice Re-committed.				Four times or more Re-committed.				Total of Re-committals.				
	Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex.		Proportions per Cent. to all Re-committals.		Number of Prisoners in each Sex and Total of both Sexes.		Proportions per Cent. to all Prisoners of both Classes.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
NORTH WALES	1839	19	..	86.4	..	2	..	9.1	..	1	..	4.5	..	..	1	100.	23	1	6.3	1.3	5.4
	1840	15	..	63.2	..	7	..	30.4	..	1	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	23	..	6.9	..	5.
	1841	20	1	68.7	50.	7	1	23.3	50.	3	..	10.	..	..	..	..	39	2	8.3	2.5	7.3
	1842	20	5	50.	50.	16	5	40.	50.	3	..	7.5	..	1	..	2.5	40	10	7.9	9.7	8.2
	1843	25	..	71.4	..	8	2	22.9	100.	2	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	35	2	6.7	2.2	6.
SOUTH WALES	1839	59	16	66.3	53.3	13	5	14.6	16.7	7	3	7.9	10.	10	6	20.	89	39	13.	16.7	13.8
	1840	57	13	63.3	36.1	19	9	21.1	25.	10	3	11.1	8.3	4	11	30.6	90	36	14.7	20.9	16.
	1841	88	15	68.2	41.7	23	10	17.8	27.8	12	2	9.3	6.4	6	9	25.1	129	36	19.	18.3	18.9
	1842	69	20	63.3	58.8	32	8	23.4	23.6	2	3	1.8	8.8	6	3	8.8	109	34	13.1	17.8	14.
	1843	59	19	55.2	40.4	33	16	23.9	34.1	7	7	6.5	17.	9	4	8.4	107	47	11.4	22.5	13.4

No. V.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.

The following Table exhibits, in six groups, the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of all Prisoners (without reference to sex), in ENGLAND and WALES, separately and conjointly, as well as the separate counties of each, together with the proportions per cent. which the several classes bear to the whole in each year of the quinquennial period, 1839—1843. And the accuracy of the deductions is proved by the fact, that the sum of the constituent parts amounts exactly to a hundred without a decimal. It will be found, however, on examination, that the totals of the Table of Imprisonment before Trial from which these proportions are formed, do not correspond with the totals in Table I., owing to the fact that in the former table, i. e., of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, the persons committed and rendered in Court by their bail are omitted because they undergo no imprisonment before trial.

The object of the table is to show the long imprisonment to which committed criminals are subjected, in many cases, antecedently to the proof of their guilt or innocence: and it will appear that out of 24,473 prisoners, committed in 1839, throughout ENGLAND and WALES, no less than 9,493, or 38·8 per cent. of the whole, were taken away from their families, and kept in gaol one month and upwards, before their cases were examined by the juries. As respects those imprisoned two months and upwards, before trial, there were 3,946, or 16·1 per cent.; and of those imprisoned three months and upwards, 881, or 3·6 per cent; facts quite conclusive as to the necessity of more frequent judicial inquiries. The following table exhibits the proportions for each year of the quinquennial period.

	Years.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.		
		Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners One Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Two Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Three Months and upwards.
ENGLAND and WALES.	1839	38·8	16·1	3·6
	1840	38·2	15·1	4·1
	1841	40·4	15·1	3·7
	1842	39·7	15·7	4·4
	1843	40·	16·3	5·8
Annual Mean		39·4	15·6	4·3

Thus showing an increase during the quinquennial period, of +3·2 per cent. of those confined one month and upwards; of +1·2 per cent. of prisoners confined two months and upwards, and +60 per cent. of those confined three months and upwards before trial.

With respect to ENGLAND only, there were in 1839 no less than 9,228 out of 24,019 prisoners, or 38·4 out of a hundred, confined one month and upwards before trial; while in 1843 the numbers respectively were—total imprisoned before trial 26,822, and those imprisoned one month and upwards before trial, 10,687, or 39·8 out of a hundred. The following is a tabular arrangement of the proportions in each year of the period:—

	Years.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.		
		Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners One Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Two Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Three Months and upwards.
ENGLAND only.	1839	38·4	15·9	3·5
	1840	37·9	15·	4·
	1841	40·2	15·	3·6
	1842	39·4	15·8	4·3
	1843	39·8	16·1	5·7
Annual Mean		39·1	15·5	4·2

Thus showing an increase during the quinquennial period, of +3·7 per cent. of those confined one month and upwards; of +1·5 per cent. of Prisoners confined two months and upwards, and +62·9 per cent. of those confined three months and upwards before trial.

With respect to WALES only, there were in 1839, no less than 265 out of 454 prisoners, or 58·4 out of a hundred, confined one month and upwards before trial, while in 1843, the numbers respectively were—total imprisoned before trial 542, and those imprisoned one month and upwards before trial 265, or 48·9 out of a hundred. The following is a tabular arrangement of the proportions in each year of the period :—

	Years.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.		
		Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners One Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Two Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners Three Months and upwards.
WALES only.	1839	58·4	28·4	7·
	1840	50·7	18·9	7·2
	1841	50·	19·3	5·3
	1842	51·1	23·4	9·1
	1843	48·9	23·8	9·
	Annual Mean	51·8	22·7	7·5

Thus showing a decrease during the quinquennial period of 19·4 per cent. of those confined one month and upwards ; a decrease of 19·3 per cent. of prisoners confined two months and upwards, and an increase of 28·3 per cent. of those confined three months and upwards before trial.

With respect to the counties of ENGLAND and WALES in particular, the reader may easily deduce the proportions, and increase or decrease, from an examination of the tables themselves ; but, by way of specimen, a selection of ten English counties is furnished in which the lengthened imprisonments before trial are most prevalent, with the view of showing the extent of the evil complained of, together with its increase or decrease.

COUNTIES.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.			COUNTIES.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.				
	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 1 Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 2 Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 3 Months and upwards.		Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 1 Month and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 2 Months and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners, 3 Months and upwards.		
BUCKS .	1839	60·2	28·3	4·1	RUTLAND .	1839	44·4	33·3	..
	1840	46·8	24·8	3·2		1840	77·8	22·2	..
	1841	55·2	29·	3·6		1841	80·	26·7	..
	1842	52·8	22·4	6·1		1842	40·	6·6	..
	1843	58·6	26·9	7·1		1843	59·5	13·5	2·7
HANTS .	1839	55·7	29·8	4·7	SALOP .	1839	55·7	21·3	7·
	1840	54·9	24·1	5·2		1840	45·1	17·8	4·1
	1841	49·8	20·1	6·7		1841	47·8	17·3	6·6
	1842	45·7	18·6	2·7		1842	44·1	17·	4·3
	1843	54·9	23·1	5·5		1843	55·6	23·5	8·6
KENT. .	1839	53·9	26·9	4·6	SOMERSET	1839	58·3	29·7	6·4
	1840	53·2	21·2	2·5		1840	50·4	21·1	4·3
	1841	54·1	21·6	2·6		1841	58·4	27·	5·2
	1842	58·	24·2	4·3		1842	54·7	24·7	5·4
	1843	52·9	22·5	5·8		1843	55·6	28·	8·4
LINCOLN .	1839	60·9	32·2	9·6	SUFFOLK .	1839	50·8	24·5	6·8
	1840	60·7	34·9	8·6		1840	53·7	23·7	6·6
	1841	67·8	35·7	9·6		1841	51·4	23·6	1·8
	1842	59·8	30·4	7·1		1842	65·2	35·2	16·
	1843	62·7	36·9	15·		1843	56·5	22·6	5·6
NOTTS .	1839	62·2	30·2	3·3	YORK. .	1839	59·6	31·1	7·9
	1840	57·3	18·6	2·4		1840	62·8	31·8	12·6
	1841	62·9	24·3	3·6		1841	67·3	36·	12·1
	1842	57·5	34·8	9·		1842	53·6	27·7	11·6
	1843	67·7	45·5	11·6		1873	50·6	21·8	8·

As respects, however, the increase or decrease in the above counties, in NOTTS there was a total increase of long imprisonments before trial—*viz.*, of those confined one month and upwards, 8·8 per cent. ; of those confined two months and upwards 50·9 per cent. ; and of those confined three months and upwards 251·5 per cent. In BUCKS, there was a decrease of prisoners confined two months and upwards before trial, of 5· per cent., and of those confined three months and upwards an increase of 72·5 per cent. In LINCOLN, the prisoners confined two months and upwards, increased at the rate of 14·5 per cent. ; and those confined three months and upwards at the rate of 64·6 per cent. In YORK, there has been a decided decrease of 17·9 per cent. in the imprisonments for one month and upwards ; of 43·1 per cent. in those of two months and upwards ; and an increase of 1·3 per cent. in prisoners confined upwards of three months before trial.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. V.—Part I, SUMMARY—ENGLAND and WALES.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners before Trial in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

LOCALITY.		1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	1839	9,205	37.6	5,775	23.6	5,547	22.7	3,065	12.5	756	3.1	125	.51
	1840	9,597	36.4	6,703	25.4	6,090	23.1	2,895	11.	915	3.5	151	.57
	1841	8,600	34.7	6,175	24.9	6,286	25.3	2,821	11.4	791	3.2	120	.48
	1842	9,985	34.8	7,313	25.5	6,871	23.9	3,239	11.3	1,052	3.7	223	.78
	1843	9,672	35.3	6,740	24.7	6,497	23.7	2,880	10.6	1,247	4.5	328	1.2
ENGLAND (only.)	1839	9,098	37.9	5,693	23.7	5,411	22.5	2,968	12.3	729	3.1	120	.50
	1840	9,462	36.6	6,593	25.5	5,932	22.9	2,837	11.	881	3.4	149	.58
	1841	8,469	34.9	6,050	24.9	6,129.	25.2	2,749	11.3	770	3.2	114	.47
	1842	9,802	34.9	7,196	25.6	6,701	23.9	3,151	11.2	1,009	3.6	210	.75
	1843	9,516	35.5	6,619	24.7	6,361	23.7	2,800	10.4	1,218	4.5	308	1.2
WALES (only)	1839	107	23.6	82	18.1	136	29.9	97	21.4	27	5.9	5	1.1
	1840	135	27.2	110	22.1	158	31.8	58	11.7	34	6.8	2	.40
	1841	131	25.6	125	24.4	157	30.6	72	14.1	21	4.1	6	1.2
	1842	183	29.8	117	19.1	170	27.7	88	14.3	43	7.	13	2.1
	1843	156	28.8	121	22.3	136	25.2	80	14.7	29	5.3	20	3.7

The Totals of the Table of Imprisonment before Trial, from which these proportions are formed, do not correspond with the Totals in Table I.—owing to the fact, that in Table I., i. e., of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, the persons committed and rendered in court by their bail, are omitted because they undergo no imprisonment before trial. These calculations are exactly made from their own data.

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. V.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of England, together with the Proportions (per cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

COUNTIES.		1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under 14 Days		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Imprisoned.
BEDFORD . . .	1839	33	28.9	23	20.2	35	30.7	17	14.9	6	5.3	..	..
	1840	45	31.7	32	22.5	34	24.	30	21.1	1	.70	..	..
	1841	37	22.3	34	20.5	50	30.1	43	25.9	2	1.2	..	..
	1842	47	22.7	47	22.7	60	29.	45	21.7	6	2.9	2	.1
	1843	33	17.9	51	27.7	50	27.2	42	22.8	4	2.2	4	2.2
BERKS . . .	1839	86	25.5	80	23.7	86	25.5	60	17.8	21	6.3	4	1.2
	1840	51	15.9	71	22.1	81	25.2	72	22.5	26	8.1	19	6.2
	1841	60	19.	76	24.1	96	30.5	59	18.7	21	6.7	3	.96
	1842	88	27.8	60	18.9	83	26.2	67	21.1	19	6.	..	..
	1843	49	15.9	73	23.7	91	29.6	44	14.3	38	12.3	13	4.2
BUCKS . . .	1839	58	23.7	39	16.	78	32.	59	24.2	6	2.5	4	1.6
	1840	40	18.4	76	34.8	48	22.	47	21.6	7	3.2	..	..
	1841	50	19.8	63	25.	66	26.2	64	25.4	9	3.6	..	1.5
	1842	70	26.6	54	20.5	80	30.4	43	16.4	12	4.6	4	.34
	1843	64	21.6	59	19.9	94	31.6	59	19.9	20	6.7	1	..
CAMBRIDGE . .	1839	89	42.6	35	16.7	55	26.3	21	10.1	3	1.4	6	2.9
	1840	76	32.5	44	18.8	66	28.3	32	13.6	16	6.8	..	..
	1841	68	31.1	51	23.3	61	27.8	35	16.	4	1.8	..	..
	1842	87	35.8	55	22.6	64	26.4	29	11.9	7	2.9	1	.41
	1843	82	29.6	70	25.3	67	24.2	42	15.1	14	5.1	2	.72
CHESTER . . .	1839	203	28.5	159	22.4	166	23.4	147	20.7	22	3.2	13	1.8
	1840	252	28.4	192	21.6	232	26.1	147	16.5	54	6.1	11	1.3
	1841	321	38.8	215	26.	203	24.5	48	5.8	19	2.3	21	2.6
	1842	343	36.4	276	29.3	208	22.	53	5.6	44	4.7	19	2.
	1843	323	34.2	209	22.1	247	26.1	54	5.7	95	10.1	17	1.8
CORNWALL . . .	1839	66	30.	60	27.2	58	26.4	32	14.5	3	1.4	1	.45
	1840	87	32.6	50	18.7	80	30.	47	17.6	2	.74	1	.37
	1841	77	37.9	41	20.2	51	25.1	41	15.2	3	1.6	..	..
	1842	72	32.6	55	24.9	54	24.4	30	18.1	..	..	..	..
	1843	66	26.	48	18.9	73	28.8	43	16.9	18	7.1	6	2.3
CUMBERLAND . .	1839	31	23.7	33	25.2	52	39.7	8	6.1	7	5.3	..	..
	1840	62	41.9	43	29.1	30	20.2	13	8.8	..	..	..	..
	1841	68	40.	42	26.7	43	25.3	15	8.8	2	1.2	..	..
	1842	24	17.9	23	17.2	61	45.5	19	14.1	7	5.3	..	..
	1843	22	20.4	22	20.4	43	39.8	12	11.1	8	7.4	1	.93
DERBY . . .	1839	40	19.	35	16.6	78	37.	48	22.7	9	4.3	1	.37
	1840	66	29.7	53	23.9	54	24.3	41	18.5	6	2.7	2	.96
	1841	57	22.	42	16.2	119	46.	41	15.8	..	..	..	..
	1842	64	21.3	68	22.7	96	32.	56	18.7	15	5.	1	.33
	1843	105	37.7	44	15.8	68	24.4	30	10.8	28	10.1	3	1.1
DEVON . . .	1839	154	26.2	155	26.4	161	27.4	92	15.6	20	3.4	6	1.
	1840	187	28.8	152	23.4	191	29.4	77	11.9	37	5.6	5	.92
	1841	174	30.2	126	21.8	179	31.4	82	14.2	14	2.4	2	.35
	1842	204	32.5	136	21.7	155	24.7	106	16.9	24	3.9	2	.32
	1843	181	27.2	152	22.9	179	26.9	101	15.2	37	5.6	15	2.2
DORSET . . .	1839	88	30.2	62	21.3	79	27.2	60	20.6	2	.69	..	..
	1840	63	26.8	64	27.2	64	27.2	35	15.	8	3.4	1	.42
	1841	57	24.8	68	29.6	73	31.7	24	10.4	8	3.5	..	..
	1842	43	24.8	59	34.1	44	25.5	18	10.4	9	5.2	..	..
	1843	65	27.3	57	23.9	61	25.6	34	14.9	19	8.	2	.85

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. V.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im- prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im- prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im- prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im- prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im- prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im- prisoned.
DURHAM . . .	1839	44	27.7	28	17.6	50	31.4	26	16.3	8	5.	2.
	1840	52	33.3	47	30.1	42	26.9	13	8.4	2	1.3	..
	1841	63	32.	41	20.8	52	26.4	30	15.2	9	4.6	1.
	1842	73	30.4	51	21.2	63	26.3	31	12.9	19	7.9	1.3
	1843	87	30.7	50	17.7	73	25.8	54	19.1	17	6.	.70
ESSEX . . .	1839	223	38.5	151	26.1	167	28.9	23	4.	9	1.5	1.
	1840	343	50.8	144	21.2	153	22.6	28	4.1	5	.74	.59
	1841	239	41.8	163	28.5	132	23.	26	4.6	9	1.6	.52
	1842	236	41.6	173	30.5	109	19.2	40	7.1	6	1.1	.53
	1843	228	35.	173	26.6	144	22.1	48	7.4	40	6.1	2.8
GLOUCESTER . .	1839	195	32.6	129	21.6	155	25.9	94	15.7	18	3.	1.2
	1840	246	35.5	140	20.2	183	26.5	68	9.8	48	7.	1.
	1841	249	32.2	117	15.1	285	36.8	98	12.7	22	2.9	.26
	1842	261	30.5	214	25.	258	30.1	86	10.1	31	3.6	.70
	1843	314	37.3	152	18.	227	27.	99	11.8	32	3.8	2.1
HANTS . . .	1839	126	21.3	136	23.	153	25.9	148	25.	24	4.1	.68
	1840	153	21.1	174	24.	223	30.8	137	18.9	32	4.4	.83
	1841	190	31.1	120	19.6	178	29.2	82	13.4	35	5.7	.98
	1842	192	35.1	105	19.2	148	27.1	87	15.9	12	2.2	.55
	1843	143	23.7	130	21.5	192	31.7	107	17.7	31	5.1	.33
HEREFORD . . .	1839	47	22.5	49	23.4	73	34.9	35	16.8	2	.96	1.4
	1840	64	24.4	64	23.4	81	31.	49	18.7	4	1.5	..
	1841	62	28.1	52	23.5	66	29.9	33	14.9	7	3.2	.45
	1842	49	19.8	68	27.5	69	28.	40	16.2	19	7.9	.81
	1843	46	20.1	66	28.8	58	25.3	44	19.2	15	6.6	..
HERTS . . .	1839	104	40.5	70	27.3	63	24.6	10	3.8	10	3.8	..
	1840	139	44.7	79	25.4	58	18.6	26	8.4	8	2.6	.32
	1841	94	33.2	86	30.4	57	20.1	27	9.5	16	5.7	1.1
	1842	98	35.6	83	30.2	59	21.5	27	9.8	8	2.9	..
	1843	111	39.5	74	26.3	60	21.3	17	6.1	18	6.4	.36
HUNTINGDON . .	1839	10	21.3	8	17.	18	38.3	9	19.2	2	4.2	..
	1840	38	45.8	10	12.	20	24.1	15	18.1	..	..	..
	1841	9	15.8	14	24.6	23	40.3	11	19.3	..	..	..
	1842	21	33.9	9	14.5	21	33.9	11	17.7	..	..	..
	1843	7	10.5	22	32.8	25	37.3	9	13.4	3	4.5	1.5
KENT. . . .	1839	211	27.6	142	18.5	206	27.	171	22.4	34	4.4	.13
	1840	186	25.6	154	21.2	232	32.	136	18.7	18	2.5	..
	1841	190	26.8	135	19.1	229	32.5	134	19.	14	2.	.57
	1842	186	23.	156	19.	277	33.8	163	19.9	26	3.2	1.1
	1843	163	21.9	188	25.2	227	30.4	125	16.8	27	3.6	2.1
LANCASTER . . .	1839	807	29.9	691	25.7	796	29.6	285	10.6	105	3.9	.26
	1840	784	26.8	867	29.6	894	30.5	273	9.4	106	3.6	.10
	1841	985	30.3	999	30.7	997	30.6	190	5.8	73	2.2	.37
	1842	1,681	36.9	1,150	26.1	1,228	27.9	284	6.4	97	2.2	.52
	1843	1,285	36.3	964	27.3	937	26.5	168	4.8	126	3.6	1.5
LEICESTER. . .	1839	127	34.1	102	27.4	88	23.6	40	10.8	12	3.3	.81
	1840	147	32.2	88	19.3	152	33.3	58	12.8	6	1.3	1.1
	1841	150	36.3	98	23.7	116	28.1	43	10.4	6	1.5	..
	1842	175	37.6	83	17.8	112	24.4	77	16.6	17	3.6	.22
	1843	146	34.8	84	20.	129	30.7	37	8.8	18	4.3	1.4

\* 1 Prisoner 12 months and under 2 years.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—continued.

1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.													
COUNTIES.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	
LINCOLN . . .	1839	94	23·9	60	15·2	113	28·7	89	22·6	34	8·6	4	1·
	1840	76	21·	66	18·3	93	25·8	95	26·3	31	8·6	..	..
	1841	50	15·9	51	16·3	101	32·2	82	26·1	30	9·5	..	..
	1842	77	18·4	92	21·9	123	29·3	98	23·3	29	6·9	1	·24
	1843	106	20·3	89	17·	135	25·8	110	21·	69	13·2	14	2·7
MIDDLESEX . . .	1839	3584	69·2	1426	27·6	165	3·2	1	·01	..	..	..	..
	1840	3219	66·7	1492	30·9	110	2·3	5	·10	..	..	..	..
	1841	2708	64·8	1292	30·9	178	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1842	2833	63·5	1377	30·9	247	5·5	3	·07	..	..	2	·05
	1843	3161	67·4	1332	28·4	197	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONMOUTH . . .	1839	78	33·3	46	19·6	52	22·2	48	20·6	10	4·3	..	..
	1840	65	21·1	83	26·9	101	32·8	38	12·4	19	6·2	2	·65
	1841	49	16·3	61	20·2	90	29·9	96	31·9	3	1·	2	·66
	1842	30	11·8	51	20·	78	30·7	86	33·9	8	3·2	1	·39
	1843	27	14·2	53	27·9	58	30·5	39	20·5	11	5·8	2	1·1
NORFOLK . . .	1839	209	31·8	106	16·1	187	28·5	111	16·9	39	5·9	5	·76
	1840	221	34·1	121	18·7	184	28·4	115	17·7	5	·77	2	·31
	1841	170	30·3	100	17·8	166	29·6	105	18·8	17	3·	3	·54
	1842	181	26·4	146	21·3	200	29·2	134	19·5	20	2·9	5	·73
	1843	178	25·9	135	19·6	208	30·3	126	18·2	34	5·	7	1·
NORTHAMPTON . . .	1839	58	27·1	45	21·	66	30·9	33	15·4	7	3·3	5	2·3
	1840	70	30·	51	21·9	67	28·8	35	15·	10	4·3	..	..
	1841	62	21·7	69	24·2	94	33·	49	17·2	8	2·8	3	1·1
	1842	81	29·3	78	28·3	80	28·9	31	11·3	5	1·8	1	·36
	1843	79	29·9	67	25·4	67	25·4	36	13·6	10	3·8	5	1·9
NORTHUMBERLAND . . .	1839	37	26·1	43	30·3	24	16·9	32	22·5	5	3·5	1	·70
	1840	47	27·3	57	33·2	42	24·4	16	9·3	9	5·2	1	·58
	1841	53	24·2	64	29·2	56	25·6	28	12·8	18	8·2	..	..
	1842	35	17·6	53	26·6	68	34·2	34	17·1	9	4·5	..	..
	1843	68	25·1	69	25·5	76	28·	48	17·7	10	3·7	..	..
NOTTS . . .	1839	59	21·4	45	16·3	88	32·	74	26·9	9	3·4	..	..
	1840	63	21·3	63	21·3	114	38·7	48	16·3	3	1·	4	1·4
	1841	63	22·5	69	24·7	80	28·6	58	20·8	8	2·7	2	·72
	1842	65	21·7	62	20·7	68	22·7	77	25·8	25	8·4	2	·66
	1843	45	14·8	53	17·5	67	22·1	103	34·	30	9·9	5	1·7
OXFORD . . .	1839	59	20·3	45	15·4	102	35·	55	18·9	20	6·9	9*	3·5
	1840	76	22·4	77	22·7	113	33·3	39	11·5	32	9·5	2	·59
	1841	51	·7·4	53	18·	100	34·	50	17·	35	11·9	5	1·7
	1842	86	27·9	49	15·9	97	31·5	57	18·5	16	5·2	3	·98
	1843	71	24·	73	24·7	75	25·3	42	14·2	27	9·1	8	2·7
RUTLAND . . .	1839	5	55·6	..	..	1	11·1	3	33·3	..	..	..	..
	1840	1	11·1	1	11·1	5	55·6	2	22·2	..	..	..	..
	1841	1	6·7	2	13·3	8	53·4	4	26·6	..	..	..	..
	1842	13	28·9	14	31·1	15	33·3	3	6·6	..	..	..	..
	1843	10	27·	5	13·5	17	46·	4	10·8	1	2·7	..	..
SALOP. . . .	1839	51	20·9	57	23·4	84	34·4	35	14·3	17	7·	..	..
	1840	80	27·3	81	27·7	80	27·3	40	13·6	12	4·1	..	..
	1841	127	36·6	54	15·6	106	30·5	37	10·7	23	6·6	..	..
	1842	177	40·2	69	15·7	119	27·1	56	12·7	19	4·3	..	..
	1843	77	18·9	104	25·5	131	32·1	61	14·9	28	6·9	7	1·7

\* One Prisoner 12 months and under 2 years.

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. V.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.
SOMERSET . . .	1839	185	16.5	282	25.2	321	28.6	261	23.3	72	6.4	..
	1840	401	28.8	341	22.8	437	29.2	252	16.8	64	4.4	..
	1841	277	20.7	278	20.8	419	31.4	292	21.9	67	5.1	2
	1842	335	21.4	373	23.8	469	30.1	303	19.4	77	4.9	7
	1843	286	22.2	286	22.2	356	27.8	253	19.6	104	7.9	4
STAFFORD . . .	1839	230	32.3	108	15.1	238	33.4	112	15.7	18	2.5	7
	1840	197	23.3	229	27.1	214	25.3	138	16.3	48	5.7	19
	1841	271	35.3	136	17.7	203	26.4	95	12.4	51	6.6	12
	1842	299	28.9	222	21.5	288	27.9	166	16.1	42	4.1	16
	1843	386	31.7	225	18.4	399	32.7	145	11.9	43	3.5	22
SUFFOLK . . .	1839	159	30.9	94	18.3	135	26.3	91	17.7	31	6.1	4
	1840	109	23.2	108	23.1	141	30.1	79	16.9	32	6.8	..
	1841	77	20.1	110	28.5	107	27.8	84	21.8	6	1.6	1
	1842	70	14.9	93	19.8	141	30.1	90	19.2	40	8.5	35
	1843	91	18.1	128	25.4	171	33.9	86	17.1	25	5.1	3
SURREY . . .	1839	635	49.8	414	32.5	210	16.5	13	1.1	3	2.4	..
	1840	604	53.5	366	32.4	144	12.8	11	0.99	4	3.5	..
	1841	365	45.9	293	36.8	128	16.1	4	5.1	4	5.1	2
	1842	353	45.9	289	37.6	126	16.4	..	..	..	..	1
	1843	243	39.4	247	40.1	107	17.4	5	8.1	12	2.1	2
SUSSEX . . .	1839	165	35.1	136	29.1	106	22.6	41	8.7	19	4.1	3
	1840	172	34.1	155	30.7	116	22.9	37	7.3	25	4.9	1
	1841	168	32.5	182	35.2	114	22.1	39	7.6	13	2.5	1
	1842	171	33.8	147	29.1	145	28.7	33	6.5	9	1.8	1
	1843	152	32.8	154	33.2	101	21.7	41	8.8	12	2.6	4
WARWICK . . .	1839	239	29.5	178	21.9	247	30.4	144	17.8	3	3.7	..
	1840	350	38.1	268	29.2	210	22.9	70	7.6	16	1.7	5
	1841	224	25.1	204	22.7	363	40.5	77	8.6	25	2.8	4
	1842	323	28.1	338	29.4	298	25.9	102	8.9	64	5.5	25
	1843	290	29.8	227	23.3	296	30.4	121	12.4	40	4.1	..
WESTMORELAND	1839	20	45.4	4	9.1	14	31.8	5	11.4	1	2.3	..
	1840	3	7.3	11	26.8	21	51.3	6	14.6	..	..	..
	1841	3	12.1	8	32.1	5	20.1	9	36.1	..	..	..
	1842	5	11.4	15	34.1	13	29.6	7	15.9	2	4.5	2
	1843	20	39.2	15	29.4	11	21.6	4	7.8	1	2.1	..
WILTS . . .	1839	132	28.5	89	19.2	156	33.6	73	15.7	14	3.1	..
	1840	127	25.2	84	16.7	176	34.9	99	19.6	15	3.1	3
	1841	151	28.3	108	20.3	155	29.1	104	19.5	14	2.6	1
	1842	103	18.2	143	25.2	161	28.3	129	22.7	32	5.6	..
	1843	112	24.3	96	20.8	156	33.8	77	16.7	17	3.7	3
WORCESTER . . .	1839	100	24.8	82	20.4	130	32.3	73	18.1	15	3.7	3
	1840	189	32.1	137	23.2	171	29.1	74	12.5	15	2.5	4
	1841	157	33.2	100	21.1	126	26.6	74	15.7	15	3.2	1
	1842	174	33.9	91	17.7	160	31.2	74	14.4	13	2.6	1
	1843	139	25.8	126	23.3	162	30.1	80	14.8	19	3.5	14
YORK (three Ridings united.)	1839	257	20.6	246	19.8	355	28.5	289	23.2	89	7.1	10
	1840	311	20.3	258	16.9	475	31.1	294	19.2	153	9.9	40
	1841	242	16.7	233	16.1	454	31.3	346	23.8	160	11.1	16
	1842	425	19.8	569	26.6	556	25.9	346	16.1	221	10.3	27
	1843	455	24.9	447	24.5	526	28.8	251	13.8	117	6.4	29



CRIMINAL TABLES, No. V.—Part 2, COUNTIES—WALES.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment before Trial of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the several Counties of Wales, together with the Proportions (per cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

COUNTIES.		1.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEFORE TRIAL.											
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Im-prisoned.
ANGLESEY . .	1839	2	10.	1	5.	13	65.	4	20.	..	..	..	..
	1840	3	20.	2	13.3	4	26.7	2	13.3	4	26.7	..	..
	1841	2	20.	3	30.	4	40.	1	10.	..	..	..	..
	1842	2	10.5	3	15.8	6	31.6	5	26.3	3	15.8	..	..
	1843	4	20.	3	15.	10	50.	3	15.	..	..	..	..
BRECON . .	1839	8	24.3	6	18.2	10	30.3	5	15.1	1	3.	3	9.1
	1840	9	18.	5	10.	16	32.	5	10.	15	30.	..	..
	1841	8	26.7	11	36.7	10	33.3	1	3.3	..	..	..	..
	1842	10	18.2	11	20.	28	50.9	2	3.6	4	7.3	..	..
	1843	7	17.1	6	14.6	8	19.5	14	34.1	2	4.9	4	9.8
CARDIGAN . .	1839	9	40.9	4	18.2	7	31.8	2	9.1	..	..	..	..
	1840	5	71.4	..	..	..	..	2	28.6	..	..	..	..
	1841	3	20.	4	26.7	6	40.	2	13.3	..	..	..	..
	1842	6	33.3	3	16.7	4	22.2	4	22.2	1	5.6	..	..
	1843	3	20.	4	26.6	6	40.	1	6.7	1	6.7	..	..
CARMARTHEN . .	1839	5	25.	4	20.	6	30.	3	15.	2	10.	..	..
	1840	16	38.1	10	23.3	11	26.2	4	9.5	1	2.4	..	..
	1841	5	12.2	11	26.9	15	36.6	8	19.5	1	2.4	1	2.4
	1842	13	35.2	3	8.1	8	21.6	7	18.9	5	13.5	1	2.7
	1843	14	33.3	9	21.4	6	14.3	3	7.2	10	23.3	..	..
CARNARVON . .	1839	8	24.2	9	27.3	8	24.2	6	18.3	1	3.	1	3.
	1840	18	31.	18	31.	12	20.7	7	12.1	3	5.2	..	..
	1841	17	33.3	11	21.6	15	29.5	4	7.8	4	7.8	..	..
	1842	10	19.2	13	25.	21	40.4	3	5.8	5	9.6	..	..
	1843	17	33.3	11	21.6	15	29.5	4	7.8	4	7.8	..	..
DENBIGH . .	1839	12	28.5	7	16.7	11	26.2	7	16.7	5	11.9	..	..
	1840	17	35.4	14	29.2	14	29.2	3	6.2	..	..	..	..
	1841	19	33.3	22	38.6	12	21.	3	5.3	1	1.8	..	..
	1842	28	36.3	20	26.	23	29.9	3	3.9	2	2.6	1	1.3
	1843	36	40.9	33	37.	19	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
FLINT . . .	1839	4	19.1	2	9.5	7	33.3	8	38.1	..	..	..	..
	1840	15	50.	8	26.7	7	23.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	7	25.9	7	25.9	7	25.9	5	18.6	1	3.7	..	..
	1842	15	30.6	5	10.2	14	28.5	9	18.4	2	4.1	4	8.2
	1843	7	22.6	1	3.2	13	42.	7	22.6	1	3.2	2	6.4
GLAMORGAN . .	1839	18	16.4	25	22.7	36	32.7	17	15.5	14	12.7	..	..
	1840	28	21.6	35	26.9	50	38.5	13	10.	3	1.5	2	1.5
	1841	41	23.6	35	20.1	56	32.2	27	15.5	11	6.3	4	2.3
	1842	63	34.5	37	20.2	37	20.2	30	16.4	13	7.1	3	2.6
	1843	39	33.1	22	18.6	22	18.6	24	20.4	4	3.4	7	5.9
MERIONETH . .	1839	..	..	..	..	4	57.1	3	42.9	..	..	..	..
	1840	3	25.	..	..	6	50.	3	25.	..	..	..	..
	1841	1	20.	..	..	2	40.	2	40.	..	..	..	..
	1842	5	41.7	1	8.3	5	41.7	1	8.3	..	..	..	..
	1843	6	37.4	3	18.8	4	25.	3	18.8	..	..	..	..
MONTGOMERY . .	1839	17	22.7	14	18.7	13	17.3	31	4.3	..	..	..	..
	1840	9	14.8	6	9.8	26	42.6	17	27.9	3	4.9	..	..
	1841	8	20.5	11	28.2	11	28.2	7	18.	2	5.1	..	..
	1842	7	12.3	13	22.8	13	22.8	13	22.8	7	12.3	4	7.
	1843	8	12.7	18	28.6	18	28.6	11	17.5	4	6.3	4	6.3
PEMBROKE . .	1839	9	22.5	6	15.	12	30.	8	20.	4	10.	1	2.5
	1840	4	15.4	8	30.8	8	30.8	2	7.6	4	15.4	..	..
	1841	10	27.	5	13.5	14	37.9	6	16.2	1	2.7	1	2.7
	1842	11	36.7	6	20.	9	30.	4	13.3	..	..	..	..
	1843	10	27.	10	27.	6	16.3	8	21.6	1	2.7	2	5.4
RADNOR . . .	1839	15	48.4	4	12.9	9	29.	3	9.7	..	..	..	..
	1840	8	44.6	4	22.2	4	22.2	..	..	2	11.1	..	..
	1841	10	38.5	5	19.2	5	19.2	6	23.1	..	..	..	..
	1842	13	52.	2	8.	2	8.	7	23.	1	4.	..	..
	1843	5	25.	1	5.	9	45.	2	10.	2	10.	1	5.

## No. VI.

## TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AFTER TRIAL.

The object of the next table is to show the various terms, differing from under fourteen days to three years and upwards, during which prisoners have been confined, in compliance with the sentences passed by the juries, at Assizes and Sessions in ENGLAND and WALES, both separately and conjointly, arranged in twelve groups, which, with a view to conciseness, are now re-arranged in four groups, showing the proportions in each year, and the increase and decrease in the quinquennial period.

In ENGLAND and WALES, the following are the proportions from which the increase and decrease are calculated.

YEARS.		Convicted Prisoners confined							
		Under 1 Month.		Between 1 and 3 Months.		Between 3 Months and 1 Year.		Above 1 Year.	
ENGLAND and WALES	1839	2,190	15·7	3,569	25·5	6,675	47·7	1,551	11·1
	1840	2,147	13·8	3,956	25·4	7,411	47·5	2,073	13·3
	1841	2,248	14·3	4,265	27·	7,627	48·4	1,617	10·3
	1842	2,319	12·7	4,942	27·	8,908	48·7	2,104	11·5
	1843	2,179	12·6	4,771	27·6	8,359	48·4	1,939	11·2

From these proportions are deduced a decrease of 24· per cent. of convicted prisoners confined under one month, an increase of 8·3 per cent. of those between one and three months, an increase of 1·5 per cent. of those between three months and one year, and a slight increase of 1·3 per cent. of those above one year, between the extreme years of the quinquennial period.

In ENGLAND only, the following tabular arrangement of the proportions will show the increase or decrease which has thence been calculated.

YEARS.		Convicted Prisoners confined							
		Under 1 Month.		Between 1 and 3 Months.		Between 3 Months and 1 Year.		Above 1 Year.	
ENGLAND (only)	1839	2,153	15·7	3,491	25·5	6,551	47·8	1,504	11·
	1840	2,089	13·7	3,870	25·4	7,275	47·7	2,019	13·2
	1841	2,197	14·2	4,172	27·	7,500	48·6	1,572	10·2
	1842	2,255	12·5	4,828	27·	8,740	48·9	2,047	11·4
	1843	2,126	12·6	4,638	27·4	8,222	48·7	1,904	11·3

From the above proportions are deduced a decrease of 24·9 per cent. of convicted prisoners confined under one month, an increase of 7·7 per cent. of those between one and three months, an increase of 1·7 per cent. of those between three months and one year, and an increase of 2·6 per cent. of those above one year, between the extreme years of the quinquennial period.

In WALES only, the following are the proportions from which the increase and decrease are calculated.

YEARS.		Convicted Prisoners confined							
		Under 1 Month.		Between 1 and 3 Months.		Between 3 Months and 1 Year.		Above 1 Year.	
WALES (only)	1839	37	12·9	78	27·5	124	43·4	47	16·4
	1840	58	17·4	86	25·7	136	40·7	54	16·2
	1841	51	16·1	93	29·4	127	40·2	45	14·2
	1842	64	15·8	114	28·1	168	41·5	57	14·1
	1843	53	14·8	133	37·	137	38·2	35	9·8

From the tabular arrangements of the above proportions, are deduced an increase of 14·1 per cent. of convicted prisoners confined under one month, an increase of 35·8 per cent. of those between one and three months, and a decrease of 13·6 per cent. of those between three months and one year, and a decrease of 68·6 per cent of those above one year, between the extreme years of the quinquennial period

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TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AFTER TRIAL.  
CRIMINAL TABLES.—No. VI.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners after Trial in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

2.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT AFTER TRIAL.																								
Under 14 Days.			14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged, on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.			
LOCALITY.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.		
	1839	1,363	9.8	827	5.9	2,187	15.6	1,382	9.9	3,720	26.6	2,955	21.1	1,329	9.5	201	1.4	21	.15	..	..	..	..	
	1840	1,020	6.6	1,127	7.2	2,356	15.1	1,600	10.3	4,010	25.7	3,401	21.8	1,680	10.8	338	2.2	55	.35	..	..	..	..	
	1841	777	4.9	1,064	6.7	2,486	15.8	1,779	11.3	4,262	27.	3,365	21.4	1,388	8.8	219	1.4	9	.06	1	.006	407	2.6	
	1842	838	4.6	1,141	6.2	2,776	15.2	2,166	11.8	4,890	26.7	4,018	22.	1,886	10.3	205	1.1	10	.05	3	.02	340	1.9	
	1843	824	4.8	1,103	6.4	2,706	15.7	2,065	12.	4,648	26.9	3,711	21.5	1,742	10.1	189	1.	4	.02	4	.02	252	1.5	
	1839	1,348	9.8	805	5.9	2,135	15.6	1,356	9.9	3,654	26.7	2,897	21.2	1,286	9.4	198	1.4	20	.15	..	..	..	..	
	1840	991	6.5	1,098	7.2	2,298	15.1	1,572	10.3	3,944	25.9	3,331	21.8	1,647	10.8	319	2.1	53	.34	..	..	..	..	
	1841	756	4.9	1,039	6.7	2,420	15.7	1,752	11.3	4,193	27.2	3,307	21.4	1,354	8.8	208	1.3	9	.06	1	.006	402	2.6	
	1842	813	4.5	1,118	6.3	2,709	15.2	2,119	11.8	4,819	26.9	3,921	21.9	1,838	10.3	197	1.1	10	.06	2	.01	324	1.8	
1843	815	4.8	1,070	6.3	2,640	15.6	1,998	11.9	4,567	27.	3,655	21.6	1,707	10.1	189	1.1	4	.02	4	.02	241	1.5		
Wales (only)	1839	15	5.2	22	7.7	52	18.2	26	9.1	66	23.1	58	20.3	43	15.	3	1.1	1	.35	..	..	..	..	
	1840	29	8.7	29	8.7	58	17.4	28	8.4	66	19.7	70	20.9	33	9.9	19	5.7	2	.60	..	..	..	..	
	1841	21	6.7	25	7.9	66	20.9	27	8.5	69	21.8	58	18.3	34	10.8	11	3.5	..	..	5	1.6	..	..	
	1842	25	6.2	23	5.7	67	16.5	47	11.6	71	17.5	97	23.9	48	11.8	8	2.	..	..	16	4.	2	.49	
	1843	9	2.5	33	9.2	66	18.4	67	18.7	81	22.5	56	15.6	35	9.7	..	..	..	..	11	3.1	1	.28	

## No. VII.

## TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

THE following Table exhibits, in ten groups, all prisoners summarily convicted, without reference to sex, in ENGLAND and WALES, separately and conjointly, with the proportions per cent. which the several classes bear to the whole in each year of the quinquennial period. The deserters awaiting a route are deducted in this Table, so that the totals agree with those in Table II., which gives a specification of the Summary Convictions themselves. As respects ENGLAND and WALES the imprisonments under three months form a proportion of 87 per cent. in 1839, and of 89·2 per cent. in 1843. These proportions, however, will be best seen by the aid of tabular arrangement as follows:—

Years.	Under 1 Month.	Between 1 and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and 1 Year.	Above 1 Year.	
ENGLAND and WALES .	1839	41·3	45·7	12·6	·44
	1840	41·5	45·4	12·3	·75
	1841	44·3	44·4	10·8	·56
	1842	47·8	41·6	9·9	·55
	1843	47·1	42·1	10·1	·51
Annual Mean. .	44·4	43·8	11·1	·56	

These proportions exhibit an increase during the quinquennial period of 14·2 per cent. of those confined under one month; a decrease of 8·6 per cent. of prisoners confined between one and three months; a decrease of 24·5 per cent. of prisoners confined between three months and one year; and an increase of 17·4 per cent. of those confined above one year. It will be curious also to notice the effect of the aggravation of crime in 1842 over 1841, the increase in 1842 being 7·9 per cent. of those confined under one month; and a decrease of 6·7 per cent. of prisoners confined between one and three months; a decrease of 9·2 per cent. of prisoners confined between three months and one year, and a decrease also of 2·3 per cent. of those confined above one year.

With respect to ENGLAND only, in 1839 the imprisonments under three months formed a proportion of 86·9 per cent. on the whole of the imprisonments, while in 1843 they formed one of 89·2 per cent.

Years.	Under 1 Month.	Between 1 and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and 1 Year.	Above 1 Year.	
ENGLAND (only)	1839	41·3	45·6	12·6	·44
	1840	41·6	45·3	12·4	·76
	1841	44·4	44·2	10·8	·56
	1842	48·	41·4	9·9	·54
	1843	47·2	42·	10·1	·52
Annual Mean. .	44·5	43·7	11·1	·56	

These proportions exhibit an increase during the quinquennial period of 14·2 per cent. of those confined under one month; a decrease of 8·6 per cent. of prisoners confined between one and three months; a decrease of 25· per cent. of prisoners confined between three months and one year, and an increase of 18·3 per cent. of those confined above one year. In the year of aggravation, as compared with 1841, we find an increase of 8· per cent. of prisoners confined under one month; a decrease of 6·6 per cent. on prisoners confined between one and three months; a decrease of 9·1 per cent. on prisoners confined between three months and one year; and a decrease of 4·1 per cent. on prisoners confined above one year.

With respect to WALES only, in 1839 the imprisonments under three months formed a proportion of 92·4 per cent. on the whole of the imprisonments, while in 1843 they formed one of 90·7 per cent.

	Years.	Under 1 Month.	Between 1 and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and 1 Year.	Above 1 Year.
WALES (only)	1839	40·4	52·	7·3	·27
	1840	30·7	59·2	9·8	·30
	1841	30·1	57·7	11·6	..
	1842	33·4	54·1	10·5	·84
	1843	43·5	47·2	9·	·09
Annual Mean		35·6	54·	9·6	·30

These proportions exhibit an increase during the quinquennial period of 7·6 per cent. of those confined under one month ; a decrease of 10·2 per cent. of prisoners confined between one and three months ; an increase of 22·7 per cent. of prisoners confined between three months and one year ; and a decrease of 198·9 per cent. of those confined above one year. In the year of aggravation, as compared with 1841, we find an increase of 11· per cent. of prisoners confined under one month ; and a decrease of 6·6 per cent. on prisoners confined between one and three months ; and a decrease of 10·4 per cent. on prisoners confined between three months and one year. Of the prisoners confined upwards of one year there were none whatever in 1841, whereas in 1842 there were *eight*.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. VII.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several Classes bear to the whole in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

3.—TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																					
LOCALITY.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	
ENGLAND and WALES.	1839	10,452	18.2	13,259	23.1	19,607	34.1	6,666	11.6	6,457	11.3	764	1.3	181	.31	3	.01	66	.11	..	..
	1840	11,879	18.6	14,661	22.9	21,787	34.1	7,280	11.4	7,185	11.2	707	1.1	148	.23	3	.01	329	.51	..	..
	1841	13,074	20.7	14,918	23.6	21,111	33.4	6,953	11.	6,103	9.6	713	1.1	128	.20	1	.002	224	.35	71	.11
	1842	15,888	22.5	17,789	25.2	21,691	30.8	7,649	10.9	6,165	8.7	796	1.1	169	.25	8	.01	208	.30	144	.20
	1843	16,058	21.9	18,431	25.2	22,959	31.4	7,862	10.7	6,452	8.8	937	1.3	173	.24	7	.01	194	.27	123	.17
ENGLAND (only).	1839	10,290	18.2	13,122	23.1	19,329	34.1	6,559	11.6	6,409	11.3	758	1.3	179	.31	3	.01	66	.11	..	..
	1840	11,806	18.6	14,528	23.	21,518	34.	7,152	11.3	7,125	11.3	701	1.1	147	.23	2	.01	329	.52	..	..
	1841	12,996	20.8	14,771	23.6	20,785	33.2	6,848	11.	6,022	9.6	707	1.1	128	.20	1	.002	224	.36	67	.11
	1842	15,796	22.7	17,564	25.3	21,312	30.6	7,515	10.8	6,074	8.7	787	1.1	169	.25	7	.01	201	.29	134	.20
	1843	15,875	22.	18,133	25.2	22,568	31.3	7,731	10.7	6,371	8.8	919	1.3	173	.24	7	.01	193	.28	120	.17
WALES (only).	1839	162	21.9	137	18.4	278	37.8	107	14.5	48	6.5	6	.81	2	.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	73	10.9	133	19.8	269	40.1	128	19.1	60	8.9	6	.89	1	.15	1	.15	..	..	..	..
	1841	78	10.4	147	19.7	326	43.6	105	14.1	81	10.9	6	.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.54
	1842	92	9.7	225	23.7	379	40.	134	14.1	91	9.6	9	.95	..	..	1	.11	7	.74	10	1.1
	1843	183	16.5	298	27.	391	35.3	131	11.9	81	7.3	18	1.6	..	..	..	..	1	.09	3	.27

## No. VIII.

## TRANSPORTS AND TERMS OF TRANSPORTATION.

The accompanying Table exhibits, in six groups, the various Terms of Transportation in ENGLAND and WALES, separately and conjointly, in each year of the quinquennial period, together with the proportion per cent. which each group bears to the total transports as well as to the total convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and showing also the proportion which the total transports bear to the total convicted, as well as to 100,000 of total population, with the increase or decrease respectively.

In ENGLAND and WALES the total transports in 1839 were 3,728; those in 1843, 4,166; showing proportions respectively of 21· and 19·4 per cent. to the total convicts, thus exhibiting a decrease of 8·3 per cent.; but as compared with the population generally an increase of 6· per cent. Of these transports, the following were the proportions as compared with the whole of those sentenced to an exile of less than fourteen years :—

Years.				Years.	
1839	2960	79·4	Inc. or Dec.	1839-40	- 3·9
1840	3069	76·4		1840-41	- ·3
1841	2887	76·2		1841-42	- ·2
1842	3216	76·		1842-43	+ 1·9
1843	3227	77·5		1839-43	- 2·5

Of the transportations for fifteen years and upwards, exclusively of those for life (which are exhibited by themselves in the Table), the following were the proportions as compared with the total transports :—

1839	521	14·	Inc. or Dec.	1839-40	- 28·2
1840	438	10·9		1840-41	+ 8·7
1841	449	11·9		1841-42	+ 17·5
1842	589	13·9		1842-43	- 14·7
1843	506	12·1		1839-43	- 15·1

In ENGLAND only, the total transports in 1839 were 3,673, and those in 1843, 4,102; thus showing proportions respectively of 21·2 and 19·5 per cent. to the total convicts, showing a decrease of 8·4 per cent.; but as compared with the population generally an increase of 5·9 per cent. Of these transports the following were the proportions as compared with the whole of those sentenced to a term of less than fourteen years, with the increase and decrease in the different years, and also in the quinquennial period :—

1839	2923	79·5	Inc. or Dec.	1839-40	- 4·2
1840	3026	76·4		1840-41	- ·2
1841	2850	76·3		1841-42	- ·1
1842	3184	76·2		1842-43	+ 1·8
1843	3183	77·5		1839-43	- 2·5

Of the transportations for fifteen years and upwards, exclusively of those for life (which are exhibited by themselves in the Table), the following were the proportions as compared with the total transports :—

1839	512	14·	Inc. or Dec.	1839-40	- 29·
1840	428	10·8		1840-41	+ 9·7
1841	843	11·8		1841-42	+ 15·7
1842	571	13·7		1842-43	- 13·
1843	498	12·2		1839-43	- 14·9

In WALES only the total transports in 1839 were 55, and those in 1843, 64, showing proportions respectively of 15·4 and 15·1 per cent. to the total convicts, thus exhibiting a decrease of 1·9 per cent.; but as compared with the population generally an increase of 10·9 per cent. Of these transports the following were the proportions as compared with the whole of those sentenced to an exile of less than fourteen years.

1839	37	67·2	Inc. or Dec.	1839-40	+ 12·1
1840	43	75·4		1840-41	- 1·9
1841	37	74·		1841-42	- 14·5
1842	42	64·6		1842-43	+ 6·4
1843	44	68·8		1839-43	+ 2·2

Of the transportations for fifteen years and upwards, exclusively of those for life (which are exhibited by themselves in the Table), the following were the proportions as compared with the total transports :—

1839	9	16·4	Inc. or Dec.	1839-40	+ 7·2
1840	10	17·5		1840-41	- 46·2
1841	6	12·		1841-42	+ 130·8
1842	18	27·7		1842-43	- 121·5
1843	8	12·5		1839-43	- 30·9

The increase in the transportations for life amounted to + 13 per cent., thus showing a considerable aggravation in offences of the most serious description, many of which incur capital sentences.

## TRANSPORTS AND TERMS OF TRANSPORTATION.

CRIMINAL TABLES.—No. VIII.—ENGLAND and WALES.

Showing the various Terms for which the Total Number of Prisoners were sentenced to Transportation in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, together with the Proportions (per Cent.) which the several classes bear to the total Transports, and the total Convicted at Assizes and Sessions; likewise the Proportion which the total Transports bear to 100,000 of the total Population, and the Increase or Decrease between the extreme Years of the above quinquennial period.

SENTENCES OF TRANSPORTATION.																						
LOCALITY.	7 Years and under 10 Years.			10 Years and under 14 Years.			14 Years and under 15 Years.			15 Years and under 21 Years.			21 Years and upwards.			For Life.			Totals of Transports.			Increase or Decrease.
	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted.	Number of Prison- ers.	Proportion to 100,000 of Total Population		
ENGLAND and WALES . .	1839	50.4	10.6	1080	29.	6.1	..	..	504	13.5	2.8	17	.46	.1	247	6.6	1.4	3728	21.	24	-8.3 + 6.	
	1840	47.6	9.7	1158	28.8	5.9	6.1	1.3	421	10.5	2.2	17	.42	.08	264	6.6	1.3	4017	20.5	26		
	1841	44.7	8.7	1194	31.5	6.1	6.4	1.2	438	11.6	2.2	11	.29	.06	209	5.5	1.1	3788	19.4	24		
	1842	43.5	8.2	1375	32.5	6.1	4.8	.91	553	13.1	2.5	36	.85	.16	220	5.2	.97	4229	18.8	26		
	1843	44.2	8.6	1386	33.3	6.5	3.7	.72	475	11.4	2.2	31	.74	.14	279	6.7	1.3	4166	19.4	25		
ENGLAND (only).	1839	50.5	10.7	1067	29.	6.1	..	..	495	13.5	2.9	17	.46	.1	238	6.5	1.4	3673	21.2	25	-8.4 + 5.9	
	1840	47.6	9.8	1139	28.8	5.9	6.2	1.3	412	10.4	2.1	16	.40	.08	260	6.6	1.4	3960	20.6	27		
	1841	44.9	8.7	1172	31.4	6.1	6.4	1.3	432	11.5	2.3	11	.29	.06	204	5.5	1.	3738	19.5	25		
	1842	43.8	8.3	1349	32.4	6.1	4.9	.92	535	12.8	2.4	36	.88	.16	217	5.2	.98	4164	18.9	27		
	1843	44.3	8.7	1364	33.2	6.5	3.7	.57	467	11.4	2.2	31	.76	.15	270	6.6	1.4	4102	19.5	27		
WALES (only)	1839	43.6	6.7	13	23.6	3.7	..	..	9	16.4	2.5	..	..	..	9	16.4	2.5	55	15.4	6	-1.9 + 10.9	
	1840	49.1	6.1	19	33.3	4.9	..	..	9	15.8	2.3	1	1.8	.26	4	7.	1.	57	14.6	6		
	1841	30.	4.1	22	44.	6.	4.	.55	6	12.	1.6	..	..	..	5	10.	1.4	50	13.7	5		
	1842	24.6	3.4	26	40.	5.5	3.1	.43	18	27.7	3.8	..	..	..	3	4.6	.64	65	13.8	7		
	1843	34.4	5.2	22	34.4	5.2	4.7	.70	8	12.5	1.9	..	..	..	9	14.	2.1	64	15.1	7		



## No. IX.

## GAME-LAW CONVICTIONS.

These observations are offered in explanation and illustration of the following Table of Summary Convictions under the GAME LAWS during the quinquennial period—1839 to 1843—for the purpose of showing the mode of its construction, and drawing attention to some of the leading facts therein exhibited; and it will be further proved that, striking as are the results shown in this Table, they yet give no adequate view of the amount of crimes and punishments resulting, directly and indirectly, from infractions of the Game Laws.

I. As to the proportions, it will be seen that they are reckoned in two ways; first, with reference to all male summary convictions; and secondly, with reference to the total male population in England and Wales separately, as well as in the several counties of the former, in each of the five years. With respect to the amount of increase or decrease, it must be clearly understood that the comparison of the Game-Law convictions, without reference to the population as calculated for the respective periods on the base of the Census for 1841, can produce only an *apparent result*; whereas the calculations in the two last sections of the Table are made with reference to the proportionals of Game-Law Convictions to the population of the particular year. Indeed, it is quite obvious that, where the population is constantly progressive, and the rates of increase between crime and population differ so greatly in England, in Wales, and in every county of each department of the country, no correct conclusions—*no real results*—can be deduced from any series of calculations otherwise constructed. It has been thought desirable not to overload the Table with decimals; and, therefore, the nearest whole number has been inserted in that section of the Table which exhibits the proportion of Game-Law Convictions to the population: whereas the last section of the Table, that of the Increase or Decrease, has, for greater accuracy, been calculated upon the decimals which were omitted in the previous section for the reason just assigned.

II. With respect to the amount, proportions, and increase of Game-Law Convictions, as exhibited in the following Table, the numbers of prisoners summarily convicted in 1839 and 1843 respectively in ENGLAND and WALES were 2462 and 4348, showing proportions in the respective years as compared with all summary convictions of 5·69 and 7·58 per cent., but, as respects the population, of 32·5 and 54·5. The Increase of these convictions from year to year, and during the quinquennial period, was as follows:—

In 1840 from 1839	. . .	2·1 increase.
1841 ,, 1840	. . .	11·
1842 ,, 1841	. . .	25·2
1843 ,, 1842	. . .	18·2
1839 ,, 1843	. . .	67·4

In ENGLAND only, the numbers in the extreme years of the quinquennial period were 2424 and 4270, showing proportions to 100,000 of population of 34· and 56·8 per cent. respectively. The increases from year to year, and during the quinquennial period, were as follow:—

In 1840 from 1839	. . .	2·2 increase.
1841 ,, 1840	. . .	10·9
1842 ,, 1841	. . .	25·
1843 ,, 1842	. . .	17·9
1839 ,, 1843	. . .	67·

In WALES only, the numbers in the extreme years of the quinquennial period were 38 and 78, showing proportions to 100,000 of population of 9 and 17 per cent. respectively. The increase from year to year, and during the quinquennial period, was as follows:—

In 1840 from 1839	. . .	9·9 decrease.
1841 ,, 1840	. . .	18·5 increase.
1842 ,, 1841	. . .	36·4
1843 ,, 1842	. . .	32·9
1839 ,, 1843	. . .	95·7

A comparison of the different English counties, also, presents many interesting and highly important statements. The positive number of summary Game-Law Convictions is greater on the average of the five years in ESSEX, HANTS, NORFOLK, NOTTS, STAFFORD, SUFFOLK, SURREY, WILTS, and YORK, than in any other English counties. This, however, proves nothing; but when a comparison is made between the Game-Law convictions of particular counties with all summary convictions, and in addition to this there be taken into consideration the calculated increase of the population, then correct and important inferences may be safely deduced. Thus in BEDFORD the increase was 141·1 per cent., while in BERKS and BUCKS it amounted to 28½ and 95 per cent. respectively. In CHESTER, where the augmentation has been constantly progressive, the rate has reached 80½ per cent.; and CAMBRIDGE shows an increase of 85½ per cent., during the period. In CORNWALL, CUMBERLAND, MIDDLESEX, and MONMOUTH, these crimes furnish no safe ground for calculation, as the numbers were very low; but in DEVON these crimes increased at the rate of 134 per cent.; and in DURHAM (a colliery, under-ground working poor population) the increase has been 247 per cent. The increase of these convictions has been nearly equal in ESSEX and OXFORD, viz., 124 per cent.; and the same remark applies to HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, and YORK, in all of which the increase during the period has been at the rate of about 150 per cent., while in LANCASTER the rate was 165 per cent. In GLOUCESTER these offences doubled in the five years, in LINCOLN nearly so, in SURREY they increased 115½ per cent., and in RUTLAND 200 per cent. In nine counties, viz., BERKS, HANTS, HERTS, KENT, LEICESTER, NOTTS, SUFFOLK, SUSSEX, and WORCESTER, the increase was less than 50 per cent., the least being in HANTS and NOTTS, which were at the rate of 13 and 11 per cent. respectively. In two counties only was there any decrease—in NORTHUMBERLAND of 44½ per cent. and in SOMERSET of 17 per cent.

The principal facts, however, respecting the increase or decrease of Game Law convictions between the several years of the quinquennial period, as well as between the extreme years, will be seen more clearly in the following Table, which comprises 20 counties more particularly interesting as regards these convictions.

COUNTIES.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.				
	$\frac{1839}{1840}$	$\frac{1840}{1841}$	$\frac{1841}{1842}$	$\frac{1842}{1843}$	$\frac{1839}{1843}$
Bedford . . .	— 3·3	+ 29·7	+ 7·6	+ 78·6	+ 141·1
Berks . . .	— 14·5	+ 4·2	+ 26·5	+ 11·7	+ 28·6
Bucks . . .	+ 10·6	+ 25·5	+ 6·5	+ 32·	+ 95·2
Cambridge . .	— 89·3	+ 149·8	+ 32·3	+ 6·3	+ 85·6
Chester . . .	+ 42·5	+ 5·1	+ 19·5	+ 10·	+ 80·6
Durham . . .	+ 60·8	— 11·9	+ 53·8	+ 57·2	+ 247·1
Essex . . .	+ 28·4	— 1·7	+ 24·3	+ 42·6	+ 123·8
Gloucester . .	— 4·5	+ 15·1	+ 56·	+ 7·7	+ 102·3
Lancaster . .	+ 41·5	+ 12·5	+ 28·1	+ 30·1	+ 165·3
Leicester . .	+ 24·7	+ 3·1	+ 34·3	— 21·4	+ 42·1
Norfolk . . .	— 39·7	+ 13·7	+ 30·7	+ 20·5	+ 150·2
Oxford . . .	+ 20·1	+ 39·1	+ 12·6	+ 19·3	+ 124·3
Rutland . . .	— 29·8	+ 27·4	+ 164·3	+ 15·6	+ 200·
Salop . . .	— 29·1	+ 137·6	+ 48·3	+ 4·3	+ 183·9
Stafford . . .	— 11·3	+ 11·1	+ 37·9	+ 11·1	+ 52·9
Suffolk . . .	+ 4·1	— 14·8	+ 2·3	+ 39·1	+ 28·9
Sussex . . .	— 9·3	— 1·1	+ 17·7	+ 12·4	+ 19·9
Warwick . . .	+ 10·4	— 50·	+ 101·7	+ 10·4	+ 63·7
Wilts . . .	— 11·5	+ 13·7	+ 34·6	+ 28·8	+ 76·8
York . . .	+ 36·	+ 3·2	+ 76·4	+ ·2	+ 148·1

The above remarks apply only to the summary Game-Law Convictions; and, after all, the Table by no means exhibits the entire amount of the crime and demoralization resulting from their operation, inasmuch as a very considerable number of persons summarily convicted for poaching get released at once by the payment of the fines inflicted, and thus are not entered at all in the Gaol Returns, as they never go to prison.

III. Independently of the Summary Convictions, there are the aggravated cases of prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in each year, which have more than doubled on themselves and nearly doubled the increase of summary convictions during the quinquennial period, 1839–1843. For instance it is found on reference to the Criminal Tables of the HOME-OFFICE for 1843 (p. 64), in Class VI. of the COMPARATIVE Table under the three heads, *Deer-stealing and Feloniously resisting deer-keepers, Being out armed to take game at night, &c.*, and *Taking and destroying fish in enclosed waters* (all of which are poaching offences), that in *England and Wales* the convictions in 1839 amounted to 75, and in 1843, to 175, thus showing an increase, on the ordinary mode of reckoning, of 133 per cent., but in reality, when the progression of the male population is considered, of about 120 per cent. during the same period. Similarly, in *England* only, the *real* increase during the five years has been at the rate of 100 per cent. With respect to *Wales*, there were two acquittals and no convictions in 1839; but between 1840 and 1843 (both inclusive) the real increase amounted to 122 per cent. In *BUCKS* the convictions during the quinquennial period increased at the rate of 84 per cent.; and in *CHESTER*, during the three years 1841–3 (there being no such convictions in the two previous years), at the rate of 267 per cent. In *GLOUCESTER* the increase during the five years was at the rate of 560 per cent., and in *LEICESTER* of 75 per cent. In *STAFFORD* the *average* increase between 1839 and 1843 (for there were great fluctuations) rose as high as 405 per cent.; and in *YORK*, the convictions increased at the rate of 47 per cent. in the five years. The numbers, however, of Game-Law criminals of the higher class in each county are but small. In only five counties (*HANTS, NORTHUMBERLAND, WARWICK, WILTS, and WORCESTER*) was there any decrease. In *CORNWALL* only were there no Game-Law convictions of the higher class.

Independently, however, of all these considerations, and of the sentences of long imprisonments, and of transportation between 7 and 14 years, there are many other cases of national crime in the rural districts that cannot be entered in any description of Game-Law Tables, although directly growing out of the vicious habits engendered by poaching; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the classes Nos. 1 and 2 in the Tables of the HOME OFFICE, *i. e.*, *Offences against the Person*, and *Offences against Property committed with Violence*, receive considerable additions from prisoners, in the first place summarily convicted for mere acts of poaching in transgression of the present Game Laws; the vicious habits and utter recklessness—induced by poaching, resulting in numerous instances of house-breaking, highway robbery, burglary, &c. It may be further stated, that in this class of offences there is a peculiarly demoralizing influence, inasmuch as they tend to destroy in the poor the power of distinguishing between the right and wrong, both of persons and property. Rare also as Capital Executions have been in recent years, and only for Murder of the most aggravated kind, there will yet be found, in 1843, an execution for the murder of a keeper, a crime directly arising from the unlawful pursuit of Game.

It must be added that these calculations are formed with reference to the *male* population only, because the offences are committed almost exclusively by *males* (there being only 20 females summarily convicted, and none at sessions and assizes, during the whole five years). The crimes and punishment of the male parent, however, tend in all cases to the demoralization of whole families, the destruction of domestic self-respect, and in many instances to the breaking up of households, and the pauperism of the mother and children, who then may become offenders under the Vagrant Act or burdens on the Poor Laws, not to speak of the more serious offences likely to ensue from demoralized pauperism.

GAME-LAW CONVICTIONS.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. IX.—ENGLAND and WALES.

Table of Game-Law Convictions during the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Male Summary Convictions, and to the Male Population, in each Year, as well as the Increase or Decrease during the above quinquennial Period.

COUNTIES.	Total Male Summary Convictions.					Total Game-Law Convictions.					Proportion per Cent. of Game-Law to Total Male Summary Convictions.					Proportion of Game-Law Convictions to 100,000 of Male Population.					Increase or Decrease per Cent.	COUNTIES.
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843		
Bedford . . .	184	206	232	296	366	52	51	67	73	132	28.3	24.8	28.9	24.7	36.1	102	99	128	138	246	+141.1	Bedford.
Berks . . .	624	572	538	531	466	85	75	79	101	114	13.6	13.1	14.7	24.7	24.4	108	94	99	125	139	+28.6	Berks.
Bucks . . .	363	379	407	511	559	89	99	125	134	178	24.5	26.1	30.7	26.1	31.8	118	130	163	174	230	+95.2	Bucks.
Cambridge . . .	431	408	449	487	595	28	15	38	51	55	6.5	3.7	8.5	10.5	9.2	35	19	47	62	66	+85.6	Cambridge.
Chester . . .	873	1,083	1,204	1,217	1,214	60	87	93	113	116	6.9	2.3	7.7	9.3	9.6	32	46	48	57	58	+80.6	Chester.
Cornwall . . .	298	266	246	296	325	2	6	8	7	4	.67	2.3	3.3	2.4	1.2	1	4	5	4	2	+89.7	Cornwall.
Cumberland . . .	228	245	229	269	283	6	11	5	15	13	2.6	4.5	2.2	5.6	4.6	7	13	6	17	15	+113.6	Cumberland.
Derby . . .	416	547	545	662	729	70	58	126	80	97	16.8	10.6	23.1	12.1	13.3	63	43	93	58	70	+31.3	Derby.
Devon . . .	762	835	751	871	926	19	31	35	38	46	2.5	3.7	4.7	4.5	5.	8	12	14	15	18	+124.3	Devon.
Dorset . . .	275	347	377	392	400	36	39	37	53	65	13.1	11.2	9.8	13.5	16.3	44	47	44	63	76	+73.4	Dorset.
Durham . . .	651	869	835	775	894	14	23	22	33	53	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.3	5.9	56	72	71	88	125	+247.1	Durham.
Essex . . .	914	1,103	968	1,285	1,405	95	123	122	153	220	10.4	11.2	12.6	11.9	15.6	26	27	31	49	52	+102.3	Essex.
Gloucester . . .	817	919	926	1,014	919	52	55	64	101	110	6.4	6.1	6.9	10.	12.	26	27	31	49	52	+102.3	Gloucester.
Hants . . .	1,149	1,299	1,335	1,311	1,418	142	151	142	157	167	12.3	11.6	12.5	12.	11.8	84	87	81	89	93	+73.1	Hants.
Hereford . . .	242	196	235	250	256	12	12	21	26	21	5.	6.	8.9	10.4	8.2	21	21	37	44	37	+20.7	Hereford.
Herts . . .	487	583	541	613	534	105	114	110	120	132	21.6	19.6	20.3	19.6	24.7	138	148	142	153	167	+153.8	Herts.
Huntingdon . . .	120	126	154	169	198	11	20	18	22	29	9.2	15.9	11.1	13.	14.6	39	64	62	75	98	+163.8	Huntingdon.
Kent . . .	1,446	1,733	1,938	2,796	3,371	102	124	108	114	124	7.1	7.2	6.6	4.1	3.7	38	46	40	41	44	+16.3	Kent.
Lancaster . . .	7,354	8,090	7,894	8,756	8,800	74	107	123	161	214	10.1	13.2	15.6	18.4	24.3	9	13	15	19	25	+165.3	Lancaster.
Leicester . . .	524	630	740	827	956	77	97	101	137	114	14.7	15.4	13.6	16.6	11.9	74	93	96	128	106	+43.1	Leicester.
Lincoln . . .	713	713	1,024	1,458	1,405	51	53	40	68	107	7.2	7.4	3.9	4.7	7.6	29	30	22	37	57	+99.1	Lincoln.
Middlesex . . .	8,950	9,541	9,248	9,893	9,316	22	12	20	23	55	2.5	1.3	2.2	2.3	5.9	3	2	3	3	7	+136.9	Middlesex.
Monmouth . . .	224	226	243	242	269	2	1	6	9	11	.89	.44	2.5	3.7	4.1	3	1	8	12	15	+387.	Monmouth.
Norfolk . . .	1,030	1,094	1,289	1,424	1,369	69	97	111	146	177	6.7	8.9	8.6	10.3	12.9	35	49	56	73	88	+150.3	Norfolk.
Northampton . . .	361	468	561	625	674	51	73	78	82	100	14.1	15.	13.9	13.1	14.8	52	74	79	82	99	+89.9	Northampton.
Northumberland . . .	742	862	888	954	997	25	9	20	18	18	3.4	1.	2.3	1.9	1.8	21	7	16	15	15	-44.5	Northumberland.
Notts . . .	730	537	709	795	813	129	24	89	159	150	17.7	4.5	12.6	20.	18.5	109	20	73	129	130	+11.	Notts.
Oxford . . .	382	472	473	535	605	62	75	105	119	143	16.2	15.9	22.2	22.2	23.6	78	94	131	147	175	+124.3	Oxford.
Rutland . . .	32	19	27	48	66	9	7	9	24	28	28.1	36.8	33.3	50.	42.4	85	66	84	222	256	+200.	Rutland.
Salop . . .	278	298	452	613	595	36	28	67	100	105	13.	9.5	14.8	16.3	17.6	31	24	56	83	87	+163.9	Salop.
Somerset . . .	1,477	1,663	1,549	1,911	2,126	68	69	64	54	60	4.6	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.8	33	28	26	26	28	-16.9	Somerset.
Stafford . . .	1,064	1,287	1,338	1,492	1,660	122	112	127	179	203	11.5	8.7	9.5	12.	12.2	49	44	49	68	75	+52.9	Stafford.
Suffolk . . .	842	760	614	737	922	148	155	136	140	196	17.6	20.4	22.2	19.	21.3	97	101	88	90	125	+28.9	Suffolk.
Surry . . .	2,321	2,312	2,312	2,785	3,784	46	32	54	68	103	2.	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	17	12	19	24	36	+115.7	Surry.
Sussex . . .	805	858	778	993	894	120	111	111	132	150	14.9	12.9	14.3	13.3	16.8	83	76	75	88	100	+19.9	Sussex.
Warwick . . .	958	1,304	1,106	1,213	1,200	72	81	55	113	127	7.5	6.2	5.	9.3	10.6	38	42	28	57	63	+63.7	Warwick.
Westmoreland . . .	64	108	90	131	135	11	7	6	13	20	17.2	6.5	6.7	9.9	14.8	39	25	21	46	70	+79.8	Westmoreland.
Wills . . .	585	856	684	841	585	123	111	127	172	223	21.	13.	18.6	20.5	26.4	97	87	99	133	172	+76.8	Wills.
Worcester . . .	436	570	464	483	654	36	38	29	27	48	8.3	6.7	6.3	5.6	8.7	33	34	25	23	41	+28.3	Worcester.
York . . .	2,616	2,999	2,829	3,489	3,584	92	127	133	238	242	3.5	4.2	4.7	7.	6.8	12	16	17	30	30	+148.1	York.
England, Total	42,668	47,410	47,022	53,990	56,429	2,424	2,510	2,820	3,573	4,270	5.68	5.29	6.02	6.62	7.58	34	35	39	48	57	+67.	England, Total.
Wales, Total . .	612	552	607	794	932	38	35	42	58	78	6.37	6.57	6.92	7.38	8.36	9	8	9	13	17	+95.7	Wales, Total.
England and Wales . . .	43,280	47,962	47,629	54,784	57,361	2,462	2,545	2,862	3,631	4,348	5.69	5.31	6.01	6.63	7.58	33	33	37	46	54	+67.4	England and Wales.

N. B.—The proportions of the Welsh Counties have not been calculated, owing to the smallness of the summary convictions and the population.

## No. X.

## VAGRANT ACT CONVICTIONS.

In the accompanying Table will be found the Vagrant Act Convictions in ENGLAND and WALES, separately and conjointly, as well as in every particular county of each division of the country, the proportions of such convictions being made,—first, with reference to the total Summary Convictions; and secondly, as compared with the population at large, in each and both of the sexes; the true increase is of course found by comparing the latter proportions of any two given years, the increase given in the Table being that during the quinquennial period.

In ENGLAND and WALES the total numbers of Vagrant Act Convictions in 1839 and 1843 were 17,267 and 22,125 respectively, showing a proportion little varying when compared with the total Summary Convictions, viz:—30·1 and 30·2 per cent.; but a proportion relatively to 100,000 of the population at each period of 112 and 136 respectively, thus exhibiting an increase of 21·5 per cent. during the five years. As respects the male vagrants, the numbers in the extreme years were 10,467 and 15,201 respectively, thus showing proportions of 24·2 and 26·5 per cent. as compared with the total male Summary Convictions, and of 138 and 191 with reference to the population, the increase being 38·4 per cent. in the quinquennial period. The female vagrants, whose numbers in 1839 and 1843 were 6,800 and 6,924 respectively, the proportions as compared with the total female Summary Convictions were 48· and 43·7 per cent. in the extreme years, thus showing that in females the average convictions for vagrancy were 46½ per cent. or nearly one-half of all the female Summary Convictions. The proportions, as compared with 100,000 of the female population were 86 and 83, thus showing a positive decrease of 3·6 per cent. during the quinquennial period. In the year of aggravation the male vagrant convictions increased to 26·5 per cent. on 1841; but among the *females* there was a positive and considerable decrease of 13·3 per cent. on the previous year.

In ENGLAND only, the total numbers of Vagrant Act convictions in the extreme years were 17,089 and 21,730, showing proportions in both the respective years of 30·1 per cent. to the total Summary Convictions, but of 117 and 141 to 100,000 of total population at the same periods, the increase in the period being 20·5 per cent. Among the male vagrants, the proportions to the male Summary Convictions in the above years were 24·2 and 26·4 per cent., but as respects the population as 145 and 198 to 100,000 respectively, thus exhibiting an increase of 36·6 per cent. on the five years. Among the female vagrants, the proportions to all females summarily convicted were 48·1 and 43·6 per cent. The proportions, however, which they bore to the female population in the respective years, were as 91 and 87 to 100,000, showing a decrease of 4·6 per cent. in the five years. The distress of 1842 is apparent among the male vagrants, who increased at the rate of 26·2 per cent. over the preceding year; but among the females there was a decrease of 13·6 per cent.

In WALES only the total number of Vagrant Act convictions in 1839 and 1843 were 178 and 395 respectively, showing proportions of 24·1 and 35·7 per cent. of the total Summary Convictions, and of 20 and 42 to 100,000 of total population in the respective years, the increase in the period being at the rate of 110· per cent. Among the male vagrants the proportions as respects the male Summary Convictions were 22·5 and 32·7 per cent., as regards the male population 32 and 67 to every 100,000, the increase being at the alarming rate of 109·4 per cent. during the period. The female vagrants exhibit the proportions of 31·3 and 51·7 per cent. as respects the female Summary Convictions, and of 9 to 19 as respects 100,000 of female population in the extreme years of the period, the increase amounting to 111·1 per cent., a conclusion sufficiently striking to call for an investigation respecting the cause of this aggravation of female vagrancy.

The various counties of ENGLAND exhibit singularly different proportions as to the amount of Vagrant Act convictions, and singular varieties also, as respects the increase or decrease. In the first place ten counties are exhibited in which the average total proportions in the five years are greatest, as compared with the total population:—

MIDDLESEX . . .	321	SUSSEX . . .	146
SOMERSET . . .	245	ESSEX . . .	132
KENT . . .	196	NORTHUMBERLAND . .	119
LINCOLN . . .	190	OXFORD . . .	113
LANCASTER . . .	179	SALOP . . .	103

In the following ten counties the proportions on the average of the five years were less than in the rest of the counties of ENGLAND, viz:—

NOTTS . . .	67	DEVON . . .	58
MONMOUTH . . .	64	CORNWALL . . .	54
BUCKS . . .	64	SUFFOLK . . .	51
DORSET . . .	62	STAFFORD . . .	37
HUNTINGDON . . .	59	RUTLAND . . .	31

When, however, the Vagrant Act Convictions are considered with reference to their increase or decrease it will be found that the counties range in a very different order; and a selection of ten is now made in a descending order, based on the total increases as seen in the Table:—

KENT . . .	241·6	CHESTER . . .	121·1
SALOP . . .	200·	LEICESTER . . .	102·1
BEDFORD . . .	159·	NORTHAMPTON . . .	97·4
CAMBRIDGE . . .	138·7	STAFFORD . . .	82·8
RUTLAND . . .	138·	NORFOLK . . .	57·3

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These counties, therefore, may be assumed as those in which, owing to some unexplained cause, the general Vagrant Act Convictions have been greatest, and it will be seen that the first five are decidedly agricultural counties, as well as LEICESTER, NORTHAMPTON, and NORFOLK, thus constituting eight-tenths of the number thus selected as showing the greatest increase:—

The amount and increase of female vagrancy, however, have a call on our serious consideration, and there are eight counties in which the proportions of female vagrants are greater than in others on the quinquennial average:—

MIDDLESEX . . .	293	KENT . . .	81
SOMERSET . . .	198	HEREFORD . . .	72
LANCASTER . . .	193	HANTS . . .	54
NORTHUMBERLAND . . .	114	BERKS . . .	48

The increase of female vagrancy in particular districts will be best seen, however, by the following selection of eight counties in which it has been greatest:—

BEDFORD . . .	425·	SALOP . . .	160·
STAFFORD . . .	400·	SURREY . . .	139·6
MONMOUTH . . .	234·8	WESTMORELAND . . .	78·6
NORFOLK . . .	190·9	HERTS . . .	76·2

As respects the male vagrants *twenty-nine* counties show a decided and in many cases an alarming increase. As respects the decrease, it is inconsiderable except in BERKS, which shows a diminution of 107½ per cent.

VAGRANT ACT CONVICTIONS.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part I, SUMMARY—ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE of VAGRANT ACT CONVICTIONS in ENGLAND and WALES, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Summary convictions (in each and both of the Sexes) in each Year, as well as to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population, together with the Increase or Decrease in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes, between the extreme Years of the above quinquennial period.

LOCALITY.		Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	1839	43,280	14,175	57,455	10,467	6800	17,267	24.2	48.0	30.1	138	86	112	+38.4	- 3.6	+21.5
	1840	47,962	16,017	63,979	11,731	7752	19,483	24.5	48.4	30.5	153	97	130			
	1841	47,629	15,667	63,296	11,038	7539	18,577	23.2	48.1	29.4	142	93	117			
	1842	54,784	15,723	70,507	14,147	6741	20,888	25.8	42.9	29.6	180	82	130			
	1843	57,361	15,835	73,196	15,201	6924	22,125	26.5	43.7	30.2	191	83	136			
ENGLAND (only)	1839	42,668	14,047	56,715	10,329	6760	17,089	24.2	48.1	30.1	145	91	117	+36.6	- 4.6	+20.5
	1840	47,410	15,898	63,308	11,539	7709	19,248	24.3	48.5	30.4	160	102	130			
	1841	47,022	15,527	62,549	10,869	7473	18,342	23.1	48.1	29.3	148	97	123			
	1842	53,990	15,569	69,559	13,897	6664	20,561	25.7	42.8	29.6	187	86	136			
	1843	56,429	15,661	72,090	14,896	6834	21,730	26.4	43.6	30.1	198	87	141			
WALES (only).	1839	612	128	740	138	40	178	22.5	31.3	24.1	32	9	20	+109.4	+111.1	+110.0
	1840	552	119	671	192	43	235	34.8	36.1	35.0	43	9	26			
	1841	607	140	747	169	66	235	27.8	47.1	31.5	38	14	26			
	1842	794	154	948	250	77	327	31.5	50.0	34.5	55	16	35			
	1843	932	174	1,106	305	90	395	32.7	51.7	35.7	67	19	42			

N.B. The comparison of the Vagrant Act Convictions, without reference to the Population of the periods compared, cannot produce any beyond an *apparent* result. The above calculation in the last column has, therefore, been drawn from the proportional Vagrant Act Convictions to the Population; indeed, it is obvious that (where the rates between the increase of Crime and population differ so greatly in England, in Wales, and in every county in each department of the country) no correct conclusions can be drawn from any calculation otherwise constructed.

## SUPPLEMENT TO TENTH REPORT OF

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in the several Counties of England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Summary Convictions (in each and both of the Sexes) in each Year, as well as to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population, together with the Increase or Decrease in each Sex, and Total of both Sexes, between the extreme Years of the above quinquennial period.

COUNTIES.	Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
BEDFORD . . .	1839	184	16	200	39	2	41	21.2	12.5	20.5	77	4	39	+142.9	+425.	+159.
	1840	206	23	229	41	5	46	19.9	21.7	20.1	80	9	43			
	1841	232	23	255	64	11	75	27.6	47.8	29.4	123	20	69			
	1842	296	29	325	84	14	98	28.4	48.3	30.2	159	25	90			
	1843	366	47	413	100	12	112	27.3	25.5	27.1	187	21	101			
BERKS . . .	1839	624	116	740	152	53	205	24.4	45.7	27.7	193	67	130	-107.5	-318.7	-140.7
	1840	572	106	678	165	49	214	28.8	46.2	31.6	208	61	134			
	1841	538	103	641	111	41	152	20.6	39.8	23.7	138	51	94			
	1842	531	93	624	107	36	143	20.1	38.7	22.9	132	44	88			
	1843	466	77	543	76	13	89	16.3	16.9	16.4	93	16	54			
BUCKS . . .	1839	363	23	386	90	7	97	24.8	30.4	25.1	119	9	63	Stationary.	+66.7	+4.8
	1840	379	25	404	87	10	97	23.	40.	24.	114	13	63			
	1841	407	28	435	82	15	97	20.1	53.6	22.3	107	19	62			
	1842	511	52	563	92	13	105	18.	25.	18.6	119	16	67			
	1843	559	43	602	92	12	104	16.5	27.9	17.3	119	15	66			
CAMBRIDGE . .	1839	431	78	509	75	24	99	17.4	30.8	19.5	95	30	62	+152.6	+86.7	+138.7
	1840	408	58	466	104	25	129	25.5	43.1	27.7	129	31	80			
	1841	449	54	503	111	25	136	24.7	46.3	27.	136	30	83			
	1842	487	88	575	135	50	185	27.7	56.8	32.2	163	60	111			
	1843	595	88	683	202	48	250	33.9	54.5	36.6	240	56	148			
CHESTER . . .	1839	873	193	1066	99	48	147	11.3	24.9	13.8	53	25	38	+156.6	+32.	+121.1
	1840	1083	186	1269	179	63	242	16.5	33.9	19.1	94	32	62			
	1841	1204	212	1416	276	77	353	22.9	36.3	24.9	143	38	89			
	1842	1217	233	1450	292	79	371	24.	33.9	25.6	148	38	92			
	1843	1214	217	1431	272	70	342	22.4	32.3	23.9	136	33	84			
CORNWALL . . .	1839	298	56	354	138	35	173	46.3	62.5	48.8	86	20	52	-36.5	+55.	-10.6
	1840	266	103	369	139	73	212	52.3	70.9	57.5	85	42	63			
	1841	246	93	339	113	69	182	45.9	74.2	53.7	69	39	53			
	1842	296	114	410	130	58	183	43.9	50.9	45.9	78	32	54			
	1843	325	87	412	107	57	164	32.9	65.5	39.8	63	31	47			
CUMBERLAND . .	1839	228	70	298	52	36	88	22.8	51.4	29.5	61	40	50	+24.6	-100.	- 6.4
	1840	245	67	312	87	44	131	35.5	65.7	42.	101	48	74			
	1841	229	80	309	72	50	122	31.4	62.5	39.5	83	54	69			
	1842	269	85	354	70	38	108	26.1	44.7	30.5	81	41	60			
	1843	283	82	365	66	13	84	23.3	21.9	23.	76	20	47			
DERBY . . .	1839	416	63	479	115	37	152	27.6	58.7	31.7	87	28	57	- 3.6	-12.	- 5.6
	1840	547	62	609	209	40	249	38.2	64.5	40.9	156	30	93			
	1841	545	76	621	179	49	228	32.8	64.5	36.7	132	36	84			
	1842	662	79	741	218	38	256	32.9	48.1	34.5	159	27	93			
	1843	729	75	804	117	35	152	16.1	46.7	18.9	84	25	54			
DEVON . . .	1839	762	163	925	217	59	276	28.5	36.2	29.8	87	21	53	+23.	+33.3	+24.5
	1840	835	252	1087	222	107	329	26.6	42.5	30.3	89	38	62			
	1841	751	201	952	184	78	262	24.5	38.9	27.5	73	28	49			
	1842	871	204	1075	249	78	327	28.6	38.2	30.4	98	28	61			
	1843	926	208	1134	276	80	356	29.8	38.5	31.4	107	28	66			
DORSET . . .	1839	275	42	317	70	19	89	25.5	45.2	28.1	85	21	52	+37.6	-10.5	+26.9
	1840	347	89	436	90	34	124	25.9	38.2	28.4	109	38	72			
	1841	377	44	421	85	13	98	22.5	29.5	23.3	102	14	56			
	1842	392	65	457	92	22	114	23.5	33.8	24.9	109	24	64			
	1843	400	67	467	100	18	118	25.	26.9	25.2	117	19	66			

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
DURHAM . . .	1839	651	123	774	200	57	257	30.7	46.3	33.2	131	36	83	-14.9	+63.9	+ 3.6
	1840	869	233	1102	118	100	218	13.6	42.9	19.8	75	62	69			
	1841	835	202	1037	96	97	193	11.5	48.	18.6	60	59	59			
	1842	775	187	962	100	80	180	12.9	42.8	18.7	61	48	54			
	1843	894	253	1147	190	102	292	21.3	40.3	25.5	114	59	86			
ESSEX . . . .	1839	914	165	1079	269	62	331	29.4	37.6	30.7	159	37	97	+76.7	..	+64.9
	1840	1103	187	1290	342	79	421	31.	42.2	32.6	200	46	123			
	1841	968	174	1142	319	97	416	33.	55.8	36.4	185	56	121			
	1842	1285	161	1446	476	66	542	37.	41.	37.5	274	38	156			
	1843	1405	168	1573	492	65	557	35.	38.7	35.4	281	37	160			
GLOUCESTER . .	1839	817	193	1010	232	106	338	28.4	54.9	33.5	115	48	80	-30.7	-166.7	-56.9
	1840	919	202	1121	250	88	338	27.2	43.6	30.2	123	39	79			
	1841	926	195	1121	220	92	312	23.8	47.2	27.8	107	41	72			
	1842	1014	215	1229	249	86	335	24.6	40.	27.3	120	38	77			
	1843	919	155	1074	184	42	226	20.	27.1	21.1	88	18	51			
HANTS . . . .	1839	1149	233	1382	254	104	358	22.1	44.6	25.9	148	59	103	-10.5	-13.5	-10.8
	1840	1299	293	1592	290	111	401	22.3	37.9	25.2	167	62	114			
	1841	1135	167	1302	216	65	281	19.	38.9	21.6	123	36	79			
	1842	1311	279	1590	214	111	325	16.3	39.8	20.5	121	61	91			
	1843	1418	245	1663	240	96	336	16.9	39.2	20.2	134	52	93			
HEREFORD . . .	1839	242	108	350	53	42	95	21.9	38.9	27.1	94	74	84	+56.4	-21.3	+23.8
	1840	196	90	286	59	42	101	30.1	46.7	35.3	104	74	89			
	1841	235	103	338	66	46	112	28.1	44.7	33.1	116	81	98			
	1842	250	94	344	68	40	108	27.2	42.5	31.4	119	70	95			
	1843	256	122	378	84	35	119	32.8	28.7	31.5	147	61	104			
HERTS . . . .	1839	487	54	541	78	16	94	16.	29.6	17.4	103	21	61	+41.7	+76.2	+42.9
	1840	563	76	639	95	19	114	16.3	25.	17.3	123	24	73			
	1841	541	63	604	71	23	94	13.1	36.5	15.6	92	29	60			
	1842	613	67	680	133	23	156	21.7	34.3	22.9	170	29	98			
	1843	534	62	596	116	30	146	21.7	48.4	24.5	146	37	91			
HUNTINGDON . .	1839	120	16	136	20	3	23	16.7	18.8	16.9	70	10	40	+50.	+70.	+50.
	1840	126	9	135	32	4	36	25.4	44.5	26.7	111	14	62			
	1841	154	15	169	34	5	39	22.1	33.3	23.1	117	17	53			
	1842	169	21	190	46	..	46	27.2	..	24.2	157	..	78			
	1843	198	36	234	31	5	36	15.6	13.9	15.4	105	17	60			
KENT . . . .	1839	1446	334	1780	380	162	542	26.3	48.5	30.4	143	60	101	+321.	+50.	+241.6
	1840	1733	428	2161	519	241	760	30.	56.3	35.2	193	88	140			
	1841	1938	539	2477	576	267	843	29.7	49.5	34.	211	97	154			
	1842	2796	495	3291	1129	195	1324	40.4	39.4	40.2	410	70	239			
	1843	3371	549	3920	1677	254	1931	49.7	46.3	49.3	602	90	345			
LANCASTER, . .	1839	7354	2844	10198	937	1076	2013	12.7	37.8	19.7	120	132	126	+89.2	+68.9	+78.
	1840	8090	3320	11410	1418	1734	3152	17.5	52.2	27.6	178	208	193			
	1841	7894	3342	11236	942	1932	2874	11.9	57.8	25.6	116	227	172			
	1842	8756	3437	12193	1251	1768	3019	14.3	51.4	24.8	150	203	177			
	1843	8800	3637	12437	1930	1984	3914	21.9	54.6	31.5	227	223	225			
LEICESTER . . .	1839	524	49	573	84	17	101	16.	34.7	17.6	81	16	48	184.6	-77.8	102.1
	1840	630	102	732	139	23	162	22.1	22.6	22.1	133	21	76			
	1841	740	68	808	172	14	186	23.2	20.6	23.	163	13	86			
	1842	827	89	916	168	28	196	20.3	31.5	21.4	158	25	90			
	1843	956	75	1031	205	10	215	21.4	13.3	20.9	190	9	97			



## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
LINCOLN . .	1839	713	165	878	319	86	405	44.7	52.1	46.1	180	49	115	+136.7	+22.4	+112.1
	1840	713	160	873	312	92	404	43.8	57.5	46.3	174	52	113			
	1841	1024	168	1192	574	79	653	56.1	47.	54.8	316	44	180			
	1842	1458	249	1707	945	144	1089	64.8	57.8	63.8	513	79	296			
	1843	1405	185	1590	795	112	907	56.6	60.5	57.	426	60	244			
MIDDLESEX . .	1839	8950	5258	14,208	2751	3142	5893	30.7	59.8	41.5	382	385	384	- 8.8	-97.5	-43.3
	1840	9541	5618	15,159	2550	2948	5498	26.7	52.5	36.3	349	357	353			
	1841	9248	5463	14,711	2360	2578	4938	25.5	47.2	33.6	319	308	313			
	1842	9893	5256	15,149	2737	1885	4622	27.7	35.9	30.5	365	222	289			
	1843	9316	4827	14,143	2665	1679	4344	28.6	34.8	30.7	351	195	268			
MONMOUTH . .	1839	224	26	250	43	14	57	19.2	53.8	22.8	65	23	45	..	+234.8	+55.6
	1840	226	45	271	68	29	97	30.1	64.4	35.8	99	47	74			
	1841	243	41	284	77	19	96	31.7	46.3	33.8	109	30	71			
	1842	242	79	321	50	36	86	20.7	45.6	26.8	69	55	62			
	1843	269	68	337	49	52	101	18.2	76.5	30.	65	77	70			
NORFOLK . .	1839	1030	155	1185	281	24	305	27.3	15.5	25.7	143	11	75	+46.2	+190.9	+57.3
	1840	1094	176	1270	302	46	348	27.6	26.1	27.4	153	22	85			
	1841	1289	218	1507	411	88	499	31.9	48.4	33.1	206	41	121			
	1842	1424	165	1589	381	33	414	26.8	20.	26.1	190	15	99			
	1843	1369	219	1588	421	70	491	30.8	32.	30.9	209	32	118			
NORTHAMPTON .	1839	361	75	436	45	31	76	12.5	41.3	17.4	46	32	39	+189.1	-45.5	+97.4
	1840	488	75	563	96	42	138	19.7	56.	24.5	98	42	70			
	1841	561	61	622	134	25	159	23.9	41.	25.6	135	25	80			
	1842	625	71	696	161	32	193	25.8	45.1	27.7	161	32	96			
	1843	674	71	745	134	22	156	19.9	31.	21.	133	22	77			
NORTHUMBERLAND	1839	742	264	1006	88	121	209	11.9	45.8	20.8	74	96	85	+112.2	+ 9.4	+52.9
	1840	862	327	1189	154	166	320	17.9	50.8	26.9	128	130	129			
	1841	888	341	1229	113	141	254	12.7	41.3	20.7	93	109	101			
	1842	954	375	1329	217	169	386	22.7	45.1	29.	177	130	153			
	1843	997	327	1324	194	138	332	19.5	42.2	25.1	157	105	130			
NOTTS . . .	1839	730	69	799	157	30	187	21.5	43.5	23.4	132	24	76	-24.5	-60.	-26.7
	1840	537	66	603	119	14	133	22.2	21.2	22.1	99	11	54			
	1841	709	51	760	123	13	136	17.3	25.5	17.9	101	10	54			
	1842	795	49	844	215	19	234	27.	38.8	27.7	220	15	93			
	1843	813	60	873	132	20	152	16.2	33.3	17.4	106	15	60			
OXFORD. . .	1839	382	124	506	85	85	170	22.3	68.6	33.6	108	106	107	+36.1	+ 1.9	+19.6
	1840	472	116	588	119	59	178	25.2	50.9	30.3	149	73	111			
	1841	473	133	606	106	53	159	22.4	39.9	26.2	132	65	98			
	1842	535	115	650	137	59	196	25.6	51.3	30.2	169	72	120			
	1843	605	138	743	120	89	209	19.8	64.5	28.1	147	108	128			
RUTLAND . .	1839	32	2	34	5	1	6	15.6	50.	17.6	47	10	29	+191.5	..	+138.
	1840	19	4	23	2	..	2	10.5	..	8.7	19	..	9			
	1841	27	1	28	2	1	3	7.4	100.	10.7	19	9	14			
	1842	48	3	51	7	..	7	14.6	..	13.7	65	..	33			
	1843	66	1	67	15	..	15	22.7	..	22.4	137	..	69			
SALOP . . .	1839	278	52	330	92	23	115	33.1	44.2	34.8	78	20	49	+211.5	+160.	+200.
	1840	296	61	357	134	44	178	45.3	72.1	49.9	113	37	75			
	1841	452	84	536	179	50	229	39.6	59.5	42.7	150	42	96			
	1842	613	74	687	310	49	359	50.6	66.2	52.3	258	41	149			
	1843	595	88	683	294	63	357	49.4	71.6	52.3	243	52	147			

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
SOMERSET . . .	1839	1477	624	2101	501	422	923	33.9	67.6	43.9	243	189	215	+55.1	— .5	+29.8
	1840	1663	607	2270	527	396	923	31.7	65.2	40.7	254	176	213			
	1841	1549	716	2265	500	518	1018	32.3	72.4	44.9	239	229	233			
	1842	1911	722	2633	790	472	1262	41.3	65.4	47.9	374	207	287			
	1843	2126	751	2877	801	434	1235	37.7	57.8	42.9	377	188	279			
STAFFORD . . .	1839	1064	108	1172	134	10	144	12.6	9.3	12.3	54	4	29	+59.3	+400.	+82.8
	1840	1287	199	1486	131	15	146	10.2	7.5	9.8	52	6	29			
	1841	1338	185	1523	170	75	245	12.7	40.5	16.1	66	30	48			
	1842	1492	184	1676	121	18	139	8.1	9.8	8.3	46	7	27			
	1843	1660	170	1830	231	53	284	13.9	31.2	15.5	86	20	53			
SUFFOLK . . .	1839	842	136	978	133	57	190	15.8	41.9	19.4	88	36	61	+14.8	—300.	—13.
	1840	760	151	911	155	46	201	20.4	30.5	22.1	101	29	64			
	1841	614	123	737	76	5	81	12.4	4.1	11.	49	3	26			
	1842	737	119	856	149	17	166	20.2	14.3	19.4	96	11	52			
	1843	922	117	1039	158	15	173	17.1	12.8	16.7	101	9	54			
SURREY . . .	1839	2221	947	3168	523	141	664	23.6	14.9	21.	194	48	117	—14.1	+139.6	+20.5
	1840	2321	1022	3343	449	167	616	19.3	16.3	18.4	164	55	107			
	1841	2312	994	3306	368	110	478	15.9	11.1	14.5	132	36	82			
	1842	2785	869	3654	542	334	876	19.5	38.4	24.	192	108	148			
	1843	3784	1027	4811	486	361	847	12.8	35.1	17.6	170	115	141			
SUSSEX . . .	1839	805	141	946	328	81	409	40.7	57.4	43.2	226	54	140	— 6.1	+13.	— 2.9
	1840	858	172	1030	357	120	477	41.6	69.8	46.3	244	80	161			
	1841	778	112	890	323	67	390	41.5	59.8	43.8	219	44	130			
	1842	993	179	1172	393	103	496	39.6	57.5	42.3	263	67	164			
	1843	894	145	1039	321	94	415	35.9	64.8	39.9	213	61	136			
WARWICK . . .	1839	958	176	1134	188	101	289	19.6	57.4	25.5	100	51	75	— 2.	—183.3	—31.6
	1840	1304	260	1564	258	186	444	19.8	71.5	28.4	134	92	112			
	1841	1106	205	1311	272	161	433	24.6	78.5	33.	139	78	108			
	1842	1213	210	1423	195	119	314	16.1	56.7	22.1	98	57	77			
	1843	1200	161	1361	199	38	237	16.6	23.6	17.4	98	18	57			
WESTMORELAND .	1839	64	10	74	34	4	38	53.1	40.	51.3	121	14	68	+66.1	+78.6	+66.2
	1840	108	11	119	57	5	62	52.8	45.5	52.1	203	18	110			
	1841	90	16	106	48	11	59	53.4	68.8	55.7	170	39	104			
	1842	131	9	140	66	4	70	50.4	44.5	50.	233	14	124			
	1843	135	19	154	57	7	64	42.2	36.9	41.6	201	23	113			
WILTS . . .	1839	585	107	692	66	24	90	11.3	22.4	13.	52	19	35	+51.9	+26.3	+45.7
	1840	856	137	993	59	14	73	6.9	10.2	7.4	46	11	28			
	1841	684	134	818	81	19	100	11.8	14.2	12.2	63	15	39			
	1842	841	131	972	112	15	127	13.3	11.5	13.1	87	11	49			
	1843	847	94	941	102	31	133	12.1	33.	14.1	79	24	51			
WORCESTER . . .	1839	436	83	519	117	26	143	26.8	31.3	27.6	104	22	63	+20.2	+18.2	+19.
	1840	570	114	684	133	37	170	23.3	32.5	24.8	117	31	74			
	1841	464	119	583	145	53	198	31.3	44.5	34.	126	45	83			
	1842	483	90	573	130	39	169	26.9	43.3	29.5	112	33	72			
	1843	554	123	677	146	32	178	26.4	26.	26.3	125	26	75			
YORK (Three Ridings united).	1839	2616	586	3202	885	372	1257	33.8	63.5	39.3	116	48	81	+ 7.8	+35.4	+17.3
	1840	2999	666	3665	972	392	1364	32.4	58.8	37.2	125	50	87			
	1841	2829	580	3409	818	341	1159	28.3	58.8	34.	104	42	73			
	1842	3489	533	4022	936	294	1230	26.8	55.1	30.6	117	36	76			
	1843	3584	777	4361	1019	538	1557	28.4	69.2	35.7	125	65	95			

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. X.—Part 2, COUNTIES—WALES.

TABLE of Vagrant Act Convictions in Wales, separately and conjointly, during the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, showing the Proportion which they bear to the Total Summary Convictions (in each and both of the Sexes) in each year, as well as to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population, together with the Increase or Decrease in each Sex, and total of both Sexes, between the extreme years of the above quinquennial period.

COUNTIES.	Total Summary Convictions.			Total Vagrant Act Convictions.			Proportion per Cent. of Vagrants to Total Summary Convictions.			Proportion of Vagrants to 100,000 of Male, Female, and Total Population.			Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1839 and 1843.			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
ANGLESEY . .	1839	15	7	22	4	..	4	26.7	..	18.2	17	..	8	-6.3	+400.	+25.
	1840	21	7	28	4	..	4	19.1	..	14.3	17	..	8			
	1841	17	3	20	3	..	3	17.7	..	15.	12	..	6			
	1842	21	4	25	1	1	2	4.8	25.	8.	4	4	4			
	1843	16	6	22	4	1	5	25.	16.7	22.7	16	4	10			
BRECON . . .	1839	65	6	71	7	1	8	10.8	16.7	11.3	26	4	15	+46.2	+1125.	+193.3
	1840	65	10	75	10	6	16	15.4	60.	21.3	36	22	29			
	1841	58	8	66	10	..	10	17.2	..	15.1	36	..	18			
	1842	63	10	73	16	3	19	25.4	30.	26.	56	11	34			
	1843	70	20	90	11	14	25	15.6	55.6	27.8	38	49	44			
CARDIGAN . .	1839	96	14	110	18	5	23	18.8	35.7	20.9	57	14	34	+71.9	..	+35.3
	1840	25	3	28	19	3	22	76.	100.	78.6	59	8	32			
	1841	20	6	26	13	2	15	65.	33.3	57.7	40	5	22			
	1842	28	2	30	18	2	20	64.3	100.	66.7	56	5	29			
	1843	101	4	105	32	..	32	31.7	..	30.5	98	..	46			
CARMARTHEN .	1839	62	21	83	10	..	10	16.1	..	12.1	20	..	10	+184.9	..	+230.
	1840	66	23	89	25	3	28	37.9	13.	31.4	50	5	27			
	1841	58	10	68	12	4	16	20.7	40.	23.5	24	7	15			
	1842	72	17	89	22	8	30	30.6	47.	33.7	43	14	28			
	1843	87	20	107	29	7	36	33.3	35.	33.6	57	12	33			
CARNARVON . .	1839	12	2	14	7	..	7	58.3	..	50.	18	..	9	+22.2	..	+44.4
	1840	36	2	38	20	..	20	55.6	..	52.6	51	..	25			
	1841	26	7	33	9	2	11	34.6	28.6	33.3	23	5	14			
	1842	34	5	39	12	2	14	35.3	40.	35.9	30	5	17			
	1843	46	7	53	9	2	11	34.6	28.6	33.3	22	5	13			
DENBIGH . . .	1839	41	1	42	16	1	17	39.	100.	40.5	36	2	19	+25.	+700.	+57.9
	1840	50	..	50	23	..	23	46.	..	46.	52	..	26			
	1841	39	8	47	6	6	12	15.4	75.	25.5	14	14	14			
	1842	72	10	82	25	9	34	34.7	90.	41.4	56	20	38			
	1843	66	11	77	20	7	27	30.3	63.6	35.1	45	16	30			
FLINT . . .	1839	40	4	44	10	..	10	25.	..	22.7	30	..	15	+83.3	..	+93.3
	1840	28	3	31	3	2	5	10.7	66.7	16.1	9	6	8			
	1841	30	8	38	13	4	17	43.3	50.	44.7	39	12	25			
	1842	76	7	83	33	4	37	43.4	57.1	45.6	97	12	55			
	1843	71	2	73	19	1	20	26.8	50.	27.4	55	3	29			
GLAMORGAN . .	1839	127	29	156	25	20	45	19.7	69.	28.9	30	25	28	+146.7	+132.	+135.7
	1840	119	25	144	26	13	39	21.9	52.	27.1	30	16	23			
	1841	171	43	214	36	25	61	21.	58.1	28.5	41	30	36			
	1842	238	56	294	52	32	84	21.9	57.1	28.6	58	37	48			
	1843	222	63	285	69	51	120	31.1	81.	42.1	74	58	66			
MERRIONETH . .	1839	22	1	23	6	..	6	27.3	4.	20.7	32	..	16	+12.5	..	+25.
	1840	18	2	20	9	1	10	50.	50.	50.	47	5	26			
	1841	18	1	19	6	1	7	33.3	100.	36.8	31	5	18			
	1842	14	7	21	5	5	10	33.3	71.4	47.6	26	25	25			
	1843	18	6	24	7	1	8	38.9	16.7	33.3	36	5	20			
MONTGOMERY . .	1839	39	6	45	13	..	13	33.3	..	28.9	38	..	19	+113.2	..	+110.5
	1840	40	10	50	12	3	15	30.	30.	30.	35	9	22			
	1841	70	15	85	23	4	27	32.9	26.7	31.8	67	12	39			
	1842	62	13	75	28	6	34	45.1	46.2	45.3	81	17	49			
	1843	72	7	79	28	..	28	38.9	..	35.4	81	..	40			
PEMBROKE . . .	1839	83	31	114	16	10	26	19.3	32.2	22.8	41	21	30	+231.7	+250.	+120.
	1840	63	25	88	29	7	36	46.1	28.	40.9	73	15	41			
	1841	77	21	98	31	14	45	40.2	66.7	45.9	77	29	51			
	1842	89	12	101	28	1	29	31.4	8.	28.7	69	2	33			
	1843	138	20	158	56	3	59	40.6	15.	37.3	136	6	66			
RADNOR . . .	1839	10	6	16	6	3	9	60.	50.	56.3	47	24	36	+244.7	..	+161.1
	1840	21	9	30	12	5	17	57.1	55.5	56.7	94	40	67			
	1841	23	10	33	7	4	11	30.4	40.	33.3	55	32	43			
	1842	25	11	36	10	4	14	40.	36.3	38.9	78	32	55			
	1843	45	8	53	21	3	24	46.7	37.5	45.3	162	24	94			

## No. XI.

## STATE OF INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS.

THE accompanying table exhibits the State of Instruction of the total number of prisoners (without reference to sex) for trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under summary convictions, in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, as well as in the several counties of each, together with the proportions which the several classes bear to the whole in each of the five years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843. It is necessary to remark, however, before entering into any detail, that it is exceedingly difficult to form any adequate conclusion respecting the state of education among criminal offenders:—and it is obvious, that any statement respecting the mere mechanical processes of reading and writing must form a very poor substitute for the information so much to be desired respecting the intellectual, moral, and religious training, to which the prisoners have, or ought to have been, subjected during their youth. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the amelioration of national education now actively in progress under the sanction of Government will soon exhibit its best effects in the diminution of crime: and it is to be hoped, the prison authorities throughout England and Wales will pay an increased attention to the instruction of prisoners, (especially those of tender years,) in order that they may be deterred by sound instruction and moral information from hurrying forward in their sad career. Such details are exhibited, however, as could be easily furnished by the Governors of the gaols throughout England and Wales; and both the higher and lower class of prisoners are divided into five sections, viz., those who can neither read nor write,—those who can read only,—those who can read or write badly,—those who can read and write well,—and those whose state of instruction could not be ascertained.

Among the prisoners in ENGLAND and WALES there were, on the annual mean of the five years, 9,530 prisoners who *could neither read nor write*, forming a mean proportion of 33·9 of all the prisoners of the higher class; whereas among those confined under summary convictions the numbers on the annual mean were 26,924, or about 38 per cent. of all such prisoners. Of those who *could read only* the average mean annual number of prisoners at Assizes and Sessions amounted to 6,329, forming a mean proportion of 22·5 per cent. of all the prisoners; whereas among the lower class of prisoners the mean annual numbers were 13,932, or 20·6 per cent. of the whole. Of those who *could read or write badly*, the mean numbers were 9,598, or 34·3 per cent. among those at Assizes and Sessions; while of those under summary convictions the mean numbers and proportions were respectively 22,278 and 33·2 per cent. Of those who *could read and write well*, the mean annual numbers of the higher class of prisoners were 2,629, or 9· per cent. those of the lower class being 2657, or somewhat more than 4 per cent. of all such prisoners. The prisoners whose *state of instruction* was not ascertained forms a small and diminishing proportion to the whole in both classes.

In ENGLAND only, the mean annual numbers in the higher and lower classes of prisoners who *could neither read nor write* were 9282 and 26,583, furnishing the proportion of 33·8 for the former and of 42·3 for those under summary convictions. Of those who *could read only*, the yearly numbers were 6175 and 13,710 showing the proportions of 22·5 and 20·7 per cent respectively. Among the prisoners who *could read and write badly*, the mean annual numbers were 9440 and 22,041, the proportions to the whole in the two classes being 34·3 and 33·3 per cent. respectively. The yearly numbers of those who *could read and write well* were 2584 and 2608, being 9·4 and 3·9 per cent. respectively of all the prisoners of each class. The increases and decreases are not of a character to need remark. Hence, then, it appears that out of all the prisoners in both classes about 60 per cent. had received little or no instruction at all, nearly 34 per cent. had a very imperfect common education, and only 6·6 per cent. could read and write respectably. No statement could possibly be stronger as to the influence of ignorance on crime; and surely it is desirable that vigorous efforts should at once be made throughout England to introduce a general system of education for the labouring classes that shall combine religious and moral with intellectual training, and thus make them acquainted with their power of honestly supporting themselves and their families, as well as with the several duties which they owe to society and to God.

In WALES, the mean annual number of prisoners at Assizes and Sessions who *could neither read nor write* were 248, and of those under summary convictions 341, thus furnishing proportions of 40·7 and 39· per cent. Of those in each class who *could read only*, the numbers were 154 and 223, showing proportions of 25·6 and 26· per cent. respectively. Of those who *could read and write badly*, the mean yearly numbers in each class were 158 and 237, the proportions being 26·1 and 27·4 per cent. respectively. The numbers of those in each of the two classes who *could read and write well* were only 45 and 49, or 7·5 and 5·7 per cent. of all the prisoners of each class respectively. Thus it will be seen that of all the prisoners of both classes 65½ per cent. had received little or no instruction whatever; while about 26·8 per cent. could read and write badly, only 6½ per cent. being able to read and write respectably.

A full investigation of the state of Instruction among Prisoners in all the Counties of ENGLAND would be highly interesting, when viewed in connexion with the proportions and increase or decrease of crime in the respective districts. The various counties of ENGLAND are therefore arranged, in a descending scale showing the annual mean proportions of those who could neither read nor write, or else who could read only; these being classed together as persons in a state of almost total ignorance. The proportions of offences in the two classes are given, in order that the state of crime and want of instruction may stand in exact juxtaposition. The numbers making the density of population in the different counties are given likewise, in order that a view may be furnished of the influence of scattered or dense population on crime.

COUNTIES.	Annual Mean Proportion per Cent. of Prisoners with little or no Instruction.		Number of Inhabitants to a Square Mile.	COUNTIES.	Annual Mean Amount of Prisoners compared to 100,000 of the Population.	
	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.			Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.
Hereford . . . . .	74·	71·	5591	Middlesex . . . . .	277·	930·9
Herts . . . . .	70·8	72·	944	Lancaster . . . . .	221·2	694·4
Salop . . . . .	72·2	70·9	265	Somerset . . . . .	316·	556·5
Essex . . . . .	70·8	70·	767	Surrey . . . . .	150·5	625·8
Wilts . . . . .	67·	74·9	352	Kent . . . . .	146·9	493·
Bedford . . . . .	70·	65·7	214	Berks . . . . .	208·7	401·
Cambridge . . . . .	68·8	70·	218	Hants . . . . .	182·7	418·3
Gloucester . . . . .	68·3	69·3	267	Leicester . . . . .	217·9	375·2
Worcester . . . . .	70·3	70·7	250	Herts . . . . .	192·2	391·7
Chester . . . . .	66·3	63·9	448	Warwick . . . . .	243·2	338·
Huntingdon . . . . .	61·4	66·	134	Northumberland . . . . .	83·9	485·1
Lancaster . . . . .	62·6	65·7	276	Chester . . . . .	241·1	334·6
Suffolk . . . . .	58·2	67·8	214	Oxford . . . . .	202·2	372·9
Derby . . . . .	63·1	64·	225	Essex . . . . .	175·4	378·
Berks . . . . .	55·6	67·2	189	Wilts . . . . .	200·4	341·1
Somerset . . . . .	60·3	61·2	204	Norfolk . . . . .	176·3	345·7
Dorset . . . . .	57·3	63·3	431	Stafford . . . . .	214·4	300·
Norfolk . . . . .	57·3	63·	204	Sussex . . . . .	173·7	338·5
Warwick . . . . .	51·8	68·8	132	Hereford . . . . .	210·9	298·
Cumberland . . . . .	61·3	56·9	322	Worcester . . . . .	243·9	260·1
Rutland . . . . .	59·3	59·4	214	Bucks . . . . .	180·6	306·7
Stafford . . . . .	59·3	61·1	139	Lincoln . . . . .	122·9	342·6
Oxford . . . . .	57·8	59·8	196	Northampton . . . . .	154·7	306·6
Kent . . . . .	57·1	59·6	298	Notts . . . . .	137·5	310·1
Northampton . . . . .	57·4	59·3	208	Suffolk . . . . .	161·7	283·
York . . . . .	54·6	59·5	342	Gloucester . . . . .	179·3	257·4
Monmouth . . . . .	58·3	61·4	192	Cambridge . . . . .	156·7	275·
Lincoln . . . . .	50·9	57·5	271	Monmouth . . . . .	222·6	216·
Durham . . . . .	53·5	52·6	233	Bedford . . . . .	170·4	262·2
Notts . . . . .	52·5	54·5	157	Huntingdon . . . . .	119·5	294·4
Devon . . . . .	57·9	48·3	274	Dorset . . . . .	158·	239·4
Cornwall . . . . .	47·9	57·5	178	Salop . . . . .	169·	216·4
Surrey . . . . .	48·2	55·6	296	Durham . . . . .	67·1	309·1
Hants . . . . .	51·2	52·5	291	York . . . . .	120·1	234·3
Bucks . . . . .	62·	40·6	206	Devon . . . . .	131·5	193·8
Sussex . . . . .	47·7	54·6	264	Derby . . . . .	106·2	197·4
Northumberland . . . . .	43·9	55·5	74	Westmoreland . . . . .	76·1	209·9
Middlesex . . . . .	40·8	58·5	117	Cumberland . . . . .	81·1	184·1
Leicester . . . . .	50·	47·3	256	Cornwall . . . . .	87·3	110·3
Westmoreland . . . . .	42·6	50·6	143	Rutland . . . . .	110·1	19·
North Wales . . . . .	68·2	68·8		South Wales . . . . .	71·1	114·2
South Wales . . . . .	62·	62·5		North Wales . . . . .	59·7	63·5

These proportionals are quite conclusive as to the defectiveness of education among the labouring classes in the various counties of England, and especially in those more strictly called agricultural counties, eleven of which head the above list in the scale of ignorance, viz.—HEREFORD, HERTS, SALOP, ESSEX, WILTS, BEDFORD, CAMBRIDGE, GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, CHESTER (partially manufacturing) and HUNTINGDON. In all, however, the state of instruction among criminals is extremely low, for there are only five counties out of the whole forty in which less than 50 per cent. of all criminals in both classes were found to have little or no instruction. The second arrangement as respects crime is very different from the first, and it still remains a matter of speculation how far such an education (even if it can so be called), as is included in these returns, can be considered to have much influence upon the amount or mitigation of crime.

These proportions, however, decisive as they are respecting the mean annual amount of partial or total ignorance among the prisoners of both classes, is less interesting than the following statement respecting the increase or decrease of ignorance among criminals during the quinquennial period, and eight counties are selected in which the increase was greatest, and eight other counties in which there was either a total or partial decrease.

Increase 1839-1843. Compared with 100,000 of the Population.			Decrease, whole or partial, 1839-1843 Compared with 100,000 of the Population.		
	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.
DERBY . . . . .	62·5	86·8	NOTTS . . . . .	43·9	31·2
CORNWALL . . . . .	96·2	10·	BERKS . . . . .	37·9	44·1
WARWICK . . . . .	79·8	23·6	SURREY . . . . .	159·8	+38·1
LANCASTER . . . . .	10·5	8·6	CUMBERLAND . . . . .	148·	+43·
WORCESTER . . . . .	27·9	32·9	HANTS . . . . .	102·7	+34·5
STAFFORD . . . . .	20·7	34·9	SUSSEX . . . . .	52·	+ 2·1
CHESTER . . . . .	15·3	34·8	MONMOUTH . . . . .	26·	+29·7
MIDDLESEX . . . . .	8·4	4·1	WILTS . . . . .	12·8	+41·2

The above statements, though by no means so full as they might be, abundantly show that there is a near connexion between ignorance and crime, as well as that crime in many places co-exists with a considerable amount of what is termed plain education.

STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. XI.—Part I, SUMMARY—ENGLAND and WALES.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England and Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions which the several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

LOCALITY.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.						State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.																	
	Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read only.			Can Read or Write badly.			Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read only.			Can Read or Write badly.			Can Read and Write well.			State of Instruction not ascertained.		
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Can Read only.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Can Read or Write badly.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions.	Can Read only.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions.	Can Read or Write badly.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions.	Can Read and Write well.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary Convictions.	State of Instruction not ascertained.
ENGLAND and WALES.	1839	8565	34.1	5391	21.5	8592	35.	2612	8.7	17	.7	23,481	40.2	11,531	19.7	19,567	33.4	2308	3.9	1651	2.8			
	1840	9314	34.2	6364	23.4	8941	32.9	2589	9.5	..	..	26,238	30.1	13,644	20.2	21,483	32.8	2599	4.2	1706	2.7			
	1841	9517	34.4	6346	22.9	9169	33.1	2578	9.3	8	.29	26,374	40.4	13,377	20.8	21,344	32.9	2617	4.1	1092	1.8			
	1842	10,765	34.1	7340	23.2	10,731	34.	2747	8.7	..	..	28,802	39.9	15,277	21.2	23,837	33.1	2948	4.2	1165	1.6			
	1843	9491	32.8	6204	21.5	10,556	36.5	2621	9.	10	.34	29,724	40.	15,833	21.3	25,160	33.8	2815	3.8	783	1.1			
ENGLAND (only).	1839	8369	34.	5243	21.3	8455	34.3	2569	10.4	..	..	23,180	40.1	11,322	19.6	19,368	33.5	2263	3.9	1651	2.9			
	1840	9063	33.9	6233	23.8	8782	33.	2534	9.3	..	..	25,979	40.	13,437	20.7	21,280	32.7	2567	3.9	1704	2.7			
	1841	9277	34.4	6180	22.9	9004	33.3	2540	9.4	..	..	26,084	40.7	13,176	20.6	21,125	33.	2563	4.	1090	1.7			
	1842	10,485	33.9	7180	23.2	10,554	34.2	2704	8.7	..	..	28,419	49.9	15,054	21.3	23,588	33.2	2903	4.1	1083	1.5			
	1843	9216	32.6	6037	21.2	10,406	36.8	2575	9.1	10	.34	29,252	40.9	15,560	21.3	24,846	34.	2744	3.7	777	1.1			
WALES (only).	1839	196	37.4	148	28.2	137	26.2	43	8.2	..	..	301	39.9	209	27.7	199	26.4	45	6.	..	..			
	1840	251	42.1	131	22.	159	26.7	65	9.2	..	..	259	36.8	207	29.5	203	28.9	32	4.5	2	.29			
	1841	240	39.4	166	27.3	165	27.1	38	6.2	..	..	290	37.9	201	26.2	219	28.6	54	7.	2	.26			
	1842	280	42.4	160	24.3	177	26.8	43	6.5	..	..	383	39.	223	22.7	249	23.4	45	4.6	82	8.4			
	1843	275	42.1	167	26.2	150	23.5	46	7.2	..	..	472	41.5	273	24.1	314	27.7	71	6.2	6	.53			

The totals of the Educational Tables from which these proportions are formed, do not correspond with the totals in Tables I and III; this discrepancy is owing to the fact, that in Table I, i. e., of prisoners for trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions, the prisoners left for trial at the close of each year are deducted, so that they may not be counted twice. With regard to the Summary Convictions, other deductions were made which cause a similar discrepancy; but these calculations are exactly made from their own data, and it is believed that the variation is too small to require consideration.

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. XI.—PART 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions which the Several Classes bear to the whole, in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.																									
	Can neither Read nor Write.					Can Read only.					Can Read or Write badly.					Can Read and Write well.					State of Instruction not ascertained.															
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		
BEDFORD.	1839	45	36.3	38	30.6	38	30.6	3	2.5	..	..	..	85	41.9	43	21.2	50	24.6	25	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	61	38.1	44	27.5	53	33.2	2	1.2	..	..	..	100	42.4	53	22.4	68	28.8	15	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1841	93	46.3	64	31.8	35	17.4	9	4.5	..	..	..	103	38.7	70	26.3	71	26.7	22	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1842	105	47.8	57	25.7	55	24.8	5	2.2	..	..	..	127	38.4	74	22.4	76	22.9	48	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1843	88	40.	59	26.8	67	30.5	6	2.7	..	..	..	158	37.8	156	37.3	81	19.4	18	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BERKS.	1839	109	31.7	76	21.1	132	38.4	27	7.8	..	..	..	324	43.2	176	23.5	224	29.8	26	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	124	37.1	72	21.6	110	32.9	28	8.4	..	..	..	298	43.3	188	27.3	179	26.	23	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1841	117	36.2	65	20.1	124	38.4	17	5.3	..	..	..	264	40.2	186	28.4	187	28.5	19	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1842	127	34.8	103	28.2	125	34.3	10	2.7	..	..	..	204	31.8	216	33.7	199	31.	22	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1843	53	17.9	87	29.4	138	44.6	18	6.1	..	..	..	143	25.5	219	39.1	187	33.4	11	2.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BUCKS.	1839	90	35.7	67	26.6	83	32.9	12	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	105	40.9	47	18.3	90	35.	15	5.8	..	..	..	183	41.3	107	24.2	143	32.3	10	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	89	31.9	82	29.4	99	35.5	9	3.2	..	..	..	228	39.9	166	27.3	169	29.5	19	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1842	120	40.2	76	25.4	86	28.8	17	5.6	..	..	..	257	42.3	159	26.2	173	28.4	19	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1843	122	37.1	81	24.6	102	31.	24	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CAMBRIDGE.	1839	77	34.7	78	35.1	41	18.5	26	11.7	..	..	..	236	46.1	129	25.8	131	25.6	16	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	73	31.7	87	37.8	44	19.2	26	11.3	..	..	..	187	39.6	135	28.6	139	29.5	11	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	97	36.7	97	36.7	49	18.6	21	8.	..	..	..	191	37.9	127	25.2	160	31.7	26	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1842	101	35.8	82	29.1	71	25.2	28	9.9	..	..	..	242	41.4	163	27.9	151	25.9	28	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1843	83	28.4	111	38.	78	26.7	20	6.9	..	..	..	309	45.	218	31.8	152	22.2	7	1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CHESTER.	1839	297	37.6	211	26.7	225	28.5	57	7.2	..	..	..	364	33.6	285	26.3	404	37.4	29	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	347	35.	294	39.7	292	29.5	57	5.8	..	..	..	441	33.9	395	30.4	417	32.	29	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1841	345	37.4	267	29.	244	26.5	66	7.1	..	..	..	575	39.9	363	25.1	418	29.	48	6.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1842	336	35.8	297	27.6	327	30.4	67	6.2	..	..	..	574	38.5	393	26.6	844	23.2	169	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1843	237	33.6	290	29.	294	29.3	81	8.1	..	..	..	545	37.6	392	27.1	445	30.7	65	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CORNWALL.	1839	86	30.8	2	.72	176	63.1	15	5.4	..	..	..	98	27.3	102	28.4	153	42.6	6	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	92	28.7	27	8.4	189	59.1	12	3.8	..	..	..	118	31.2	113	29.9	133	35.2	14	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1841	77	28.3	82	30.2	101	37.1	12	4.4	..	..	..	101	29.3	96	27.8	143	41.4	5	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1842	88	28.8	81	26.4	108	33.3	29	9.8	..	..	..	131	31.6	107	25.8	163	39.5	13	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1843	95	29.8	87	27.3	122	38.2	15	4.7	..	..	..	108	26.1	124	30.	177	42.9	4	.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.																					
	Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read only.			Can Read or Write badly.			Can Read and Write well.			State of Instruction not ascertained.			Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read only.			Can Read or Write badly.			Can Read and Write well.			State of Instruction not ascertained.				
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		
CUMBERLAND.	1839	46	30.1	64	41.8	20	13.1	16	10.4	7	4.6	55	18.3	92	30.6	106	35.2	25	8.3	23	7.6											
	1840	39	25.8	74	49.	22	14.6	16	10.6	..	..	78	24.4	115	33.9	96	30.	31	9.7	..	..											
	1841	51	29.8	53	31.	58	33.9	9	5.3	..	..	83	26.8	107	33.5	109	31.4	29	9.1	..	..											
	1842	37	27.6	42	31.3	34	25.4	21	15.7	..	..	131	36.1	78	21.8	111	31.	38	10.6	..	..											
	1843	36	63.9	7	6.8	66	61.8	9	8.	..	..	96	28.7	119	38.9	90	24.8	33	8.6	34	9.2											
DERBY.	1839	87	28.6	53	23.6	85	37.8	..	..	..	..	144	29.5	138	28.3	205	49.	1	..	..	..											
	1840	44	30.	63	28.6	113	50.9	1	..	..	..	153	24.8	236	38.2	228	37.	..	..	..	..											
	1841	62	30.9	112	37.7	121	40.7	2	..	..	..	177	28.3	234	37.3	214	34.3	1	..	..	..											
	1842	98	27.3	141	39.3	119	33.1	1	..	..	..	170	22.7	319	42.6	259	34.6	1	..	..	..											
	1843	122	40.4	118	39.1	66	19.3	4	1.3	..	..	268	31.8	298	36.7	253	31.2	2	..	..	..											
DEVON.	1839	149	23.3	223	33.3	202	30.3	89	13.3	5	..	228	23.7	258	27.1	183	19.2	126	13.2	160	16.8											
	1840	163	22.6	276	38.2	202	28.	81	11.2	..	..	264	23.4	324	26.7	233	20.6	116	10.3	192	17.											
	1841	166	23.6	237	35.6	206	31.2	62	9.4	..	..	302	20.5	263	26.7	308	24.	90	9.8	193	19.6											
	1842	153	19.9	292	37.8	231	30.	95	12.3	..	..	222	19.9	286	25.7	341	30.7	106	9.5	188	14.2											
	1843	206	29.1	189	26.7	248	34.4	69	9.8	..	..	297	17.9	323	27.9	253	30.4	71	6.1	205	17.7											
DORSET.	1839	86	27.6	86	26.9	94	29.5	61	16.	..	..	102	21.5	83	26.5	68	27.2	43	13.	9	2.8											
	1840	122	42.8	61	17.9	67	23.5	45	15.8	..	..	163	37.1	118	26.8	100	22.7	59	13.4	..	..											
	1841	102	27.2	69	25.2	76	27.7	27	9.9	..	..	166	39.1	105	24.6	118	27.8	36	8.5	..	..											
	1842	73	33.3	59	26.9	72	32.9	15	6.9	..	..	166	36.	124	27.	143	31.1	27	5.9	..	..											
	1843	98	37.2	31	11.7	108	40.9	27	10.3	..	..	206	43.5	120	23.4	113	23.9	34	7.2	..	..											
DURHAM.	1839	89	48.1	35	18.9	50	27.	11	6.	..	..	266	34.1	139	17.8	369	47.8	8	7.78	..	..											
	1840	42	24.3	48	27.7	74	48.8	9	5.2	..	..	332	34.	177	15.7	660	49.9	4	..	..	..											
	1841	60	28.3	41	19.4	101	47.6	10	4.7	..	..	393	34.9	191	17.9	503	47.	2	..	..	..											
	1842	79	31.3	46	18.1	119	46.8	10	3.9	..	..	326	33.6	184	18.9	461	47.4	1	..	..	..											
	1843	96	33.5	52	18.1	130	45.3	9	3.1	..	..	417	35.8	235	20.2	509	43.7	3	..	..	..											
ESSEX.	1839	260	42.2	147	23.9	187	30.4	22	3.5	..	..	453	41.7	280	25.8	320	29.4	34	3.1	..	..											
	1840	967	43.2	168	33.5	146	23.6	17	2.7	..	..	535	41.3	404	31.2	306	28.6	41	3.2	..	..											
	1841	272	47.2	156	27.1	125	21.7	23	4.	..	..	512	44.4	266	23.	350	30.3	26	2.3	..	..											
	1842	294	45.3	151	23.3	188	29.	16	2.4	..	..	606	41.6	395	27.	423	28.9	37	2.5	..	..											
	1843	238	37.6	193	30.5	183	28.9	19	3.	..	..	701	44.3	427	27.	417	28.3	39	2.4	..	..											



## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. XI.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.															
	Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read only.			Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read only.			Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.			
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.
GLOUCESTER . . . . .	1839	250	41.3	147	24.3	180	29.8	23	3.8	5	.8	440	43.1	321	31.4	231	22.6	30	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	237	33.6	194	27.5	243	34.4	32	4.5	..	..	515	44.6	284	24.6	306	26.5	50	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1841	331	40.7	180	22.1	255	31.3	48	5.9	..	..	481	41.4	303	26.4	287	25.	76	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1842	298	47.6	262	41.7	292	34.6	39	6.2	..	..	521	41.4	351	27.9	283	22.5	94	7.5	10	0.7	..	..	..	..	
	1843	252	28.6	292	33.1	320	36.3	18	2.9	..	..	363	33.3	345	31.7	238	21.9	134	12.3	9	0.8	..	..	..	..	
HANTS . . . . .	1839	229	33.9	187	27.7	201	29.7	59	8.7	..	..	488	31.4	174	12.2	534	37.3	99	6.9	137	9.5	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	220	29.7	185	24.9	262	35.3	75	10.1	..	..	562	34.2	403	24.5	502	35.5	102	6.2	77	4.6	..	..	..	..	
	1841	175	27.6	170	26.9	229	36.2	59	9.3	..	..	412	30.5	349	25.8	451	33.4	89	6.6	51	3.7	..	..	..	..	
	1842	181	27.	159	23.8	272	40.6	58	8.6	..	..	529	31.9	299	18.1	525	31.7	239	14.4	65	3.7	..	..	..	..	
	1843	157	25.2	157	9.1	350	56.1	60	9.6	..	..	578	33.4	330	20.2	647	37.3	97	5.7	59	3.2	..	..	..	..	
HEREFORD . . . . .	1839	89	41.8	80	37.6	41	19.2	3	1.6	..	..	143	40.4	119	33.6	82	23.2	10	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	118	42.4	89	32.	63	22.7	8	2.9	..	..	111	37.6	87	29.5	81	27.5	16	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1841	103	45.2	54	23.7	62	27.2	9	3.9	..	..	190	54.8	75	21.6	69	19.9	13	3.7	..	..	..	..	..		
	1842	114	44.9	66	26.	64	25.2	10	3.9	..	..	160	46.	72	21.7	107	30.8	9	2.5	..	..	..	..	..		
	1843	104	45.	72	31.2	53	22.9	2	.9	..	..	177	46.	86	22.4	113	29.4	8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
HERTS . . . . .	1839	110	41.8	68	25.9	74	28.1	11	4.2	..	..	270	49.2	136	24.8	105	19.1	38	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1840	133	44.9	99	33.5	56	18.9	8	2.7	..	..	276	40.7	165	24.3	96	14.1	59	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1841	120	39.6	97	32.	70	23.6	16	5.2	..	..	215	39.8	202	32.9	133	21.6	35	5.7	..	..	..	..	..		
	1842	116	34.6	126	37.6	79	23.6	14	4.2	..	..	241	34.1	234	40.1	163	23.1	19	2.7	..	..	..	..	..		
	1843	104	34.3	91	30.1	96	31.7	12	3.9	..	..	237	38.8	208	31.1	148	24.2	18	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
HUNTINGDON . . . . .	1839	18	35.3	13	25.5	18	35.3	2	3.9	..	..	56	40.9	38	27.7	43	31.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1840	35	45.5	16	20.8	26	32.5	1	1.2	..	..	76	55.9	21	15.5	35	25.7	4	3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1841	33	41.8	18	22.8	25	31.6	3	3.8	..	..	68	39.6	39	22.7	64	37.2	1	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1842	20	28.9	12	17.4	38	52.2	1	1.5	..	..	60	30.9	58	29.9	76	39.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1843	34	45.9	17	22.9	20	27.	3	4.1	..	..	84	35.6	75	31.8	74	31.4	3	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
KENT. . . . .	1839	294	36.3	142	17.6	346	42.8	27	3.3	..	..	796	44.7	312	16.	665	31.	45	2.3	137	7.	..	..	..	..	
	1840	316	41.9	142	18.8	278	36.9	18	2.4	..	..	974	40.8	404	16.9	844	35.4	23	1.	142	5.9	..	..	..	..	
	1841	319	40.6	139	17.7	301	38.3	27	3.4	..	..	1074	40.2	478	17.9	1036	38.8	29	1.1	53	2.	..	..	..	..	
	1842	336	37.	176	19.3	377	41.4	21	2.3	..	..	1454	40.5	676	18.8	1359	37.9	53	1.4	47	1.3	..	..	..	..	
	1843	304	39.7	126	16.4	294	38.3	34	4.4	9	1.2	1663	42.9	755	19.5	1355	35.	46	1.2	56	1.4	..	..	..	..	

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.									
	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction, not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction, not ascertained.	
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.
LANGSHIRE.	1839	1159	39.5	22.3	920	31.3	202	6.7	..	..	4929	46.5	2053	19.8	3152	30.3	358	3.4	..	..
	1840	1352	39.2	25.2	1007	29.2	220	6.4	..	..	5443	46.3	2355	20.4	3648	31.6	312	2.7	..	..
	1841	1611	42.2	20.8	1209	31.6	205	5.4	..	..	5259	45.6	2387	19.8	3761	32.6	227	2.0	..	..
	1842	2034	43.5	21.3	1397	29.9	245	5.3	..	..	5541	44.5	2625	21.2	3898	31.6	293	2.4	..	..
	1843	1462	40.0	19.8	1224	33.5	245	6.7	..	..	5587	44.5	2361	20.4	4142	33.0	257	2.1	..	..
LEICESTER.	1839	139	33.3	17.5	157	37.7	48	11.5	..	..	196	32.6	127	21.1	209	34.7	70	11.6	..	..
	1840	175	38.9	21.7	146	30.7	51	10.7	..	..	179	23.9	190	25.3	231	30.8	150	20.5	..	..
	1841	137	29.3	18.0	204	43.7	42	9.0	..	..	244	29.4	188	22.6	240	28.9	159	19.1	..	..
	1842	130	25.3	19.7	198	38.5	85	16.5	..	..	266	28.8	110	11.9	403	43.5	146	15.8	..	..
	1843	124	25.6	20.7	185	38.3	73	15.3	1	12.0	232	22.4	192	18.6	460	46.4	130	12.6	..	..
LINCOLN.	1839	115	28.5	21.5	162	40.1	40	9.9	..	..	297	33.2	185	36.1	323	20.7	90	10.0	..	..
	1840	112	28.0	24.9	142	35.4	47	11.7	..	..	288	32.1	222	24.8	281	31.3	106	11.8	..	..
	1841	106	30.3	23.7	122	34.9	39	11.1	..	..	378	31.1	237	23.6	434	35.8	115	9.5	..	..
	1842	156	30.9	22.2	195	38.6	42	8.3	..	..	572	33.2	343	19.9	631	36.6	176	10.0	1	1.1
	1843	119	22.7	21.8	256	49.0	34	6.5	..	..	492	30.7	365	22.8	619	38.6	127	8.0	..	..
MIDDLESEX.	1839	1127	26.5	13.3	1671	39.3	887	20.9	..	..	6263	43.7	1760	12.3	5594	39.0	34	2.0	695	4.8
	1840	1047	26.2	16.0	1495	37.4	818	20.4	..	..	7070	45.8	1733	11.2	5809	37.8	64	4.0	760	4.9
	1841	1145	27.1	14.2	1650	39.1	828	19.6	..	..	7201	48.0	1725	11.5	5307	35.4	46	3.0	728	4.8
	1842	1190	25.9	14.6	1942	42.2	796	17.3	..	..	7214	46.7	1851	12.0	5575	36.1	59	4.0	744	4.8
	1843	1214	25.5	15.1	2040	42.9	786	16.5	..	..	7025	48.9	1791	12.5	5157	35.9	48	3.0	348	2.4
MONMOUTH.	1839	95	35.1	25.4	66	24.4	41	15.1	..	..	99	39.5	58	23.1	47	18.7	47	18.7	..	..
	1840	94	29.2	25.2	83	25.8	64	19.8	..	..	99	33.9	70	24.0	66	22.6	57	19.5	..	..
	1841	122	33.0	28.9	73	19.7	68	18.4	..	..	104	34.0	61	19.9	73	23.9	73	23.9	..	..
	1842	85	30.5	26.5	65	23.3	55	18.7	..	..	128	38.0	91	27.0	51	15.1	67	19.8	..	..
	1843	78	30.7	27.2	8	31.5	27	10.6	..	..	142	40.2	48	25.0	59	16.8	63	17.9	..	..
NORFOLK.	1839	252	30.4	21.0	160	24.4	106	16.2	..	..	526	43.8	234	19.5	316	26.3	125	10.4	..	..
	1840	280	40.1	21.1	185	26.5	86	12.3	..	..	472	36.8	311	24.2	366	28.5	135	10.5	..	..
	1841	276	39.7	19.5	188	27.0	96	13.8	..	..	596	39.1	373	24.4	372	24.4	184	12.1	..	..
	1842	300	38.6	16.7	207	26.7	140	18.8	..	..	670	41.7	337	21.0	368	24.1	213	13.2	..	..
	1843	256	38.3	21.0	192	24.9	117	15.1	..	..	696	43.5	339	21.1	378	23.6	189	11.8	..	..

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. XI.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes, and Sessions.						State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.					
	Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read or Write badly.			Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read only.		
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.		Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	
NORTHAMPTON.	1839	98	37.9	104	40.2	12	177	38.6	130	28.3	109	23.7
	1840	94	32.4	77	26.6	32	191	33.4	176	30.7	141	24.6
	1841	119	35.5	102	30.4	31	233	36.6	123	19.3	212	33.3
	1842	117	32.7	121	33.8	31	248	35.3	152	21.6	231	32.9
	1843	166	35.1	128	42.4	18	241	31.7	159	20.9	269	35.3
NORTHUMBERLAND.	1839	30	19.2	78	50.	20	282	27.7	191	18.8	501	49.3
	1840	57	30.	92	48.4	9	420	34.6	329	27.2	430	35.4
	1841	53	24.9	105	49.3	13	355	28.2	380	30.2	496	39.5
	1842	54	23.8	130	57.2	9	430	31.6	304	22.4	599	41.1
	1843	84	29.	130	44.8	10	461	34.4	299	22.3	568	42.4
NOTTS.	1839	120	36.2	106	32.	28	252	31.2	205	25.4	312	38.7
	1840	113	32.2	119	33.9	37	178	28.9	199	32.3	207	33.6
	1841	99	29.5	116	34.5	36	209	26.9	222	28.5	291	37.4
	1842	109	27.8	158	40.3	26	286	33.3	217	25.2	326	37.9
	1843	111	30.8	197	54.5	21	243	27.4	121	13.7	497	56.2
OXFORD.	1839	116	40.8	98	34.5	5	218	41.7	76	14.6	212	40.6
	1840	141	37.9	141	41.1	7	235	39.3	129	21.5	222	37.1
	1841	108	32.8	133	40.9	9	255	41.	137	22.	210	33.8
	1842	104	31.7	132	40.1	11	263	39.4	121	18.1	274	41.1
	1843	112	36.	129	41.5	6	290	38.4	177	23.5	275	36.6
RUTLAND.	1839	3	23.	6	50.	..	10	25.7	5	12.8	22	56.4
	1840	1	11.1	3	33.3	..	5	20.	14	56.	4	16.
	1841	2	13.3	7	46.7	1	7	25.	11	37.3	8	28.6
	1842	14	31.1	19	42.2	..	14	26.9	14	26.9	23	44.3
	1843	13	35.1	9	24.3	..	27	40.3	17	25.4	22	32.8
SALOP.	1839	87	31.	65	23.1	16	118	35.5	95	28.7	106	31.9
	1840	163	46.8	64	18.5	17	174	47.7	94	25.7	65	17.8
	1841	197	45.2	97	22.2	31	255	46.6	163	29.7	72	13.1
	1842	201	39.6	136	26.8	20	302	43.5	213	30.6	144	20.7
	1843	213	45.3	112	23.8	9	280	40.5	178	25.8	223	32.3
	1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the Five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.						State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.					
	Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read and Write well.			Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read only.		
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.
SOMERSET.	1839	398	35.9	258	23.2	27.3	933	43.4	21.1	453	28.6	6.9
	1840	511	33.7	419	27.6	28.4	831	35.5	17.7	415	39.6	7.2
	1841	494	35.	392	27.8	28.5	881	38.4	24.7	566	30.8	6.1
	1842	554	36.1	415	27.	28.8	1004	37.5	25.1	753	32.	2.4
	1843	427	32.7	296	22.7	36.4	1120	38.4	24.3	708	33.1	4.2
STAFFORD.	1839	238	26.3	262	28.9	26.8	306	25.8	36.3	431	24.9	13.
	1840	282	29.5	303	31.7	26.	381	25.4	36.	541	28.2	10.4
	1841	306	30.	307	30.1	27.6	397	25.8	33.5	453	29.4	11.3
	1842	429	39.	469	31.6	28.9	594	29.	34.9	431	25.3	10.8
	1843	324	29.2	333	30.	24.7	465	25.3	33.5	617	26.6	14.6
SUFFOLK.	1839	169	31.8	127	23.8	36.9	406	41.1	24.6	243	23.7	3.8
	1840	189	32.3	128	25.9	31.1	358	38.9	30.2	278	26.8	4.4
	1841	142	32.5	113	25.9	34.5	268	36.1	33.8	251	23.8	6.3
	1842	164	32.2	124	24.4	37.9	322	37.4	29.3	252	27.8	5.5
	1843	173	30.	152	26.3	36.9	411	39.5	28.2	293	27.4	4.9
SURREY.	1839	499	37.5	189	14.2	39.1	1261	39.2	17.3	556	38.3	5.2
	1840	310	33.3	138	14.8	38.3	1308	38.1	17.4	598	39.4	5.1
	1841	379	33.3	137	16.4	38.5	1329	39.6	15.6	525	40.4	4.4
	1842	270	33.6	132	16.4	36.	1434	38.6	17.6	657	40.4	3.4
	1843	181	27.	100	14.9	42.4	1651	38.1	16.7	811	42.	3.2
SUSSEX.	1839	185	37.7	73	14.9	40.7	351	37.1	18.1	170	40.7	5.5
	1840	185	38.9	126	23.1	36.4	380	36.9	24.	247	33.	7.9
	1841	189	36.1	42	8.9	33.2	370	41.6	9.6	295	33.1	18.2
	1842	197	35.1	54	9.6	52.2	454	38.7	13.6	543	46.3	3.8
	1843	143	31.6	34	7.5	37.3	437	42.1	11.4	317	30.5	16.8
WILTSHIRE.	1839	287	34.9	14	1.7	48.5	469	41.4	22.2	252	30.9	8.
	1840	380	41.1	18	2.	55.7	675	43.2	27.3	427	26.4	5.9
	1841	366	38.7	228	24.1	36.9	620	47.3	22.2	390	26.1	8.7
	1842	474	39.6	231	19.3	27.1	593	41.7	28.	268	18.8	15.4
	1843	415	41.1	168	16.6	30.6	603	44.3	26.2	337	23.	10.4

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. XI.—Part 2, COUNTIES—ENGLAND.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in England, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.						State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.					
	Can neither Read nor Write.			Can Read or Write badly.			Can Read only.			Can Read and Write well.		
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.
WESTMORELAND.	1839	5	9.3	16	29.6	29	53.7	4	7.4	..	..	..
	1840	3	8.6	12	34.3	20	57.1	..	..	..	..	..
	1841	2	5.9	11	32.3	20	54.8	1	3.	..	..	..
	1842	7	16.3	16	37.2	13	34.9	5	11.6	..	..	..
WILTS.	1839	7	14.6	12	25.	26	54.3	3	6.2	..	..	..
	1840	138	29.4	181	38.6	133	28.2	27	5.8	..	..	..
	1841	171	33.5	182	35.6	133	28.8	26	5.1	..	..	..
	1842	164	29.2	200	35.6	164	29.2	34	6.	..	..	..
WORCESTER.	1839	129	23.1	269	48.1	143	25.6	18	3.2	..	..	..
	1840	114	24.3	176	37.5	133	28.4	46	9.8	..	..	..
	1841	176	38.7	141	31.	117	25.7	21	4.6	..	..	..
	1842	240	43.	174	28.5	148	24.3	14	2.3	..	..	..
YORK (three Ridings united).	1839	275	44.4	139	25.4	147	26.9	18	3.3	..	..	..
	1840	257	42.6	172	28.5	150	24.9	24	4.	..	..	..
	1841	240	38.4	181	23.	181	23.	23	3.6	..	..	..
	1842	520	34.8	350	23.5	543	36.3	80	5.4	..	..	..
YORK (three Ridings united).	1839	591	32.6	420	23.2	664	36.7	13	7.5	..	..	..
	1840	515	29.5	417	23.9	706	40.6	95	5.5	..	..	..
	1841	785	33.2	510	21.6	966	40.9	101	4.3	..	..	..
	1842	729	33.9	370	17.2	947	44.1	104	4.8	..	..	..
YORK (three Ridings united).	1839	520	34.8	350	23.5	543	36.3	80	5.4	..	..	..
	1840	591	32.6	420	23.2	664	36.7	13	7.5	..	..	..
	1841	785	33.2	510	21.6	966	40.9	101	4.3	..	..	..
	1842	729	33.9	370	17.2	947	44.1	104	4.8	..	..	..

CRIMINAL TABLES, No. XI.—Part 2, COUNTIES—WALES.

Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in Wales, separately and conjointly, together with the Proportions which the several classes bear to the whole, in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.										
	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write badly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Accused.	
ANGLESY . . .	1839	16	66.7	5	20.8	2	8.3	1	4.2	..	..	11	47.8	4	17.4	3	13.	5	21.8	..	..
	1840	10	55.6	3	15.6	2	11.2	3	16.6	..	..	16	57.1	6	21.4	4	14.3	2	7.2	..	..
	1841	6	54.5	5	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	70.	6	30.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1842	17	53.	5	22.2	4	14.8	..	..	..	..	20	60.	6.	20.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1843	7	42.7	4	25.	5	31.3	..	..	..	..	16	72.7	2	9.1	4	18.2	..	..	..	..
BRECON . . .	1839	18	46.1	9	23.1	9	23.1	3	7.7	..	..	25	33.4	16	21.3	27	36.	7	9.3	..	..
	1840	23	43.4	8	15.1	17	32.1	5	9.4	..	..	26	34.2	25	32.9	19	25.	6	7.9	..	..
	1841	16	32.7	16	32.7	13	32.7	1	1.9	..	..	15	31.	25	26.8	28	39.4	9	12.7	..	..
	1842	25	47.2	9	17.	13	24.5	6	11.3	..	..	39	43.3	21	27.	17	21.8	7	3.9	..	..
	1843	16	27.1	15	25.4	24	40.7	4	6.8	..	..	25	26.	25	26.	45	46.9	1	1.1	..	..
CARDIGAN . . .	1839	9	29.	10	32.3	10	32.3	2	6.4	..	..	58	52.7	32	29.1	18	16.4	2	1.8	..	..
	1840	4	36.4	1	9.1	5	45.4	1	9.1	..	..	8	28.6	8	28.6	10	35.7	2	7.1	..	..
	1841	1	4.8	8	38.1	10	47.6	2	9.5	..	..	8	30.8	14	53.8	4	15.4	..	..	..	..
	1842	2	9.1	12	54.5	7	31.8	1	4.5	..	..	5	16.7	11	36.7	14	46.6	..	..	..	..
	1843	3	13.	10	43.5	9	39.1	1	4.4	..	..	35	33.3	28	26.7	42	40.	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN . . .	1839	10	27.8	14	38.9	4	11.1	8	22.2	..	..	25	30.1	18	21.7	34	41.	6	7.2	..	..
	1840	22	38.6	8	14.	21	36.8	6	10.6	..	..	37	40.7	30	33.	20	22.	4	4.3	..	..
	1841	23	45.1	17	33.3	5	9.8	6	11.8	..	..	23	32.9	13	18.5	20	28.6	14	20.	..	..
	1842	20	47.6	11	26.2	4	9.5	7	16.7	..	..	36	39.5	17	18.7	23	25.3	15	16.5	..	..
	1843	18	42.8	8	19.1	11	26.2	5	11.9	..	..	50	46.7	17	15.9	18	16.8	22	20.6	..	..
CARMARVON . . .	1839	22	64.7	..	28.8	10	29.4	2	5.9	..	..	8	57.1	4	28.6	2	14.3	..	..	..	..
	1840	25	42.4	17	23.6	13	22.	4	6.8	..	..	17	43.6	10	23.6	10	25.6	2	5.2	..	..
	1841	17	33.3	12	23.6	17	33.3	5	9.8	..	..	11	33.3	8	24.3	11	33.3	3	9.1	..	..
	1842	19	36.5	8	15.4	20	38.5	5	9.6	..	..	13	33.3	9	23.1	15	33.5	2	5.1	..	..
	1843	17	33.3	12	23.6	17	33.3	5	9.8	..	..	11	33.3	8	24.3	11	33.3	3	9.1	..	..
DENBIGH . . .	1839	25	58.1	15	34.9	3	7.	..	..	..	..	27	64.3	12	28.6	..	..	3	7.1	..	..
	1840	30	62.5	10	20.8	5	10.4	3	6.3	..	..	30	60.	14	28.	6	12.	..	..	..	..
	1841	37	64.9	13	22.8	7	12.3	..	..	..	..	27	57.5	15	31.9	4	8.5	..	..	..	..
	1842	38	57.3	21	28.4	13	17.6	2	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1843	53	60.2	21	23.9	8	9.1	6	6.8	..	..	51	66.2	17	22.1	5	6.5	4	5.2	..	..

## CRIMINAL TABLES, No. XI.—Part 2, COUNTIES—WALES.

Shewing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, as well as those under Summary Convictions, in Wales, &c., in each of the five Years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843—continued.

COUNTIES.	State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions.										State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Can neither Read nor Write.					Can Read only.					Can Read or Write badly.					Can Read and Write well.					Can neither Read nor Write.					Can Read only.					Can Read or Write badly.					Can Read and Write well.					State of Instruction not ascertained.																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Summary convictions.	Number of Prisoners.	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# **ELEVENTH REPORT**

OF THE

## **INSPECTORS**

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 3 ,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT ,

## **PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

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### **IV.**

**SCOTLAND,  
NORTHUMBERLAND, AND DURHAM.**

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

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**1846.**



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# IV.

## ELEVENTH REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

&c.

*To the Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

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SCOTLAND.

SIR,

Edinburgh, 29th January, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to present my Eleventh Annual Report as Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, Northumberland, and Durham.

I am glad to be able to state that there has been another decrease in the number of prisoners, indicating a further diminution in the amount of crime.

During the year 1844 the average number of prisoners in confinement in Scotland, exclusive of debtors, was 2258; while, in the year 1845, it was 2092, being a decrease of about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Number of prisoners.

The average number of debtors in the mean time fell from 88 to 74.

It must be borne in mind that this decrease in the number of prisoners is concomitant with a gradual increase in population, and in the efficiency of the police; so that it betokens a larger diminution in the actual amount of crime than the mere numbers would indicate.

A large majority of those whose opinions I have taken as to the cause of this decrease in crime—chiefly the resident sheriffs, the governors and chaplains of prisons, and the superintendents of police—attribute it to the abundance of employment; and in this opinion I myself concur; though another important cause, which I would assign, has been the cheapness of food during the greater part of the time. I trust, also, that the improvement which has been made in the state of the prisons, by which these places, which formerly served as nurseries of crime, have become abodes of order and industry, has had its share in producing this effect. Decrease in crime.

A striking illustration of the tendency of a good supply of labour to prevent crime was lately given by the resident sheriff at Wick, who stated to me that, though during the herring season there is an unusual concourse of people in the town, (fishermen at that time coming from all quarters to Wick,) the period is distinguished by a remarkable exemption from crime. Crime prevented by abundance of employment,

Certain kinds of offences, such as assaults and other breaches of the peace, arising from drunkenness, may sometimes be increased in number by a sudden improvement in trade and rise in wages; but that, as a general rule, a good remuneration for labour tends to prevent, rather than (as some seem to suppose) to foster crime, is shown, if proof were wanting, by a table in the last Report of Mr. Clay, the Chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, by which it appears that of more than 1100 prisoners, whose amount of earnings was recorded at the time of their committing their alleged offences, upwards of 400 were receiving less than 12s. per week; and of these more than 250 from 5s. to 8s. only; while of the whole number of prisoners only 50 were earning more than 20s. per week. And by good remuneration for labour.

The lowness of the wages of most of these prisoners will be yet more striking when it is considered that the table refers to a manufacturing district, where house-rent and other expenses are higher than in the country.

The decrease in the number of debtors, which is in a greater ratio than that of criminals, is partly owing to a wholesome clause in the New Poor Law Act for Scotland, by which parents who will not support their children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, though able to do so, are no longer to be treated as mere debtors, but to be prosecuted as criminals. Decrease in number of debtors.

As I have long held the opinion that it is desirable that there should be no Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

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class of prisoners, like the present debtors, distinguished from the rest, and exempted from the ordinary discipline, but that those debtors only should be sent to prison who have been reckless or dishonest, and that these should be treated as criminals, while such as have acted honourably and with ordinary care and prudence ought not to be sent to prison at all, I am glad to see the law gradually approximating to this state of things.

Small as is now the number of debtors in Scotland, it would be less than half what it is if imprisonment for debt were abolished to the same extent as in England. The first step towards the abolition certainly took place in Scotland, now several years ago : but profiting by the experience in Scotland, and by the progress of public opinion in the meanwhile, the alteration in the English law, made about three years since, went further than that in the Scottish law, imprisonment for debt being abolished in England for sums under 20*l.*, while in Scotland it has been discontinued only for sums under 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (a hundred pounds Scots).

General statistics of  
prisons in Scotland

Though the average number of prisoners in confinement is ascertained by returns to the General Board of Directors of Prisons, up to the end of the year, most of the prison statistics are given in annual returns to that Board, ending with the 30th June ; and these latter returns will form the basis of the general numerical facts which I shall now mention relating to the ages of the prisoners, their state of education, and so forth.

## Ages of prisoners.

Of about 18,000 prisoners received during the year ending 30th June, 1845, rather more than 2600 were under 17 years of age ; nearly 3700 were between 17 and 21 years old ; nearly 11,000 from 21 to 50 ; and about 1100 above 50.

Inferior mental  
and physical de-  
velopment of pri-  
soners.

As a general rule the prisoners, especially the young, are found on admission to be inferior, both in mental and physical development, and in the amount of knowledge they have acquired, to people generally ; owing no doubt to the unfavourable circumstances of their birth and early training, and to frequent exposure to cold and want, often alternating, as the age advances, with the effects of dissipation. Many who are committed and liberated while young, probably die before they reach manhood ; but the same general inferiority is observable, to a greater or less extent, in prisoners of all ages. In many cases, indeed, the degree of weakmindedness and the want of self-control approach the confines, and even pass the boundary, of sanity ; and a lunatic asylum would often be a more appropriate receptacle than a prison.

Low state of their  
education.

The records of the state of the education of the prisoners, on their admission, as shown by their knowledge of reading and writing, agree with what might be expected under such circumstances. Of upwards of 15,000 prisoners examined last year, only 1004, or 1 in 15, were found able to read and write well, and only 262, or 1 in 60, knew more than mere reading and writing ; while upwards of 3000 could not read at all, and upwards of 8000 could not write at all.

It will be found by a comparison of the foregoing summary with that given by Mr. Redgrave, in the Criminal Returns for England and Wales, that although the general state of education in Scotland is usually considered to be superior to that in England, the criminal population of Scotland is quite as low in education as the criminal population in England and Wales ; showing clearly that, in Scotland as well as in England, it is among the uneducated that crime abounds, potent as may be other causes than the want of education in producing crime.

## Health.

I have to make the same good report as on previous occasions respecting the health of the prisoners during the year, wretched as is the condition in which many are received into prison, and necessarily depressing as are many circumstances attending confinement.

## Number of deaths.

The number of deaths during the year, including, as usual, half the number of cases of removal or liberation on account of illness (23), was only 37, or less than two per cent. on the average number of prisoners ; and the average number of days in the year which each prisoner was unable to work, from sickness, was only five. In the majority of cases the illness was contracted before admission to prison.

Except among the very small prisons, where the commitment of a single prisoner in a bad state of health may greatly affect the proportionate amount of sickness, and where consequently conclusions cannot safely be made from the returns, the prison which stands highest in health for the year, is that of Ayr ; where, with an average of 65 prisoners, there was no death, and the whole number of days that

any prisoners were off work was only 45, or less, on an average, than one day per prisoner. This superiority is the more remarkable, as, although the prisoners have additional and warmer clothing in winter, there is no provision for warming the prison (beyond the small quantity of heat given out by the gas-lights in the cells), and the prisoners get but little exercise in the open air, owing to the want of proper airing-yards. The situation, however, by the sea-side, on a dry sandy soil, and with a western aspect, is very salubrious; and this may be the cause of the good health enjoyed by the prisoners.

Having frequently mentioned what I consider to be the causes of the general good health of the prisoners in Scotland, I will now merely enumerate the principal ones. They are, attention to cleanliness, a plain but wholesome and sufficient diet, warm clothing, and plenty of employment, and that, to a considerable extent, of a kind which is calculated to interest the prisoner and to exercise both the mind and muscles.

It is satisfactory to know that this good state of health is not in any way owing to an expensive dietary, accustoming prisoners to the use of kinds of food which they may have a difficulty in procuring, by honest means, when they return to their homes. The food of the prisoners in Scotland consists almost entirely of oatmeal porridge, barley broth, potatoes, and bread, with very little animal food; and the daily cost per prisoner is only threepence.

Although prisoners are by their position protected from many disorders, particularly those which are infectious, it appears by the evidence of Dr. Malcom, surgeon to the General Prison at Perth, that diseases, such as bowel complaints and vomiting, which are often prevalent in the autumn, and which are generally attributed to eating fruit to excess, and to other causes which cannot affect prisoners, make their appearance at the same time, and to quite as great an extent within the prison as on the outside. He stated that one of the deaths in the previous year had been caused by British cholera, the name usually given to such diseases.

Inmates of prisons  
not exempt from  
autumnal com-  
plaints.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been again very good. Before a prisoner leaves, a record is always made of his general behaviour during his confinement; and it appears that of rather more than 19,000 prisoners liberated during the year, the conduct of upwards of 17,000 was recorded to have been good, and of only 674, or less than one in 30, bad.

Conduct of pri-  
soners.

The whole number of punishments was nearly 5,400, or rather more than one punishment to every four prisoners received; but as these punishments were confined to less than 2,000 prisoners, not more than about one-tenth of all the prisoners underwent any punishment.

Punishments.

Nearly half the punishments fell upon young prisoners, under 17 years of age, although these prisoners were less than one-sixth of the whole number.

The most frequent cause of punishment, especially among the young prisoners, arises from the natural desire to communicate with each other, and from the imperfect construction of many prisons, by which indulgence in this desire can only be checked by the fear of punishment. I have already frequently stated it, as my opinion, that, except for short periods, the separate system cannot be wisely applied to young prisoners; and that for persons of all ages there should be a limit to its duration; the social principle being gradually adopted with the improvement in the prisoner's mind, feelings, and habits.

Chief cause of pu-  
nishment.

The ordinary punishment is the loss of a meal, though when possible it is directed that the punishment shall be such as naturally arises from the offence. Indeed, in cases of idleness, or of wilful injury to property requiring money to repair it, partial loss of food may be not improperly considered a natural punishment.

The use of handcuffs, or other kinds of fetters, still, I am sorry to say, exists to some extent; though I am satisfied that in well-constructed prisons, under skilful management, nothing of the kind is necessary. Fetters not only tend to irritate the mind and inflame the passions, but permanently to weaken, if not to destroy, the moral influence of the officer who orders or inflicts the punishment.

The prisons most distinguished for the small number of punishments in the year, in proportion to the number of prisoners, were those of Dumfries, Rothesay, Alloa, Dingwall, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, together with the female division

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Produce of labour.

of the General Prison. At the latter, with an average of more than 80 female prisoners, there were only 27 punishments in the whole year.

The total amount of clear earnings during the year was somewhat more than 6,500*l.*, or about 3*l.* per prisoner.

In my Ninth Report, I mentioned various causes why the produce of the labour of the prisoners (especially so long as the practice of short and repeated imprisonments continue) must be small; but I hoped that, with the great improvement which had taken place in trade, the amount last year would have been considerably greater than it was.

The largest average amount of profits was made at the prisons of Dunfermline, Cupar, and Jedburgh; having been at Dunfermline 8*l.* per prisoner; at Jedburgh, 5*l.* 4*s.*, and at Cupar, 4*l.* 15*s.*

Causes of difference  
in different prisons

The difference in the average amount of profits at the different prisons is caused chiefly, first, by the class of prisoners sent, whether among the agricultural, fishing, or mining population, or others, whose ordinary labour cannot be carried on in confinement, or among a weaving and manufacturing community, much of whose work can be turned to good account; secondly, by the general length of the period of confinement in the particular prison, the labour of those sent for a long time being much more productive, proportionately, than those confined for short periods; thirdly, by the distance of the prison from the labour market; and fourthly, by the comparative skill and energy of the governor and matron of the prison.

Moral advantages  
of useful labour.

For additional evidence to that adduced in previous Reports of the moral advantages of useful and productive labour, I beg to refer to my Reports for this year on the prisons of Stirling, Inverness, and Jedburgh.

The Chaplain of the Jedburgh Prison states as follows:—

I am more and more convinced that active, interesting, and profitable employment, requiring the exertion of both mental and bodily powers, is most conducive in prisoners, to improvement in education and morality. In our prison I find, in general, the stocking-weavers, shoemakers, and tailors, apt to learn, while the pickers of wool and oakum and passage-cleaners are given to mental slothfulness and gloom. Even in the same individual I have met with great and speedy improvement in education, while he was actively, cheerfully, and profitably employed in stocking-making, and with proportionate carelessness when confined again to the wool-picker's cell. While active employment promotes the best interests of the prisoners, it is also most profitable to the Board."

Labour intended  
merely as punish-  
ment, pernicious.

In support of the views which I have always taken of the high value of useful and productive labour in prisons, and of the degrading and demoralizing tendency of work awarded as a mere punishment, and not intended to yield any profit, or to afford any instruction, I am happy to be able to quote the authority of the late Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, who, in a recent despatch to the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on convict discipline, states it as his opinion that "No man ever performs strenuously a task imposed with no other object than that of keeping him employed;" and the authority of two of my colleagues in office, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Russell, who, in their Report just published, express themselves thus forcibly on the subject of productive and unproductive labour:—

To this system of labour [tread-wheel labour] we are strongly opposed. The feelings which prison labour is calculated to produce is a matter of high importance in a proper system of prison discipline. What ought to be aimed at is the formation of permanent habits of useful labour. Now, a prisoner may be compelled to do a hard day's work on the treadmill throughout his imprisonment, and yet be restored to his liberty with a determination never to do another day's work while he lives. Labour which is compulsory and unproductive, rarely conduces to its being voluntarily embraced when the compulsion is withdrawn, and the recollection of that compulsion will mingle ever after with the thought of labour of every sort, and will leave upon the prisoner's mind a lasting distaste for occupation.

The evils of tread-wheel labour are ably depicted and illustrated in the following extract from the last Report by the well-informed and experienced Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, the Rev. Mr. Clay:—

History of a tread-  
wheel.

I have now to turn to a subject on which I can write with unalloyed thankfulness—the progress of our reformatory discipline, and its happy consequences. Two important steps have been lately taken in this respect. The tread-wheel has been entirely removed; and prisoners committed for trial are individually separated, from the moment of their entrance into the prison. The tread-wheel was first established in 1825, and certainly effected some little

improvement on the previous system—as a means of deterring from future offence; but, when views on discipline became more enlightened, and the reformation of a prisoner became an object of greater solicitude than his punishment, it was found that the tread-wheel was useless, or worse than useless. When the body was undergoing compulsory and painful exertion, the mind was irritated and harassed by the ever-present consciousness of punishment; and this irritation found vent in language which it was scarcely possible to control. Nineteen years ago it was my duty to report that though the wheel “is a means of severe punishment, it would be improper in me to conceal that I am disappointed in the moral effect which I had anticipated from its use. The prisoners’ conversation and manners being in a great degree beyond the control of the officers, the bad have no opportunity or inducement to amend; while the less abandoned feel no check in their approaches to the depravity of their companions.”\* “The company on the wheel counteracts the punishment, and possesses such charms for the prisoner, that he will submit to its severe labour rather than pass his time in unoccupied solitude.”† Calm thought and penitent feeling could have no place under such circumstances; and after a trial of twenty years, the wheel was found wanting in every principle likely to contribute to a prisoner’s reformation, especially when it came to be contrasted with the profound silence and order of the workroom, or the “*encellulement*” of the corridor. Having witnessed the introduction of the wheel, and so long deplored its inefficiency, I am truly grateful that I have been permitted to see its final abolition.

The total cost of the prisons during the year (exclusive of building), after deducting the money received for the prisoners’ work, was nearly 33,500*l.*, being at the rate of about 15*l.* 7*s.* per head, or about 10*d.* per day. Cost of prisons. †

The lowest cost was at the prisons of Ayr, Edinburgh, and Dundee. At Ayr, the cost was 8*l.* 13*s.* per prisoner; at Dundee, 9*l.* 12*s.*; and at Edinburgh, 10*l.* 5*s.* Lowest cost.

The causes which affect the produce of the labour in different prisons necessarily also raise or lower the net average cost of the prisoners; and again, the comparative skill and energy of the governor and matron are shown in the economy of management. Another matter, greatly influencing the average cost, is the number of prisoners; as a certain staff of officers must be kept up—a keeper and matron, at least, with the periodical visits of a medical man—even if the prison be often quite empty. Thus in some of the smallest prisons the yearly cost per head, without any want of activity or economy on the part of the keeper and matron, is as high as 30*l.* or 40*l.* Causes of difference

The number of re-committals during the year was about 36 per cent. of the whole number of prisoners received, or rather more than one-third. This is about the usual portion. Re-committments.

As shown in my last Report, few of the re-committals are among prisoners who, in the first instance, had been sent for such a period as would afford a reasonable chance of reformation; the re-committals being almost wholly confined to those who had been committed, in the first instance at least, and often many times, for a very short term, frequently not more than a few days. Few re-committments among prisoners sent for considerable period in first instance.

The many evils resulting from the practice of frequent and short imprisonments were dwelt on in my last Report, beginning at page ix; and I ventured to suggest a means of putting a stop to so pernicious a system. Much further evidence on the subject will be found in my present Report, especially in that part which relates to the prison of Glasgow. At page 6 will be seen a return made by the governor of that prison, exhibiting the prison history of many of the inmates; and at page 21 will be found the governor’s general remarks thereon. It is a very instructive paper, showing clearly the utter inutility of a large portion of the sentences in the inferior criminal courts, and how desirable it is that every offender should, at the first stage of his career, be taken before a tribunal competent, by its power and judicial knowledge, to award a sufficient imprisonment while there is still a fair prospect of changing the young offender’s habits, and of restoring him safely to society. Evils of frequent and short imprisonments.

It is with much satisfaction that I reflect that there are governors of prisons in my district capable of producing such documents as this by Mr. Miller, and the letter to the managers of Heriot’s Hospital, at page 72, by Mr. Smith, governor of the Edinburgh Prison; and various other papers which, from time to time, have appeared in my Reports. Return by governor of Glasgow prison.

The following cases are taken from the paper prepared by Mr. Miller:—

Cases of frequent imprisonments.

\* Report for 1826.

† Report for 1827.

## ELEVENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
J. C.	16	20	Nov. 26, 1839.	..	60	..	..	Jan. 25, 1840	Theft . . .	Justices.	This had, although improved in education, still in the knowledge of a trade, during his twelve months' sentence, is far from being hopeful. Let his sentences be observed, and the cause will at once be apparent.
			July 6, 1841	..	60	..	..	Sept. 5, 1841	..	..	
			Dec. 31, ..	..	60	..	..	Mar. 1, 1842	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 11, 1842	Sept. 23, 1842	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			Apr. 3, 1843	..	60	..	..	June 2, 1843	Attempt to steal	Anderson Police Court	
			June 9, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 8, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 16, ..	..	14	..	..	Sept. 30, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Nov. 22, ..	Jan. 1, 1844	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			July 2, 1844	..	60	..	..	Sept. 1, 1844	Attempt to steal	Justices.	
			Apr. 30, ..	..	..	12	..	Nov. 26, 1845	Theft . . .	Sheriff.	
J. C.	13	17	Nov. 25, 1841	..	60	..	..	Jan. 24, 1842	..	City Police Court.	Has two brothers, who have been several times in confinement.
			June 2, 1842	..	60	..	..	Aug. 1, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 2, 1843	Feb. 3, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Sept. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 5, 1843	Attempt to steal	..	
			Jan. 22, 1844	..	30	..	..	Feb. 21, 1844	Disorderly .	..	
			Oct. 9, ..	..	20	..	..	Oct. 29, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 16, ..	..	30	..	..	Jan. 15, 1845	..	..	
			June 14, 1845	..	60	..	..	July 14, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
R. D.	11	14	May 20, 1842	..	30	..	..	June 19, 1842	..	Gorbals Police Court.	Is now in the General Prison, and has two brothers of the criminal class, one of whom is also in the General Prison.
			Dec. 5, ..	..	30	..	..	Jan. 4, 1843	..	City Police Court.	
			June 20, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Oct. 20, ..	Nov. 30, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Feb. 9, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 9, 1844	Attempt to steal	..	
			May 8, ..	..	60	..	..	July 7, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			Aug. 22, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 1, 1845	..	..	
			Jan. 15, 1845	..	..	18	..	..	..	Burgh Magistrates, Circuit Court.	
J. E.	14	19	May 17, 1841	..	60	..	..	July 16, 1841	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	A very depraved character, and far beyond the stage when a lengthened confinement might have been beneficial. Long known as a cunning and artful thief.
			Oct. 22, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 21, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 15, 1842	..	30	..	..	Feb. 14, 1842	Assault . .	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 19, ..	..	60	..	..	Apr. 20, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			Apr. 28, ..	..	60	..	..	June 27, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			June 28, ..	..	30	..	..	July 28, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			Aug. 8, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 7, ..	..	..	
			Oct. 18, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 17, ..	..	..	
			Nov. 26, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 25, 1843	Theft . . .	..	
			Feb. 1, 1843	..	60	..	..	Apr. 2, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			July 1, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 30, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			Sept. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 5, ..	Assault . .	..	
			Dec. 25, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 23, 1844	..	..	
			Mar. 5, 1844	..	30	..	..	Apr. 4, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			May 13, ..	..	60	..	..	July 12, ..	Assault . .	..	
			Nov. 11, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 10, 1845	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Mar. 1, 1845	..	..	7	..	Dec. 7, ..	Theft . . .	Sheriff.	
			Dec. 20, ..	..	60	..	..	..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
P. F.	13	17	Mar. 1, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 30, 1841	Theft . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	Has a brother of the criminal class. Was himself liberated from the General Prison a few days ago. Almost certain to resume his former career.
			Oct. 12, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 11, ..	..	..	
			Apr. 8, 1842	..	60	..	..	June 7, 1842	..	..	
			Aug. 22, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 21, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			Feb. 18, 1843	Mar. 23, 1843	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 18, ..	..	..	2	..	May 11, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 18, 1844	..	60	..	..	Aug. 17, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 27, ..	..	..	13	..	Dec. 26, 1845	Theft . . .	Sheriff.	
W. M. or R. M'C.	15	19	Mar. 16, 1841	..	60	..	..	May 15, 1841	..	City Police Court.	The sentence of two years he underwent in the General Prison. It will be observed that he was subsequently sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for a similar offence.
			June 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 15, ..	..	Justices.	
			Aug. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 29, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 28, ..	..	..	
			Feb. 4, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 15, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Aug. 15, ..	..	..	2	..	Sept. 21, 1844	..	Circuit Court.	
J. L.	10	13	Oct. 14, 1844	..	30	..	..	Nov. 13, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	A long imprisonment might have done him good; but I fear that it is now too late.
			Feb. 10, 1843	..	30	..	..	Mar. 12, 1843	..	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 28, ..	..	10	..	..	May 8, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			June 3, ..	..	..	3	..	Sept. 27, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 18, 1845	..	30	..	..	Apr. 17, 1845	..	Justices.	
			Dec. 5, ..	..	..	4	..	Apr. 30, 1846	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
S. C.	17	25	Jan. 23, 1838	..	30	..	..	Mar. 3, 1838	..	Gorbals Police Court.	No less than 16 times convicted of theft.
			Apr. 24, ..	..	60	..	..	June 23, ..	..	..	
			Mar. 11, 1839	..	30	..	..	Apr. 10, 1839	..	..	
			Feb. 26, 1842	..	8	..	..	Apr. 27, 1842	..	..	
			Aug. 26, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 25, ..	..	..	
			June 23, 1843	..	60	..	..	Aug. 22, 1843	..	..	
			July 11, 1844	..	60	..	..	Sept. 9, 1844	..	..	
			Sept. 20, ..	..	10	..	..	Sept. 30, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			Oct. 2, ..	..	15	..	..	Oct. 17, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 3, 1845	..	60	..	..	Mar. 4, 1845	Theft . . .	..	
			July 11, ..	..	30	..	..	Aug. 29, ..	..	..	
			Sept. 13, ..	..	30	..	..	Oct. 13, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			Dec. 22, ..	..	14	..	..	Jan. 5, 1846	..	..	



Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
J. G. or H.	39	42	Mar. 22, 1842	..	30	..	..	Apr. 21, 1842	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	A confinement of ten days for theft, after having been four times previously convicted for the same offence, appears somewhat remarkable. Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846.
			Mar. 18, 1843	..	60	..	..	May 17, 1843	..	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 16, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Aug. 13, 1844	..	..	4	..	Dec. 27, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 14, 1845	July 9, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Sept. 3, ..	..	10	..	..	Sept. 13, 1845	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Sept. 27, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
M. G.	26	50	Feb. 4, 1831	..	..	4	..	June 4, 1831	..	Burgh Magistrates.	Six times convicted of theft, the first dating as far back as 1831, and the last (being now in prison) September 25, 1845. So that for at least fourteen years she has lived by plunder, or other unlawful means. It is a fearful retrospection to think how many she may have depraved and ruined during that period.
			Aug. 9, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 8, ..	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			July 2, 1832	..	60	..	..	Sept. 1, 1832	..	..	
			Oct. 5, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 4, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			Mar. 1, 1833	..	60	..	..	Apr. 30, 1833	Disorderly .	..	
			May 23, ..	..	60	..	..	July 22, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			Oct. 4, 1834	..	60	..	..	Dec. 3, 1834	Disorderly .	..	
			Sept. 7, 1836	..	60	..	..	Nov. 6, 1836	..	..	
			Dec. 10, 1838	..	60	..	..	Feb. 9, 1838	Theft . . .	..	
			May 25, 1840	..	30	..	..	June 24, 1840	Disorderly .	..	
			Nov. 25, 1843	..	..	4	..	Apr. 30, 1844	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 27, 1845	..	..	4	..	Jan. 25, 1846	..	..	
M. M.	31	36	Mar. 15, 1841	..	14	..	..	Mar. 29, 1841	Fraud . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	The frauds here referred to consisted in ordering spirits without being possessed of the means of payment. Is a very abandoned woman, and yet has never been sentenced to a longer period of confinement than 60 days.
			May 18, ..	..	10	..	..	May 28, ..	..	..	
			Aug. 6, ..	..	30	..	..	Sept. 5, ..	..	..	
			Oct. 23, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 22, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 19, 1842	..	10	..	..	Jan. 29, 1842	..	..	
			Feb. 10, ..	..	60	..	..	Apr. 11, ..	..	..	
			May 20, ..	..	60	..	..	July 1, ..	..	..	
			July 4, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 2, ..	..	..	
			Sept. 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 16, ..	..	..	
			Mar. 9, 1843	..	30	..	..	May 8, 1843	..	..	
			June 13, ..	..	6	..	..	June 19, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 10, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 19, 1844	..	..	
			Mar. 13, 1844	..	60	..	..	May 12, ..	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	
			July 18, ..	..	30	..	..	Sept. 16, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Oct. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 29, ..	Fraud . . .	..	
			Mar. 29, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 28, 1845	Disorderly .	Calton Police Court.	
			July 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 28, ..	Fraud . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Sept. 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 28, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 9, ..	..	60	..	..	..	..	Calton Police Court.	
M. R. or J. W.	20,	24	Sept. 2, 1842	..	60	..	..	Nov. 1, 1840	..	City Police Court.	Has been in the General Prison. Had a sister under sentence of transportation, who died in this prison. No fewer than nine convictions against her for theft.
			Feb. 16, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 17, 1841	..	..	
			Apr. 19, ..	..	60	..	..	June 18, ..	..	..	
			July 7, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 5, ..	..	..	
			May 15, 1842	..	60	..	..	July 14, 1842	..	..	
			Aug. 10, ..	..	..	4	..	Dec. 10, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 31, 1843	Apr. 3, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Apr. 20, ..	..	60	..	..	June 19, 1843	..	Calton Police Court.	
			July 8, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 6, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			Nov. 11, ..	Jan. 1, 1843	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			Apr. 23, 1844	..	..	..	..	June 22, ..	..	..	
M. M.	23	25	Aug. 23, 1842	..	60	..	..	Oct. 24, 1842	Uttering Base Coin.	Anderston Police Court	Has an aunt who was at one time in the General Prison under the name of S. M'D.
			Sept. 18, 1843	Sept. 23, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Oct. 21, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Dec. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 28, 1844	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Mar. 19, 1844	Apr. 30, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			May 1, ..	July 3, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Aug. 22, ..	..	30	..	..	Sept. 21, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 24, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 24, ..	..	..	
J. M'D. or T.	41	55	Mar. 11, 1831	..	30	..	..	Apr. 10, 1831	..	City Police Court.	For the last 14 years has lived principally, if not altogether, by depredation. During this time the cost in the shape of plunder must have been great, not to speak of the expense of her frequent prosecutions, and her maintenance while in prison.
			Jan. 12, 1833	..	60	..	..	Mar. 13, 1833	..	..	
			Aug. 24, 1834	..	60	..	..	Oct. 23, 1834	..	..	
			Oct. 17, 1840	..	30	..	..	Oct. 16, 1840	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Oct. 23, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 22, ..	..	..	
			Apr. 20, 1841	..	60	..	..	June 19, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 6, 1842	..	60	..	..	Oct. 5, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	
			May 22, 1843	..	60	..	..	July 21, 1843	..	..	
			Jan. 27, 1844	..	..	..	..	Mar. 28, 1844	..	..	
			Aug. 31, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 12, 1845	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 26, 1845	..	..	10	..	July 3, ..	..	Sheriff.	



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The following is taken from Mr. Miller's remarks on the return from which the above cases are selected:—

"The foregoing document speaks for itself, and therefore remark from me is the less necessary. I cannot forbear, however, stating that stronger evidence could not be desired of the inutility of short periods of imprisonment; and that unless the practice be discontinued, the separate system can never be fairly tested. It will also be apparent, that the number of recommitments would have been considerably less, had there been a united and concentrated police in Glasgow over the whole parliamentary district, instead of separate and conflicting jurisdictions as at present.

"It must be very obvious to those who have had an opportunity of knowing and studying the history of crime in this country, and the steps taken for its suppression, that the punishments resorted to, by means of short imprisonments, have had no beneficial results; but, on the contrary, have had the effect of hardening and depraving many, who, with a more lengthened confinement at the outset of their career, might have been benefited and permanently reclaimed. I here refer principally to juvenile delinquents; and surely no one can doubt the inexpediency of sentence after sentence, for the most part varying from eight to sixty days, during which no instruction can be communicated, no trade taught, or any lasting impression made. If, however, the very first offence evincing moral turpitude were visited with an imprisonment of several months' duration, during which bad habits could be corrected and the means of earning an honest livelihood taught, hopes might be entertained of the most favourable results. I am, however, of opinion, that the period of imprisonment should be dependent upon circumstances, rather than that it should be so defined that the period of liberation would be at hand before the reformatory process had been anything like completed. It has all along been my opinion that juveniles should be placed under a somewhat different mode of treatment to adults. Instead of cooping them up in confined establishments, where only sedentary employments could be taught, I would place them in a position where they could be instructed in such pursuits as would insure them ready engagements either at home or in the colonies, and of a kind requiring active habits and the exercise of the mental faculties.

"I would only mention two such callings, viz., agriculture and the marine service. The present Government barracks at Greenlaw could, at very little cost, be made available for the confinement of delinquents to be instructed in the first-mentioned pursuit. Besides, it possesses the advantage of being situated at a distance from any populous locality, which would insure that quiet which is so desirable in a reformatory institution; and with good management and the inmates trained to industry, the cultivation of the soil would go a great way towards liquidating the expenses of the establishment, especially as it is well known that spade husbandry, the mode of labour best suited to an establishment of the kind referred to, produces larger returns than the ordinary mode of cultivating farms; and were vegetables raised, the proximity to the Edinburgh market would afford an opportunity for their ready sale.

"That the marine service would be more captivating to many of the juveniles cannot be doubted. As a class they are fond of novelty and adventure, and in all these respects the sea would afford ample scope. Indeed, scarcely a week passes that application is not made to myself by boys undergoing imprisonment, as well as others liberated from prison, to obtain employment for them as sailors; but all that can be done by individual exertions towards the realization of their hopes, in the absence of legislative assistance, is but little. Were Government, however, to interpose and lend their aid in founding such an institution as is here hinted at, I would point to Fort George as a most desirable spot for the confinement and training of the class of boys referred to."

The following are two other cases from the report on the Glasgow Prison:—

A boy, named P. N., in prison for the eleventh time, gave the following account of himself:—

My father and mother died soon after each other, when I was 12 years old. No one looked after me. At first I went about carrying gentlemen's luggage; but sometimes I could get no job and had nothing to eat. I then began to steal, and ever since have been living chiefly by begging and stealing. I have not been out of prison a fortnight together for three years. When out I cannot get employment. I have tried every place, but there is no one to speak for me. All the clothes that I have I get from the prison for over-work; but sometimes I am

obliged to pawn them. I have two sisters; but one of them has been banished, and the other will do nothing for me. I have also a brother, but he has been banished. I have led a miserable life, but I cannot do better. I should be glad to go to sea, or anywhere that I could get a living.

R. R., aged 14 years. In prison for the third time, each for a short period. States that very soon after his last release he obtained temporary employment from Messrs. S. and R., and worked with them for one week, for which he received 3s. 6d., but the boy whose place he supplied returning, he was discharged. During that period, and for a month subsequent to his release, he stayed with his mother, who supports herself by taking in sewing from warehouses, and with what he himself could earn would willingly support him too; but he then fell in with bad company, especially two boys named McL. and McL., and went to lodge with them in "G.'s," in High-street, an infamous house nearly opposite to Bell's Wynd. Says he has seen 12 or 14 boys there at one time, who have all been in prison, and while out of it live by depredation. G. and his two daughters reside together, one of the girls working in a mill, and the other walking the streets. Thinks that the 12 or 14 he alludes to are at large just now. States that he was tipsy when he committed the present offence (annoying and molesting a respectable lady), for which he is now sent to prison for 60 days. Among the boys who frequented G.'s, were J. McL., J. McL., M. D., one T., and many others, who he knows only by their nicknames. They paid 2d. a-night for their lodgings, and when their funds were exhausted he has known them obtain credit, upon the understanding that they should pay it out of the money which it was likely they would obtain the following day. They never obtained credit a second night, and if they failed in procuring the amount, they sought shelter in some other haunt of the same kind. He has frequented "R.'s," in the S—, where he has met with several of the boys whom he has seen in G.'s, and others who had not been there. In both places the conversation among them was about their haphazard escapes, and the various modes in which they had been successful. The young and raw boys were in this way excited to imitate the example of the older ones. From much of the night being spent in this manner, they did not get up at an early hour in the morning. His mother had repeatedly sought him out, but he always evaded her, and escaped beyond her reach. His father has been dead some years. About three weeks ago, being tired of the wretched life he was living, he applied to Bailie M. for employment on board one of his vessels. Saw only one of the clerks, who informed him if he could get an outfit, he thought the Bailie would accept of him; but to do this was out of his power. He, however, again repeats his desire, and solicits the governor to obtain a ship for him, that on the expiry of his sentence he may leave the town; and were he successful in this the governor has no doubt of the boy doing well.\*

For the remainder of this case, in which are depicted the efforts of a widowed mother, who has her living to earn, to watch over her child and keep him out of evil, I refer to the report on the prison of Glasgow, page 22.

The practice of short and repeated imprisonments, which exists to so great an extent, is not only futile with respect to the reformation of the offender, and calculated unjustly to bring good prison discipline into disrepute, but is also very expensive to society; and that not merely as regards the cost of prosecutions and of police, but the amount of property stolen during the periods that the offender is at large; for, as might be expected, and as is confirmed by the admissions of prisoners, the crimes which are followed by detection are few compared with those actually committed. It may indeed be assumed, without much chance of error, that almost every unreformed criminal at large is living chiefly by plunder, and living too in a most expensive way to society; since not only is he generally extravagant while his money lasts, but that which he obtains for stolen property is often but a small portion of its value to the person deprived of it, the chief profit going to the burglar-capitalist—the receiver of stolen goods.

Expense to society of short and repeated imprisonments.

Without entering into the question how far it is really wise, under any circumstances, to attempt to fix the period of imprisonment which may be necessary for the cure of those requiring the correction of criminal propensities, the removal of bad habits, and a new mental and moral training (and, ultimately, I hope the use of prisons will be reserved for such as these), I think that in the present state of the law respecting imprisonment, the great object to aim at is, to send every offender, in the first instance of detection, before a tribunal possessing the power to commit him to prison for such a period as is thought likely to be sufficient for attaining the object in view. If the period should prove to have been over-estimated, there is always a power in the Crown to reduce it; and this power exercised in the case of prisoners who had given satisfactory evidence of reformation, and of their wish and ability to live honestly and peaceably, would, in my opinion, be beneficial and have a good general effect.

Duration of imprisonment.

If the hope of pardon and the period of a prisoner's release were made depen-

\* This boy has since been liberated, and placed on board one of Mr. M.'s vessels as an apprentice, the governor of the prison having kindly become security for his fulfilling his engagement.

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Objects to be attained before release.

dent, to a considerable extent, on his efforts to improve himself, I think that in order to hold out a definite object for attainment, and one which would at the same time bear evidence of successful efforts in industry and self-control, it would often be found expedient to require that, in addition to general good conduct for a certain time, the prisoner should by his labour earn a sum of money sufficient to pay a part or the whole value of the article stolen or destroyed, and also part or the whole of the cost of his imprisonment, and of the reasonable and necessary expense of the prosecution; the parent of the offender being in some cases compelled to pay the other part, under the same kind of responsibility which attaches to him if his child become a pauper.

In some cases, too, where it was believed that the prisoner would on his liberation be exposed to great difficulties and temptations if he remained in this country, he might be required, before receiving his pardon, to obtain, either by his own industry, or by the assistance of his friends, the means of emigrating; and emigration might be made one of the conditions of his liberation.

Under such an arrangement, the time which every prisoner would have necessarily to wait before he could obtain his release, would, often in a considerable degree, regulate itself according to his progress in good habits, and his steady application in acquiring the means of earning an honest livelihood.

An important modifying circumstance to be taken into consideration, in determining what portion of the expense which the offender had caused to society he should be required to repay, would be the facility or otherwise with which his trade—supposing him to have learnt one before admission—or other productive labour could be carried on in the prison.

Offences not bespeaking habits of crime.

In cases in which the offence does not bespeak habits of crime, and appears to be an exception to the person's ordinary rule of life, I think that punishment either by simple admonition (for this given in a public court is, in such a case, itself a heavy punishment), or by fine, or by requiring the offender to give security for good conduct (varying, of course, in amount according to his position in life), might be adopted with advantage to a much greater extent than at present.

Whilst such modes of proceeding would be a great relief to the prisoners and a saving of public expense, they would often be a means of sparing persons from a disgrace which affects them injuriously in after life without any corresponding advantage to society.

By acting on this principle with regard to casual offenders, and by sending to prison at once and for a long period those in need of reformation, the number of commitments would be greatly reduced, and the prison officers would have time to become intimately acquainted with the different characters of those placed under their charge, and have an opportunity of imparting that kind of knowledge and those habits of which each prisoner was most in want; and their time, patience, and hopefulness, would not, as is now often the case, be wellnigh exhausted by the fruitless toil which a continued round of commitments and liberations imposes. The prisons, too, might become, if not wholly, yet to a great extent, self-supporting.

Necessity for confining administration of criminal law to those who are educated for the office, and fully responsible for its execution.

But for the good working of any system of criminal law, it becomes more apparent every day, and a reference to the return by the governor of the Glasgow Prison will strengthen the conviction, that its administration must be placed exclusively in the hands of those who have been educated to the office, who are permanently responsible for its execution, and who can safely be entrusted with large powers.

Good effects which might be anticipated.

The good effect that might be looked for with such a change of system is shown by the fact mentioned in my last Report, that of nearly 400 prisoners liberated from the prisons of Scotland, after committal in the first instance for six months or upwards, less than sixty, or one in seven, returned to prison; and this, notwithstanding the difficulties which often beset a prisoner on liberation (especially a female), however desirous of doing well; and which are greatly enhanced in Scotland by the want of workhouses, in which those may find a refuge for a time who are unable to get work.

Transportation.

Indeed, (without counting upon the improvements which might be made even in the best of our present systems of prison discipline,) if the reformation which has now been effected in many of the prisons in the British islands were extended to all, and every person growing up in crime were sent to prison at an early age, and for a sufficient time to allow of his being trained to good habits, and taught the means of earning a living, I believe that the great majority of the offenders

could be cured whilst still young, and rendered honest and useful members of society; that the number of adult offenders would rapidly diminish; and that the whole system of transportation, with the frightful evils to which it gives rise, might be gradually discontinued.

Over such prisoners as have not respectable friends to take an interest in them, it is desirable that superintendence, more or less perfect, should be kept up for some time after their liberation; and this, I am glad to say, is now done to a greater or less extent in many of the prisons in my district, though not as yet so fully and systematically as I could wish, or as I hope will gradually become the case. At present most is accomplished in this way in the smaller prisons; but a reference to the extracts from the Visitation Book, at the Glasgow Prison, page 25, will show that a good deal is done at that prison also; and much, and with pleasing results, has been effected by Mr. Brown, the chaplain to the General Prison, who states in his last Quarterly Report but one:—"I have written almost to every one of the liberated male prisoners, as well as to many of their friends, and to other individuals who I thought would take an interest in their welfare; and the letters I have received in return are not only satisfactory, but in many instances very encouraging." In his last report, also, the chaplain says, that his correspondence with the friends of those about to be discharged, and with the liberated prisoners, continues to be very satisfactory.

It is creditable to the prisoners as a body to state, that they are generally not only willing, but glad, to be called upon or written to, and that without a view to obtaining pecuniary assistance. Mr. Baxter, the chaplain of the County Prison at Perth, who keeps up an extensive correspondence with liberated prisoners, told me he had never received a begging letter from any one of them.

The payment to prisoners for work done, either before trial or as overwork, may be made, as in some prisons it is, in fact, a means of keeping up a useful connexion with liberated prisoners, by giving the money in instalments, and in that form in which it is most likely to be serviceable to them; but if paid heedlessly, and in a considerable sum at one time, and that in the form of cash, these payments may be turned to bad account and rendered worse than useless.

In addition to the benefit of the religious instruction given by the ladies who visit some of the prisons, the poor inmates are often much indebted to them for the kind interest they take in them after they leave prison, and for their exertions to procure employment for them; and in the case of the young, for their efforts to gain admission for them, when they are considered suitable objects, into one of the few institutions which, in Scotland, exist for their reception, and of which the same ladies are often the most active promoters.

It is difficult to say how much of the interest which the public now feel in the state of the prisons, and the moral improvement of the inmates, had its origin in the active benevolence and courageous conduct of those ladies who hesitated not to enter the prisons at a time when they were scenes of uproar and violence; and who showed, by successful efforts on a small scale to introduce order, instruction, and useful employment, what a wide field there was for systematic arrangements for improvement.

The death of the excellent Mrs. Fry, in the past year, must bring this subject forcibly to the minds of all who are acquainted with the history of our prisons.

How much may be accomplished in aiding liberated prisoners in a safe return to society by a single individual, and that of humble means, and how far from the truth is the idea with which some people satisfy their consciences that help is useless and reformation really hopeless, may be seen by referring to the Report of Captain Williams, just published, on the prisons in his district, page 129. From his interesting and valuable account I extract the following:—

I briefly but favourably noticed in a former Report the exertions of Mr. Thomas Wright, of Manchester, in behalf of prisoners discharged from this house of correction. To show the extent to which this humble and unassisted good man has carried his benevolence, and the success with which it has been crowned, it is only necessary to state, that of 96 persons befriended by him and re-established in life, only 4 have returned to prison. It is delightful to witness the implicit confidence and reliance reposed in him by the guilty and wretched, and which seems to be wholly induced by his simple, unassuming, and truly fatherly yet practical way of doing good. They appear to think that he has as much interest as themselves in their continuing to do well, and that any lapse of theirs from doing right would be as injurious to him as to themselves. The result of my personal inquiries as to the extent of the good done by this estimable man, and the manner of doing it, will be found in the following details.

Captain Williams then gives the history, from their own lips, of several libe-

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Superintendence  
over liberated pri-  
soners.

Assistance to libe-  
rated prisoners.  
Lady visitors.

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rated prisoners now doing well in life, containing many interesting and instructive anecdotes.

At the Perth County Prison, assistance to liberated prisoners, by procuring work for them, is kindly given by some gentlemen who act in concert with the governor and chaplain in this matter, and who aid the chaplain also in giving religious instruction.

How generally prisoners, confined for long periods, are desirous of securing work when they leave the prison, may be gathered from the following evidence by Dr. Malcom, the surgeon to the General Prison :—

“I have observed, that when prisoners have a good prospect of getting employment when they get out, they are generally cheerful during the period, at least, immediately before their liberation ; but that those who have not such a prospect are often restless and desponding at that time.”

Law depriving prisoners of their property objectionable.

By the law of England, a person convicted of felony forfeits his property. This law, which is unequal in its operation, and which may often serve as a check to industry and providence, appears to me to be very objectionable. Among other evils, it increases, when enforced, the difficulties of a well-disposed prisoner to live honestly after his liberation. The governor of the prison at Newcastle-upon-Tyne told me that he lately knew a case of a shoemaker being thus deprived of his kit of tools.

In certain cases, the law of Scotland, I believe, also ordains the loss of property ; but these cases are rare, and I never heard of an instance in which the law was acted upon.

Period before trial should be as short as possible.

The period before trial is one which for several reasons it is desirable should be abridged as much as possible. Before trial the prisoner is often in an unsettled state of mind, and unable to apply himself diligently either to his work or to any other occupation. The chaplain of the Cupar Prison states, page 32, “I have observed that prisoners before trial make much less improvement in their education than those after trial, which I attribute to the unsettled and uneasy state of the prisoner up to the time of his trial.” And the surgeon of the Montrose Prison observes, page 59, “One prisoner had lately a severe and protracted attack of asthma, a complaint to which he is subject, owing, in my opinion, to nervous excitement caused by the delay in bringing him to trial. Since his trial he has been better.”

As mentioned in my last Report, such suicides as take place in my district are generally committed by untried prisoners.

In Scotland the presence of at least one resident sheriff in every county offers facilities for speedily bringing a case to trial, though the sheriff's district is sometimes very large. But these facilities are neutralized to a considerable extent by the necessity for summoning more than 40 gentlemen, from different parts of the county, before any prisoner can be sentenced to above 60 days' confinement. And another impediment, in my opinion, is the mode of paying the procurators fiscal (public prosecutors) by fees instead of a fixed salary, and by their being allowed, even when their criminal business is large, to have private practice as solicitors and factors.

Causes of crime.

The same causes of crime as those formerly mentioned are still at work, though some of them in a mitigated form. The chief, without attempting to distinguish primary from secondary, may be briefly stated to be neglect and bad example in childhood (often arising from the early death of parents), producing, by the want of proper education and training, peculiar difficulty in getting an honest livelihood ; the pressure of temptation arising from extreme poverty ; ignorance in its various forms ; idleness ; improvidence ; and indulgence to excess in drinking and other sensual pleasures ; to which must be added those general causes, beyond the reach of individual correction, which tend to diminish the natural reward of honest industry, and, still worse, to subject it to great fluctuations.

Neglect of children. Large number of orphans in prison.

One plain fact, showing the extent to which crime is caused by the neglect of children, is the large number of orphans always to be found in prison ; to which, if there be added the number of illegitimate children, the whole amount becomes very great.

By referring to a return at page 24, it will be seen that of 70 boys and girls under 18 years of age, in the Glasgow Prison at the time of my last inspection, 50 had lost one or both of their parents ; and that the greater portion of the parents who were living were not of good character.

A similar return appeared in my last Report on this prison, and much similar evidence in the last Report on the Aberdeen Prison, collected by a committee of the County Prison Board.

The following evidence was lately given by Mrs. M'Millan, now matron of the General Prison, and formerly matron of the prison of Glasgow:—

“A large number of the female prisoners who have come under my care, I believe the majority, are illegitimate, and have been much neglected in their youth; and many of the others have lost one or other of their parents, sometimes both, while they were very young; and in many cases were exposed to unkind usage by a stepmother or stepfather.”

What follows is taken from the letter of the governor of the Edinburgh Prison, on the subject of industrial schools, at page 72, already referred to:—

During the last three years upwards of 740 children, under fourteen years of age, were committed to this prison for crime. Of that number, 245 were under ten years of age. The most of these had been the victims of the unkindness and neglect of others. Some of them had no parents, and were uncared for by any one. Others were the children of widowed mothers, receiving a most inadequate out-pension from the parish, and obliged to supplement the miserable pittance at the expense of the moral well-being of their families, by going out to work, and leaving their children unrestrained in their houses. They have thus grown up in ignorance and idleness, and have been exposed to contamination of all kinds. The parents of many others are dissipated and worthless; far from preventing, they instigate their children to the commission of crime; their example and precept are wholly evil, and their very existence a calamity to their offspring.

\* \* \*

The experience of the existing Heriot's Schools has, I believe, sufficiently demonstrated that there exists a numerous class of wretched children, who, by habits peculiar to vagrancy and idleness, place themselves beyond their pale: who do not, and indeed cannot be expected to appreciate the sound elementary moral and intellectual training given in these institutions. The number of neglected and destitute children wandering about the city, many of them beggars, and all in the way of becoming thieves, is probably not less than seven or eight hundred. These may be apprehended by the police for begging or vagrancy, but as soon as set free, they will return to their former habits. What can they do? They know not, and have never known anything else; and they *must have food!*

The connexion of ignorance with crime is shown in the present Report by the general low state of education among the prisoners, already described, and by some special cases. In particular I would refer to the following in the Report on the Dingwall Prison, and to the subjoined notice of a late riot at Dunfermline:—

Ignorance and crime.

W. G., aged 24. I live near Tain, and am a fisherman. I am in prison for assaulting a woman named M. M. She is about 60 years old. I assaulted her because she was bewitching everything I had. She prevented me from catching fish, and caused my boat to be upset. The other fishermen said that they should have no chance of catching any herrings while I was with them, and they would not let me go out with them. M. M. is known by all in the neighbourhood to be a witch. She has been seen a hundred times milking the cows in the shape of a hare, though I never saw her do so myself. People believe, in my neighbourhood, that if any one gets blood from a witch she can do them no more harm, and that is the reason that I cut M. with my penknife; but I held the knife so that it might go into her as short a way as possible. All I wanted was to get blood. I was not the first person who wanted to draw blood from her. Those who advised me to cut her told me that if I did not she would drown me, and the rest who were in the boat with me, as sure as any man was ever drowned. It is hard that I should be put in prison, for the Bible orders us to punish witches, and there was not a man on the jury who did not know M. to be a witch.

Superstition of fishermen in Ross-shire.

In the month of August last, in consequence of two brothers, named Alexander, manufacturers at Dunfermline, having refused to pay their workpeople according to a list of prices which had been agreed upon between some other manufacturers and their workmen, but to which the Messrs. Alexander had never in any way been a party, a large body of operatives in the town, amounting to more than a thousand (but not including Messrs. Alexanders' own workmen, who appeared to be quite content with their rate of wages), suddenly assembled one night, without any previous indication of disturbance, and marching to the houses of these gentlemen, one of which was two or three miles out of the town, commenced a violent attack upon them; and, in one instance, actually set fire to the house, and in doing so, deliberately emptied the barrels of rain water, which might have served to extinguish the flames. Mrs. Alexander, in her night-clothes, with an infant in her arms, and with her other children about

Riots at Dunfermline.



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her, was allowed by the rioters to leave the house, and (which was some palliation to the crime they were committing) was conducted by one of them in safety to a farm-house. But Mr. Alexander, who might have been killed had he presented himself, and for whom some of the rioters were searching, concealed himself in the attics, and from thence made his way to the roof, preferring to take his chance of being burnt to death to facing the fury of the assailants. Happily, however, for all parties, a neighbouring farmer and his servants, alarmed by the noise of the rioters, armed themselves with muskets and came to the assistance of Mr. Alexander. The rioters, apprised of their approach by their scouts who were on the watch, immediately fled; and the dispersion was rendered more complete, by the mob hearing the sound of some carriages which had been hastily collected to convey the sheriff, the public prosecutor, a few constables, and some gentlemen who had volunteered to accompany them; the provost of the town having been already assaulted and disabled by a party of the rioters. Mr. Alexander was immediately released from his perilous situation, and by the efforts of those now assembled, the fire was extinguished; the kitchen, in which it had commenced, having fortunately had an arched stone ceiling which prevented the fire from spreading rapidly.

After a long and laborious investigation by the sheriff, in which partly owing to the strict bond of union which was preserved (under which witness after witness did not scruple to perjure himself), and to the fear which many were under of bringing upon themselves the vengeance of their fellow-workmen by speaking the truth, the case was completed as far as it could be, respecting three of the persons who had been apprehended; and these parties were brought to trial; but owing to the impossibility of getting sufficient proof against any one as regarded the act of setting fire to the house, the most heinous part of the crime was not brought home to any one, and the three prisoners were convicted on minor charges only.

What rendered this business worse was, that the Messrs. Alexander, who have the reputation of being both wealthy and benevolent men, had during the long time of depression of trade continued to employ their workpeople and accumulate stock rather than see those about them suffering from want.

While it is satisfactory to think that none of Messrs. Alexander's own workpeople took part in these proceedings, it is to be lamented that they had not virtue and courage enough to rally round their masters in their defence, and that none of the large number to be found at Dunfermline of intelligent, respectable, and peaceful workmen, assembled to prevent the acts of those of their associates who were bringing disgrace and injury on their whole body. How poorly paid the workman is where capital is insecure may at once be seen by looking at the state of many parts of Ireland.

It is not to be wondered at that after such events as these, Messrs. Alexander have withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, and taken with them their capital and the means of giving employment to a portion of its inhabitants.

Want of better police at Dunfermline.

One of the first things that suggests itself, in considering the foregoing occurrences, is the want of anything like an efficient police at Dunfermline, and the insecurity to life and property until this want be supplied; for it must be looked upon as a temporary arrangement only, and discreditable to the town while it lasts, for troops to be stationed there, which is the case at present, and which has been so ever since the late riot, and indeed, except for the short interval in which the riot took place, ever since similar riots in 1842.

In establishing an efficient police here or elsewhere, I would venture to suggest the expediency of engaging and organizing a much larger body of men than that required for constant duty; so that on extraordinary occasions like the above, a considerable force, ready armed and accustomed to act under appointed officers, might be called out. The very knowledge of the existence of such a body would, I believe in nine cases out of ten, prevent the necessity for their acting; and tumult when it did arise, would soon be suppressed.

I would also take the liberty of respectfully suggesting, that when workmen are in an excited state, and entertain angry feelings towards their employers, the local clergy, who hold a neutral position between the two parties, would do good service by employing their wholesome influence in allaying the ferment, and by availing themselves of their opportunities to explain to the workmen the injustice and folly of attempting to raise or keep up wages by violence.

While it is our first duty to take vigorous measures for suppressing such outrages

as those I have been describing, it also behoves us to inquire into the remoter causes of these disorders; and on this subject I entertain the same opinions which I expressed in my Fourth Report, in 1839, and from which I beg to quote:—

*“State of Crime, &c.—*The chief alteration during the last year has been the discontinuance of offences arising from combinations and strikes. There is, however, but little ground for hoping that the cause of such offences has been permanently removed, or that it will be so, until the working classes are better informed as to their true interests and the principles which regulate wages. Besides affording the necessary instruction for this, much might be done by an amendment of the laws of partnership, so as to enable the masters, without danger, to give their workmen a small interest in their concern, and thereby establish stronger ties of connexion between the two classes of employers and employed.”

It is with much satisfaction that I have observed that the same idea of giving the workman a direct pecuniary interest in his employer's concern has appeared in other quarters. I should augur the best results from the plan being carried into general operation, as I believe it would benefit both parties, remove many mistaken and exaggerated ideas on the part of the workmen as to the extent of their employer's gains, increase the sympathies between the different classes of society and the knowledge of each other's good qualities, and tend powerfully to bring the whole community into one harmonious mass.

Under such a system (which should, of course, be wholly permissive and not compulsory), all destruction of machinery, and every act which impeded production, would be so evidently against the interest of the workmen as well as of the capitalist—indeed, to a certain extent, almost every workman would then be a capitalist—that the force of public opinion would be directed strongly against them; and an offender, instead of being encouraged to such acts, as is now sometimes the case, would be soon brought to justice as a common enemy; while every inventor of a new machine which expedited labour and increased production would be hailed as a general benefactor.

The alteration which I should contemplate in the law of partnership would be of a simple kind; viz.: to allow persons to carry on trades or business of any kind under such arrangements as to the division of profits, the providing of capital, and the exercise of direction and control, as they might agree upon (and, as is now the case with respect to railway companies and chartered bodies of various kinds), without any person becoming liable for more than he chooses to stake in the concern.

The temptations to crime, arising from scanty remuneration for honest labour (which, however, have not been so strong during the last two or three years as formerly), apply peculiarly to the case of females, who are at present practically excluded from nearly all the most lucrative employments—even from several for which they seem to be peculiarly fitted; and hence the low payment for female labour.

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Alteration wanted  
in the law of part-  
nership.  
  
Insufficient remuneration for female labour.

Among the occupations for which women must have at least as much aptitude as men, I would specify printing, the laborious part of which has now, to a great extent, been superseded by the printing machine; though even before the general introduction of this noble instrument by Mr. Cowper, the division of labour had confined the heavy bodily work to comparatively few hands. The chief requisites, however, for composing (the main business of the printing office) appear to be nimble fingers, an acute sense of touch, and a quick eye; and surely no one would maintain that the female sex is deficient in these respects.

Gilding also, and the lighter parts of cabinet-making, seem well fitted for women; as does the yet more lucrative employment of clerks.

No doubt a determined effort would be made by many of those who are now engaged in these occupations to prevent the admission of females to them, and to keep up the monopoly of sex; but the employers, if supported and urged on by public opinion, would soon break through fetters of this kind.

Even the lightest duties in the fashionable shops of haberdashers, lacemen, and mercers, are now performed by men; and a young athletic fellow, with sinewy limbs, capable of great exertion, may be seen handling a ribbon or a piece of lace, or giving his opinion whether a particular kind of muslin will wash. It is much to be wished that all this were felt to be as discreditable to one party as it is degrading to the other.

If it be desired really to raise the reward for female labour, it must be by correcting such evils and injustice as these, and by doing all that we can to augment



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the general remuneration for industry. It seems to me to be worse than idle to blame the person who pays for female work only what the labour market enables him to give, however small the pittance. So far as his act operates, he assists in raising, and not in depressing, the reward for female labour, even if he give but a few halfpence for making a shirt.

Nor, so far as my observation extends, is it by any interference on the part of the Legislature between the employer and the employed that benefit is to be expected; on the contrary, I believe that (though far from the intention of those who propose such measures), instead of bettering the condition of the parties for whose advantage they are intended, these restrictions have an opposite effect, and produce new evils in addition. For example, in one district in Scotland, the women, who had been forbidden, under a late Act, to work in coal-mines, came in a body to complain to the sheriff of the hardship to which they were subjected, in being thus hindered from getting a living in the only way they had been accustomed to, or that was open to them. The sheriff was obliged to explain to them, that although he pitied their condition, he could do nothing in the matter, as what was ordered was by authority of an Act of Parliament; that he had no choice, and was compelled to enforce the law. In consequence, however, of both parties—the women and their employers—wishing to evade the law, it was found very difficult to obtain a conviction under it. Some of the women, it was suspected, went down into the mines in men's clothes, and when pursued by the police, could easily elude their search in the passages under ground.

It certainly is much to be regretted that women should be in such a situation as to be willing and desirous of working in mines; but even this is not so bad as starving; and in Scotland, as I have often had occasion to mention, there is no parochial relief for those who are deemed to be able-bodied. If a woman could possibly do better, it would not probably require any compulsion from an Act of Parliament to prevent her from working in a coal-pit.

The chief person to avail himself of the Act in the district referred to, was a man who was known as the agent of the miners' union, which has its centre at Newcastle. This person's object was believed to be a desire to keep women out of mines, in order to increase the facilities for creating a strike, or, at all events, to prevent more than a certain quantity of coals being raised out of the mines, so that the masters might not accumulate a stock.

The following is an extract from a letter I have received from a lady residing in this district, who takes a warm interest in the welfare of the working classes, especially those of her own sex:—

When Lord Ashley's Bill first took effect here, it caused a great many females who had previously wrought in the coal-pits to suffer from the pressure of want (as you are well aware that there is no relief for able-bodied persons by the provisions of the Scottish poor-law). This bore particularly hard upon widows with young families, of which there are always a great many at all collieries, from the circumstance not only of mining being an unhealthy occupation, but also from the many casualties destructive of life to which colliers are liable. I am happy to say, that in this district the distress was less felt than it would otherwise have been, from the fortunate commencement, shortly after Lord Ashley's Act came into operation, of extensive iron-works in the neighbourhood, which have hitherto given employment to a number of females in the simple occupation of assisting in turning a windlass used in sinking the shafts to get at the ironstone, and also in removing the ironstone from the baskets to the truck provided for carrying it away from the pit-mouth. This is, no doubt, a degrading occupation for women; but you will observe, they do not contravene Lord Ashley's Act by so working, their employment being above ground. And unless they could learn to live, like camelions, on air, they must and will find the means of evading the most stringent Acts of Parliament which ingenuity can devise.

Prostitution caused  
by small remunera-  
tion for female la-  
bour.

One terrible evil, caused in part, in my opinion, by the small payment now made for female labour, is exposure to seduction, leading often to an after life of public prostitution and crime; and I am convinced that societies for the prevention of prostitution would accomplish much more by arousing the public attention to this cause of female degradation, and pointing out its remedies, than by trying to get stringent laws passed for the suppression of houses of ill-fame.

The following evidence was given by the matron of the General Prison:—

"In a large number of cases the prisoners, before entering on a course of crime, had been seduced; and then, having lost character, had taken to drinking, and begun to steal. They often first meet with bad company in the lodging-houses to which their seducers take them. Many of the old prisoners are, in my opinion, almost driven to crime by destitution, caused sometimes by their inability

to labour, and sometimes by their being unable to get employment. In very many cases, habits of drinking are the immediate cause of crime among females, but not, in my opinion, the primary cause."

The larger proportion of female prisoners in Scotland than in England (nearly double) I believe to be owing chiefly to the difference in the Poor Law; for the evil which I have just been considering, that of an unjustly low reward for their industry, exists in both countries; but in Scotland is superadded the want, often, of a provision for a sufficient relief when in distress.

Objections are made by many to payments for labour in kind; but, so far as my observation goes, such objections are unfounded: at least, I am of opinion that any abuses that may exist in this mode of paying for labour are not inherent in the plan; while, on the other hand, benefits often accrue from it which do not belong to the practice of paying wholly in money.

Payments for labour in kind.

One of the most sober, moral, and provident classes of people in Scotland, and in the two northern counties which form my English district, I believe to be the regular agricultural labourers, called hinds in England and farm-servants in Scotland, the larger portion of whose wages is paid in stated quantities of food of different kinds and fuel with house rent; that is, in the very way which is so much objected to. It is very rare for any one of this class to be committed to prison.

The reason of this superiority of condition and conduct I believe to be, first, that by paying only part of the wages in money and the rest in kind, the farmer is enabled, and, by competition, compelled to give, what in real value to the labourer is equivalent to a higher rate of wages than he could otherwise afford; secondly, that most of the payments come in a form not offering so strong a temptation to be frittered away or to be expended in drink as money presents; and thirdly, which, however, is not essential to the plan, those who are thus hired are engaged for considerable periods, and not by the week; so that they are not exposed to the uncertainties of casual employment or to much fluctuation of income.

The wives of these agricultural labourers seem to be especially alive to the advantages of the present mode of payment. One of them, a very respectable woman, whose husband had lately lost a situation which he had long held as a regular farm-servant, and was working for a time by the week and paid in money, told me that during the whole of her married life (about 12 years) she had never till then known what anxiety or the dread of want meant.

The following case, which bears on the question of the two modes of paying wages, is taken from the Report on the prison at Stirling, page 41. It is the melancholy story of a deformed girl, under sentence of transportation:—

My mother died when I was about eight or nine years of age. My father is a shoemaker. It was not six weeks after my mother's death, when he told me I must seek work, and earn my own living. I sought work at a mill, and my father gave me a pair of shoes, and a petticoat and a shawl, and he put me with a woman to look after me. She took my weekly wages, 1s. 6d., for lodging. Mr. Smith, the owner of the mills at Deanston, gave me my food and clothing too, as he did a heap of English girls. This he did instead of paying us all in money, to help us that had no friends like. Mr. Smith left the mills five years ago, and I left too, because the gentleman who took the mills after him did not pay any one that way. I could earn 3s. a-week then, but that was not enough for lodging and food and clothes, and I went to my father. He told me to go to Mr. C.'s mill, near Stirling, where I earned 4s. a-week. Mr. C. broke after I had been there a year, and I did not know what to do. I am not fit for hard work. When I was an infant, at the top of the stone stairs, just creeping like, my father ran after my mother to force some siller out of her hand, and he knocked me over, and I rolled down the stairs and broke a rib, and sore hurt my back for life. I have had a great lump on my side ever since. After I had left Mr. C.'s, I took to selling bits of things in a basket. Then I got into service with a poor woman who was to give me 8d. a-week, and my meat. She never kept her word; but just gave me an old gown to make up for myself. I was with her three months, and then I stole some money from her. She had sent me to pledge something for her, and I kept part of the money \* \*. I had no reason for leaving the Dean Bank Institution, but just weariness of the over confinement. All were kind to me; the matron and the girls, and everybody. I am very unhappy now.

In my humble opinion it is desirable, both as to the mode of paying for labour and as to the kinds of labour to be performed by persons of either sex, for the Legislature to leave the matter in the hands of those, the employer and employed, who voluntarily associate in each case; who have the best knowledge of the various and varying circumstances; and who are urged by self-interest on the one

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## Artificial offences.

hand, and, by competition on the other, to make the best arrangement which is possible. The same reasons which exist against any attempt by law to fix a minimum or maximum of wages, appear to me to apply to its trying to determine the kinds of labour to be performed or the mode of remuneration.

Among other causes of crime may be noticed the existence of laws which create artificial offences; such as many of those relating to different branches of the revenue. And one great benefit, affecting the public morals, of the changes now in contemplation will be the decreased temptation to commit such offences.

The evil of violating a law does not end with the simple infraction. That habitual respect and deference for the law which ought to become a kind of instinct, that it may act powerfully when temptation presents itself, is shaken under such circumstances, if not destroyed; and when, by the operation of the law, a man is punished for that which he believes, and which he sees those better informed than himself believe, to be no real crime, his respect and deference are likely to be turned into hostility and detestation, and feelings may be aroused within him which will lead him, by imperceptible degrees, from the *malum prohibitum* to the *malum in se*. Indeed, when it is considered that the smuggler is obliged to carry on his trade by a series of stratagems and deceptions, and that he is brought from time to time into collision with those who try to wrest from him that which he regards as his own, it is not to be wondered at that he who begins as a revenue offender often ends as a robber, and sometimes as a murderer.

If the exigencies of the State would permit the Legislature to refrain from stigmatising acts innocent in themselves with the name of crime, and attributing to them the same penal consequences, this confusion of right and wrong in the minds of the people would be avoided; and if punishments for offences were never unduly severe, the great force of public opinion and public feeling would always be on the side of the law, and never, as it now too frequently is, on that of the law-breaker.

## General decrease of crime.

Whatever causes, however, may still be in operation for producing crime, it is gratifying to think, as I most firmly do, that most of them are on the decline, and have been so for many years; and that there is now less crime in the country in proportion to the population than at any previous period of our history.

That very much remains to be accomplished, no one can be more convinced than I am; but it is satisfactory to believe that the country is moving in the right direction, and that the greater number of convictions at the present time is caused not by any increase in the real amount of crime, but by the increased efficiency of the police, the better provision for prosecuting offenders, the increased sympathy of the people on the side of the law, and the more general readiness in witnesses to give evidence and in juries to convict. Indeed, a large decrease in the more serious offences, such as highway robbery and burglary, is notorious; while the *general feeling of security for life and property*—the best test, in my opinion, which we as yet possess of the true amount of crime—was certainly never so great as it is now.

## Public begging.

Under any circumstances, but especially in England, where there is an efficient poor-law, it appears to me that the act of public begging, although not to be treated as in itself an offence, should be taken as sufficient ground for instituting a searching inquiry into the mode in which the person found begging is living, and what he is doing towards earning an honest livelihood. Such an inquiry would, I am satisfied, frequently bring to light practices of gross imposition and stealing; while, on the other hand, it would sometimes show cases of genuine distress.

The keeper of the lock-up house at Wolsingham, in the county of Durham, who is also a rural constable, stated, "that the principal annoyance arose from vagrants, most of whom were impostors, but who contrived to work on the humanity of the inhabitants of the district. He said that some beggars were in the habit of collecting large quantities of bread and other food, and then selling them much below their value in exchange for eatables of a daintier kind and for rum. He said, that he happened to go into a lodging-house some time ago, soon after a beggar had been emptying his wallet, and that he found that the bread which the beggar had just sold, and for which he received sixpenny-worth of rum, was of very good quality, and weighed more than a stone. He added, that he knew one woman, the keeper of a lodging-house, who regularly fattened two pigs with food which she received from beggars."

I have now, Sir, to mention a few miscellaneous matters, to which I beg to call your attention.

There is still no proper provision for lunatic prisoners in Scotland. The means of disposing of them otherwise than by retaining them in the prisons, a practice very hurtful to the order and discipline of the prison and to the lunatic himself, depends upon the willingness of the managers of the different lunatic asylums to receive such inmates. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that delays and difficulties frequently occur, and that in the mean time great inconvenience is sustained in the prison where the lunatic is confined, and the lunatic placed in circumstances adverse to his recovery.

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Want of provision for lunatic prisoners.

There is at present no power in Scotland, such as exists in England, for purchasing land adjoining the ground on which prisons are built, so as to allow of the enlargement of the prisons. The want of this power is at this moment felt in several cases, and in one instance has been the cause of much litigation and expense.

Want of power to purchase land adjoining prison grounds.

A means of warming and ventilating prisons, at once simple, cheap, and effective, appears to be still a desideratum. The best apparatus that I have seen, for the regularity of the warmth and the sufficiency of the ventilation, is that at Pentonville; but how far the principle in use there is applicable, at a moderate expense, to small prisons, I do not know; and of that part of the plan which consists in extracting the foul air from the bottom of the cell instead of the top, I do not approve; but this part does not seem to be essential to the system.

Warming and ventilating.

I am sorry to state that, as shown by the separate Reports, the plan of warming prisons in Scotland, most generally adopted, by heating the air in the hall or corridors into which the cells open, and then attempting to draw the heated air into the cells, has not, in many cases, been satisfactory in its results; the halls and corridors, where little or no artificial warmth is required, being often heated to excess, while the cells are too cold; and the cells in one part of the prison being often of a different temperature from those of another. The ventilation, too, has not generally been found efficient, so far at least as it is independent of the windows.

In some of the older prisons, where some of the cells are neither sufficiently dry nor warm, the evil is in some cases much mitigated by the circumstance of the cells having wooden floors instead of the stone floors in use in most of the modern prisons; and after a good deal of observation, I have come to the opinion that wood is a better material for cell floors than stone; though in all cases there should be a brick or stone arch beneath (as there generally is even under the stone floor) to guard against communication and fire.

Wooden floors for cells recommended.

I believe that a wooden floor will be found to be cheaper than a stone floor, more comfortable for the prisoner, and productive of a considerable saving in fuel.

A shutter, with a large bent pipe outside, has been contrived by the governor of the prison of Glasgow, by which, when necessary, a cell may be made quite dark, and yet have a free admission of fresh air.

Means of rendering a cell dark.

Some useful rules, which have been found to work well in practice, have been prepared by the Sheriff of Perthshire, for the regulation of strong rooms used as lock-up houses there. These rules might probably be adopted with advantage in other counties, and with this view I have printed them in my Report, page 46.

Rules respecting strong rooms.

An unnecessary expense is at present incurred in the removal of prisoners sentenced to transportation, by their being sent back, after trial, to the county from which they had been transmitted, instead of remaining at the circuit town until they can be shipped off to London or sent to the place of embarkation. A case in point is given in the Report on the prison of Banff, page 56.

Unnecessary expense occasioned in removing convicts sentenced to transportation.

It will be seen by referring to the report on the prison at Dingwall, that sometimes, owing to the folly or misconduct of the sheriff-officers or other constables employed in conveying persons from one prison to another, the prisoners obtain supplies of spirituous liquors by the way, and arrive in a state of partial intoxication. It would have a wholesome effect on the whole body of police officers, if every case of the kind, or of insobriety on the part of an officer himself, were followed by dismissal. In my opinion, even the humblest officer engaged in the administration of the law ought to be distinguished for intelligence, sobriety, and general good conduct.

Misconduct of certain sheriff-officers and other constables.

As there are still some counties in Scotland not provided with proper prisons, I have often the unpleasant duty of recommending the removal of prisoners from one county to another, entailing, when acted upon, a considerable expense on the county from which the prisoners are taken; since, by a clause in the Scottish Prisons Act, the county from which the prisoners are thus removed has to pay to the county to which they are sent double the expense of their

Removals from prisons.

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maintenance, including a share of the officers' salaries, &c., and that in addition to the cost of conveyance. I have felt this duty particularly painful of late as regards removals from the counties of Stirling and Inverness, because these counties have, by a voluntary addition to their assessment, raised the necessary funds for erecting new prisons. At Stirling, indeed, much of the building has been actually put up, and the remainder is in rapid progress. The conviction of my mind, however, that owing to the almost indiscriminate mixture of the inmates in these prisons, on account of the want of room, those whom I thus recommended for removal, and who had been sentenced to considerable periods of confinement, must, if they remained, either receive or produce much moral injury (notwithstanding the general order and industry which are now maintained even in the worst constructed of the Scottish prisons), has made me feel it my bounden duty, and an act of justice to the prisoners themselves, to recommend their removal.

Liberated prisoners  
received as servants.

In my last Report there was a mistake with respect to some female prisoners, said to have been received by Mrs. Macmillan, matron to the General Prison, on their liberation, as servants for a time, in her house, and to have conducted themselves well. The persons referred to remained with Mrs. Macmillan only a few days, and until she could procure admission for them into houses of refuge, or otherwise provide for them. Three prisoners, whom Mrs. Macmillan had taken as servants, at different times, either at the General Prison or at the prison of Glasgow, did not go on satisfactorily, and Mrs. Macmillan was obliged to dismiss them. On the other hand, five female prisoners whom Mrs. Macmillan had placed elsewhere as servants, and under more favourable circumstances than in the immediate proximity of a prison, conducted themselves well; and Mrs. Macmillan states, that there were several others of whom she had good hopes, although she could not speak of them with equal certainty.

Prison libraries.

In my Eighth Report I gave a list of books which seemed to me best suited for prison libraries. Since that time, the best new publication, in my opinion, which has appeared applicable to this purpose, is 'Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, published weekly at a penny, and some at only a half-penny each. With few exceptions, the whole of these little books are well adapted for prisons; containing as they do many interesting and instructive narratives, and other matter likely to strike the attention and give a good direction to the mind, and pervaded as they are throughout by a pure moral and religious feeling. I should recommend that, in using them, each be stitched in a separate cover, and not given in volumes; by this means more prisoners will be able to read them at the same time, and if any of them be injured, the value can be easily made good, either by a little additional work, or the loss of a meal, and the book thus replaced.

"Feats on the Fiord," also "Memoirs of a Working Man," and "The Lost Senses," three of the numbers of Knight's Weekly Volume, I can strongly recommend as an addition to prison libraries. The first, which is by Miss Martineau, is peculiarly adapted to places near the sea-coast, where there is a belief in witchcraft and supernatural appearances; and, as shown by the extract I have given from the Report on the prison at Dingwall, might, with much advantage, be circulated in Ross-shire and its neighbourhood. I can also recommend "Insect Architecture," and "Bird Architecture," in the series of Knight's Weekly Volume.

The following extract from the last quarterly report of the Chaplain to the General Prison shows the value he attaches to a good prison library:—

"The books in the library, religious and secular, are regularly and judiciously circulated among the prisoners once a week. They are read with great avidity and to much advantage; the good, indeed, which they are the means of silently but effectually accomplishing cannot easily be estimated.

"The late additions which the Board were pleased to make to the library have proved a great boon to the prisoners, the generality of whom received them with the most evident marks of delight and gratitude. From the taste which they have here imbibed for reading, many of them ask advice as to what works they should purchase after their liberation."

Industrial schools  
on principle of that  
at Aberdeen.

In my last Report on the prison of Aberdeen, I stated that I had reason to hope that an account would soon appear, by one of the Messrs. Chambers, in their widely-circulated Edinburgh Journal, respecting the industrial schools of Aberdeen, which are conducted on a peculiar principle, and which I have had occasion to notice in several of my Reports, with reference especially to their effect in preventing juvenile mendicancy and crime. The article appeared in No. 98 of

the Journal, published November 15th, 1845, and has had the effect of calling much public attention to the subject.

In Scotland, where the principle of the poor-law is much narrower than in England, such institutions as the Aberdeen Industrial School may be made, and have been found, productive of much benefit; although some portion of it will be generally counterbalanced by attendant evil. But in England, where there is a comprehensive poor-law, providing (if administered in the full spirit and intention of the law) for destitution and want of every kind, and on whomsoever they may fall, I look upon such establishments as unnecessary, and likely to produce more harm than good. For I am of opinion that, except in peculiar cases (the circumstances of which are thoroughly well known to the parties concerned), there is danger in giving charity, or in relieving a parent from any share of the cost of his child's maintenance, except by applying the test of a well-ordered workhouse.

So long as there is, in any part of England, a man, woman, or child, wandering about in real or pretended distress (not to speak of mendicancy carried to the extent I have described in part of my English district), so long, in my opinion, must there be something wrong in the administration either of the poor-law or the police; and it is to the correction of imperfections of these kinds, and not to the creation of new and additional institutions, that the public mind should, it seems to me, be directed.

Under the English poor-law, it would be easy to provide for the industrial training and moral education of every child (quite apart from adult paupers), whose parents are unable or unwilling to give it a sufficient and decent maintenance. And this may be done without any danger of offering a bounty to improvidence or parental neglect; for while the child is thus supported by others, a parent can be deprived of his liberty either in a workhouse or prison, and thus put into a position in which he will regret his improvidence or misconduct, and become earnest in his resolution to support, by his own industry, the child whom he has brought into the world. Indeed, the honest and intelligent father or widowed mother, whose inability to maintain their offspring arose from circumstances which they could not foresee or control, would, while they admitted the reasonableness and necessity of their submitting to the workhouse test, rejoice whenever the opportunity presented itself for their ceasing to be a burden on others, either on their own account or that of their children.

How far the present machinery for the administration of the poor-law, and that for securing an efficient police in England, are calculated to effect the great objects in view, or how far they might be improved and invigorated, I do not presume to discuss.

To provide for destitution and crime, when once produced (I do not now speak of the means of prevention), a country, as it appears to me, requires two institutions, and only two—a workhouse for all who are willing to enter such an institution (classification, even to the extent often of having separate buildings, being made according to character and conduct), there to labour (if able to do so), to live on plain food, and to submit to the other rules of a well-ordered establishment of the kind; and a prison for those who will not consent to enter a workhouse, or to live honestly and peaceably by their own exertion. These two institutions, with their various branches, seem to me to be absolutely necessary for the wellbeing of every country; but if provided in the full spirit of an enlarged and enlightened humanity, they would, I think, supersede, and beneficially supersede, almost all separate charitable institutions; for these, when conducted without some test such as the well-regulated workhouse affords, appear to be fraught with danger to the industry, independence, and real welfare of the working classes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERIC HILL.

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Productive of good  
in Scotland.

Real or pretended  
destitution in Eng-  
land, evidence of  
imperfection in  
administration of  
poor-law or police.

Easy, under English  
poor-law, to provide  
for industrial train-  
ing of destitute  
children.

Workhouses and  
prisons necessary in  
every country.





## REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

### GLASGOW PRISON.

[Inspected November 27th, 1845, and following days.]

IN accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report, the civil prisoners have been brought from the South Prison to the North; and the South Prison is now used as little as possible, and only for prisoners under punishment (when it is considered desirable to remove them entirely from the neighbourhood of other prisoners), and for such other persons as there may not be room for in the North Prison, which, owing to the comparatively small total number of prisoners at present, are but few.

I hope that at no distant time, such an addition will be made to the North Prison, as will make it possible to abandon the South Prison altogether, which is in a bad situation, and incurably bad in construction.

By the change which has been made, the debtors are more favourably circumstanced for health, while a considerable saving is obtained in salaries; it having been necessary, owing to the peculiar liabilities concerning debtors, to have a highly paid officer at the South Prison so long as there were debtors there.

The part of the building appropriated to female prisoners, at the North Prison, having been less proportionally than that given to males, the greater part of a wing, hitherto occupied by male prisoners, has been added to the female division; and this, together with a general reduction in the number of prisoners, has made it possible to carry the separate system among the female prisoners to a much greater extent than heretofore, and that without sacrificing this principle among the male prisoners. With a few exceptions, caused by the employment of some of the prisoners in cooking and washing, and by sickness, all the male prisoners, and all the female prisoners but 12, were, at the time of my visit, in separate cells; and all the prisoners but 15 were at the North Prison. It must be remarked, however, that owing to the imperfect construction of the older part of the building, and to other causes, which I hope will soon be removed, there has hitherto been much communication between prisoners, especially females, even when in separate cells; though by the judicious measures taken by the governor, this evil has been greatly reduced, if not entirely stopped, as regards a large portion of a most important class of prisoners,—namely, those committed for the first time.

The airing-yard, which had formerly only eight divisions, has now sixteen; and eight more small airing-yards are about to be formed.

The vacancy in the office of matron, mentioned in my last Report, has been filled up by the appointment of the late matron of the Stirling Prison.

The female officers used to receive part of their salary in food and washing, but this has been done away with, and the whole is now paid in money. They have still, however, a uniform, and such as live in the prison have fuel and light also.

The average number of prisoners during the last year has been 444, namely, 429 criminals, and 15 debtors. This average is 73 less than the average of last year, and 110 less than the average of the year before.

Only two of the average number of debtors were females, but of the criminal prisoners nearly half were females.

The continued reduction in the number of prisoners has, no doubt, been owing principally to the cheapness of food and the good state of trade; but I fear that with the present high price of food and the check to trade, the number of prisoners will soon increase again.

I found the rules in operation with the following exceptions:—

1. Some of the officers are not considered to be properly qualified, but it is intended soon to change them.
2. It has not hitherto been the practice to report appointments of subordinate officers to the General Board.
3. There is no provision for warming the South Prison; but the floors of most of the cells now used there are of wood, which prevents the cells from being so cold as they would otherwise be; and the prisoners confined in them have extra clothing.
4. The ventilation of the South Prison is not good.
5. The governor is not always able to see every male prisoner daily, and the chaplain does not see all the female prisoners weekly.
6. Some of the cells used for separate confinement are not in conformity with the provisions of the statute.
7. One of the prison registers was considerably in arrears.

The general health of the prisoners, since my visit last June, appears to have been very good. The following is the surgeon's last quarterly summary of the state of the health of all prisoners under sentence of six months' confinement or upwards:—

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SCOTLAND.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons  
Glasgow.



QUARTERLY SUMMARY of Hygienic Record, kept in the Prison of Glasgow.

Date.	Actual Number Weighed.			Increase or Decrease in Weight.				Muscular Firmness.			
	M.	F.	T.	Plus . .	M.	F.	T.	Firm .	M.	F.	T.
1845. Nov. 21 .											
Brought forward	23	43	66	Plus . .	8	11	19	Firm .	20	33	53
Liberated . .	11	14		Minus .	0	11	11	Medium	11	10	21
	12	29		Equal .	4	5	9	Soft . .	0	1	1
Dead . . .	0	2		New . .	19	17	36				
	12	27									
New Cases . .	19	17									
	31	44	75		31	44	75		31	44	75

  

Articular Rigidity.				General Health.			
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Pliant .	30	44	74	Good .	27	43	70
Medium	1	0	1	Medium	4	0	4
Rigid .	0	0	0	Bad . .	0	1	1
	31	44	75		31	44	75

REMARKS.—Two females have died during the quarter, both of whom were convicts under sentence of transportation, but detained in this prison from ill-health. The one had been three years and the other two years in confinement.—DAVID GIBSON.

NOTE.—I have much pleasure in directing attention to the columns for articularity and health; in the former it will be perceived that there is only one prisoner in whom the slightest tendency to stiffness of the limbs is observable, and to him the governor's attention is particularly directed; in the latter, there are only four males in a medium degree of health, and, of course, not confined to bed. The decrease in the females in this division, arises from the removal of eight old convict cases to Millbank, and the two deaths above noticed; the female notified as in bad health is an epileptic convict, who for that reason cannot be removed, but who, in reality, in the intervals of the fits, enjoys excellent health.—D. G.

The foregoing return is very satisfactory; but I should state that there were some cases in which my own opinion was somewhat different from Dr. Gibson's. There were two boys whom I should not myself have considered as having that complete suppleness in their limbs which the term "pliant" appears to me to indicate, and the boy entered as "medium," I should have recorded as "rigid."

The general conduct of the prisoners, especially of the male prisoners, was reported to have been good, though some of the females had been very turbulent. The Governor stated that in no instance since he had been in office had handcuffs or other irons been put on any prisoner. In some cases of female prisoners it had been found necessary to use a belt with mufflers for the hands; but even that had been required only in one instance (that of a boy) among the male prisoners.

At the time of my visit there were five female prisoners at the South Prison, who had been sent there to be placed under punishment; but the governor informed me that in no instance had it been found necessary to remove a male prisoner, for punishment, to the South Prison.

The governor has contrived a simple apparatus, consisting of a shutter (with a large bent pipe, which can easily be fastened to it), by which a cell can be made quite dark when required for a refractory prisoner, and yet good ventilation preserved.

The Bibles and library books, though in a better state than formerly, had still some scribbling in them, and there was scribbling on some of the doors and furniture of the cells.

The debtors' rooms were not in very neat condition.

One prisoner had been waiting nearly seven months for trial.

I received very few complaints from prisoners.

The chaplain made the following report:—

Glasgow Prison, 25th Dec., 1845.—During the period referred to in the accompanying Tables, nothing remarkable has occurred in the prison. The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. That of the males, with a few occasional exceptions of a very trifling nature, and these chiefly among young boys, has been remarkably good. Some of the females, however, have behaved rather ill; but a decided improvement has been going on amongst them of late. About six or eight, who were very troublesome a few months ago, seem now to be quite subdued. But till such time as all intercourse with one another can be entirely prevented (which, from the want of sufficient accommodation and the bad construction of the female prison, cannot possibly be done at present), reformation to any considerable extent can scarcely be expected. If we had the requisite accommodation, however, I have not the slightest doubt that it would soon tell very perceptibly, both on the numbers committed and on their conduct in prison. The re-committals would gradually become much fewer.

That such would be the case is, in my opinion, quite evident, from an experiment lately tried, and now going on in the west wing. Since the month of August last most of the females committed for the first time have been sent there, where perfect separation and the strictest discipline are maintained; and it is quite gratifying to hear their sentiments and to see their behaviour. They conduct themselves just in the way most becoming persons in their situation. They feel themselves to be really prisoners, seeing no one except the prison officers from the time they enter till they go away; and

it is quite gratifying to see the gravity, seriousness, and decorum that prevail amongst them. There is no levity or anything unbecoming their situation to be perceived in either their looks, their conversation, or their conduct. They seem in general to be so deeply sensible of the degraded condition into which they have brought themselves, and to evince such deep distress at the thought of it, that I have no doubt of its having a salutary effect on them in all time coming. Some, no doubt, will lose the good impressions made on them, and may return again; but I have no fears of any considerable proportion of them ever returning. The warders have told me that, sometimes on entering their cells soon after I had been visiting them, they found several of them in tears. Besides preaching to them every Sabbath, I visit them all regularly from cell to cell, at least once a week, sometimes oftener; and I feel satisfied that there is no division of the female prison in which my visits are so gratefully received or so profitably bestowed.

An experiment has been tried, in the same place also, with a number who had been in prison before, some of them repeatedly, and who are either untried or under long sentences; and in almost every instance it has turned out quite satisfactory. Some who seemed to be almost incorrigible before, are now quiet, industrious, and respectful in their behaviour, and willing, or rather anxious, to receive the visits of their instructors. Last week a young woman of this description, while repeating a portion of Scripture she had committed to memory, seemed to be much distressed in her mind. After concluding, I inquired what it was that troubled her? She replied, sobbing and shedding tears copiously, that it was the thought of her past life; that she had been piously brought up, and was at one time a teacher in a Sabbath school; but that her parents having died, she associated with bad companions, laid aside all regard for religion and morals, and became an open profligate. This girl has been repeatedly in prison, and her conduct was so bad that she had, oftener than once, to be punished for prison offences.

The first time that persons are in prison is unquestionably the most important, and may be regarded as the turning point of their life. On the impression it makes on their minds depend in a great measure their future conduct and destiny. It is then, while their character is not wholly gone, nor their sense of shame and remorse wholly blunted, while they are not yet hardened in crime nor inured to a prison, it is then that impressions are most easily made, and if not made then they will seldom be made at all. When they have once found their way two or three times to prison, it is almost impossible afterwards, in most cases, to keep them away. This is evident from a comparison of Tables V. and VI.; whilst the total number of those re-committed since April 1st is nearly 8 per cent., those who had not been in prison before that period, and have been re-committed since, amount to little more than 4 per cent. Of this I am further convinced from the hitherto entire success of an attempt I commenced making, about eight or nine months ago, to reclaim boys committed for first offences, and prevent their return. Besides endeavouring to convince them, while in prison, of the ruinous consequences of immorality and crime, and to impress upon them proper sentiments, I have called, previous to their liberation, on their parents or guardians, and directed them how they ought to do with them when they came home. These visits are in general exceedingly well received; the poor people seem to feel quite gratified at the thought of any one taking so much interest in the welfare of themselves and their families. In several cases I have called back again to see them after their liberation, and in many cases have recommended them to the attention of parochial missionaries and Sabbath-school teachers. Now, of all these boys not one has returned to prison again, though several of them live in the very worst districts in the city and suburbs, and are otherwise in very unfavourable circumstances. This is a way in which I am convinced the chaplain of a prison, had he sufficient opportunity to work out the system to its full extent, might do much good; but my time is so much occupied within the walls of the prison, that I cannot devote so much in this way as I should like, or as the object deserves.

There are many, however, who can derive no benefit from such visits, and on whom it is in vain to call; that is, children who have no parents or guardians to look after them, or whose parents and guardians are so worthless, such confirmed drunkards, and in such wretchedness, as to be worse than none. It is not an uncommon thing for such people, instead of training up their children in the way they should go, to send them out to the streets day after day, in rags and starvation, to shift for themselves; and not merely to shift for themselves, but with strict orders not to return, and threats if they do return, without bringing in something along with them, come how it may, either by begging or stealing. Many boys have told me so themselves; and I have no reason to doubt the truth of what they stated. Now, what can be done for such unfortunate creatures, to save them from crime and consequent ruin? The cause of humanity demands that something should be done. A school of industry, or some such institution, in which they would be trained and educated as well as supported, is much wanted here; unless something of the kind be provided for them, it cannot be expected but that at all times a very large proportion of such outcasts will be growing up habitual thieves, and becoming frequent inmates of prisons.

It will be seen from Table II. that a very large proportion of the prisoners, nearly *one-fourth*, cannot read any when committed, and that double that proportion can read but very imperfectly; whilst only little more than *one-fourth* of the whole can read well. Of the whole number committed, scarcely *one-half* can read so as to understand with any degree of correctness what they do read. Of those under 16 years of age, as appears from Table IX., *one-half* can read none at all, and only about *one-eighth* can read tolerably well. All who are unable to read, and are either untried or under sentence of 60 days or upwards are daily waited upon by the teachers. In the male prison there are always from about 60 to 80 receiving instruction in reading, and nearly the double of that number in writing; many of them also, as many as desire it, in arithmetic. By these means, many are taught that would otherwise in all probability have remained for ever in their ignorance.

The improvement made is, upon the whole, very satisfactory; in many cases it is very remarkable, and does equal credit to the attention of the teachers and the application of the learners. Almost all are willing or rather anxious to learn; only two have absolutely refused during the year; and most of them evince much gratitude for the instructions given them. Many have told me, I believe in perfect seriousness, that their having been brought to the prison was the best thing that had ever befallen them; for that, independent of other considerations, the useful education they had received more than compensated for all their penal sufferings.

There are eight or nine discourses, with the usual accompanying devotional exercises, delivered in the prison every Sabbath; and I have seldom reason to complain of any want of attention to these on the part of the prisoners. Many of them can give a fair account of what they have heard, and not a few invariably ask for some further explanation of the subjects treated of. For the purpose of exciting

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their attention, I find it a very good plan to let them know during the week what the subject of next Sabbath's discourse is to be, desiring them at the same time to examine and think over it. To a few who are farther advanced in knowledge, I propose questions on some moral or religious subject, to which they prepare answers in writing, and many of their answers are very creditable to them. All who are able to read easily are expected to have something prepared every week when I visit them—portions of either Shorter Catechism or Scripture committed to memory, or a chapter or two carefully read with a view to be examined on them.

Had we a properly constructed chapel erected, where the preacher and his hearers could see each other, it would be a very great advantage. I hope such an erection will, ere long, be got up within the walls of every large prison.

ROBERT McLAREN, Chaplain.

The following Tables relate to Male Prisoners committed from April 1st to December 20th, inclusive.

I. Ages.  
Of 1092 committed, including re-committals, there were—

Under 12 years of age	20
12 and not 16	129
16 „ 21	282
21 „ 30	347
30 „ 40	165
40 „ 50	88
50 and above	61

1092

II. Education.

Could read none	250
„ imperfectly	542
„ well	300

1092

Could write none	495
„ imperfectly	509
„ well	88

1092

16 of these had got a liberal education.

III. Religion.

Church of Scotland	284
„ England	83
Roman Catholics	255
Dissenters	203
Of no religion, or cannot tell of what	267

1092

45 of these professed to have been at one time communicants.

IV. Committals.

Number of times these 1092 have been committed, including re-committals, from 1st April till 20th Dec.

For the 1st time	627
„ 2nd „	190
„ 3rd „	99
„ 4th „	56
„ 5th „	39
„ 6th „	23
„ 7th „	14
„ 8th „	13
„ 9th „	8
„ 10th „	4
„ 11th „	4
„ 12th „	6
„ 13th „	1
„ 14th „	2
„ 15th „	2
„ 16th „	1
„ 17th „	2
„ 18th „	1

1092

V. Number committed more than once during said period, viz., from 1st April till 20th Dec.

Committed twice	70
„ 3 times	15
„ 4	1

VI. Number of those who had not been in prison previous to April 1st, and who have been since re-committed.

Committed twice	26
„ 3 times	1

VII. Committals of 149 Boys, under 16 years of age, since 1st April.

For the 1st time	77
„ 2nd „	24
„ 3rd „	22
„ 4th „	13
„ 5th „	8
„ 6th „	2
„ 7th „	1
„ 8th „	1
„ 10th „	1

VIII. Of these 149 Boys there have been re-committed since April 1st.

Committed twice	13
„ 3 times	1
„ 4 „	1

Of the 77, who had not been in prison before 1st April, there have been since recommitted.

Committed twice	3
„ 3 times	1

IX. Parentage and Education of these Boys.

Both Parents dead	30
Father dead	39
Mother dead	33
Both Parents alive	47

149

Could read none	75
„ imperfectly	55
„ well	19

149

The following case was given me by the governor:—

J. C., aged 12 years, liberated on 27th October, 1845—

States, that she has been in confinement 10 days, during which time she conducted herself properly; was committed for a theft or fraud, to the extent of 10s. 6d., from her employer, Mrs. B., Cowfeeder, with whom she was employed carrying milk to customers; that she was not guilty of the charge made against her, and that she paid over all sums received for the milk sold, but her mistress seems to have forgot that these sums, which were marked down, had been so paid over; that this is not surprising, seeing that her mistress never attended to the business, and has had no fewer than a dozen different servants during the last 12 months; that her mother is dead, but her father living and married again. Mrs. W. M., 118, C. Street, G. Road, came to receive this girl, and stated that she was going to send her home to her father, or rather to a sister of her own, who is married to a brother of the girl's father, and has no doubt she will be looked after. She said that the girl was for two years with a sister of her own, who keeps a shop, and that she never knew her guilty of a dishonest act, although she had it constantly in her power to do so. This child should not have been sent to prison. It is satisfactory, however, to know that she, up this time, is doing well.

Two young women were in for the twenty-sixth time, and another, only 21 years old, for the thirty-third time. The latter who, even after all these commitments, had been sentenced for only 60 days, made the following statement to the governor:—

When first sent to prison was only 13 years old, and since that time has worked little or none. Has been in three mills or factories, but was discharged from each on its being ascertained that she had been in prison. Would have done well had she only been allowed to remain at work, but having lost place after place, she gave up further applications in despair, and from necessity (not from choice) pursued an avocation that was hateful to her. Has been only five times committed for theft—the remaining 28 times being for strolling through the streets, and for disorderly conduct. Father and mother living, and reputed respectable as to character, but in humble circumstances. Has on several occasions applied to them to be received back again, but each time received an absolute refusal. Has likewise three brothers and three sisters, all well doing, and in employment, with the exception of the youngest, who is at school. One of the former has always been kind to her, and on one occasion obtained employment for her in the same mill with himself, but which she lost for the reasons already stated. This brother removed to Manchester about 18 months ago, and has been in full employment as a cotton-spinner ever since. Has received a letter from him, stating that if she came to Manchester he would keep her until she got employment, and that he was quite sure he could himself get employment for her. The letter referred to she received about seven months ago, but has lost it, and did not tell the circumstance to any one, either in or out of the prison, until she mentioned the matter to the Inspector of Prisons when last in Glasgow. Is exceedingly anxious to avail herself of her brother's offer, and is certain if once in work, and away from Glasgow, she would do well.

The preceding statement was confirmed in all the main particulars by the mother of the young woman, who was sent for by the governor.\*

The following statement, made by two sisters in the prison, has been furnished by the governor. As the Poor Law in Scotland affords no relief to those who may be termed able-bodied labourers, which I believe is generally held to include all who are in tolerable health and above 14 years old, such statements may be perfectly true:—

M. K. was liberated from the prison this morning, where she has been for 14 days:—She states that she was born at S., L., but has been in Glasgow for 15 years. That she was employed as a servant for several years, the last place being with J. R., weaver, S. States that the only relative she has in Glasgow is a sister, who also left the prison this morning. Admits that she and her sister, from want, two months ago, broke a pane of glass in a baker's shop, near to the Glasgow police-office, for which they were taken into custody and brought before a magistrate. That on their admitting the fact, and that it was from want, and with the view of being sent to prison, the magistrate admonished them for their conduct, and on their promising not to return to the barony again he gave them 1s. 6d. That they again returned on the 5th inst. and broke another pane of glass in a shop window for the purpose of being sent to prison. They were each sentenced to a fine of 10s. 6d., or 14 days' imprisonment.

M. K.—This girl is the sister of the above-named M. K., and corroborates in every particular what her sister has said. States farther that her sister is subject to falling sickness. Admits that she was here a prisoner for 12 months about 18 months ago, for stealing from her master's house. States that she and her sister are quite destitute, and have no friends or home; and that from the present state of her health she shall be obliged to commit another offence, for the purpose of being sent back to prison again.

The attention of the Inspector of the Poor has been called by the Governor to the above cases.

A boy, named P. N., in prison for the eleventh time, gave the following account of himself:

My father and mother died soon after each other when I was 12 years old. No one looked after me. At first I went about carrying gentlemen's luggage, but sometimes I could get no job and had nothing to eat. I then began to steal, and ever since have been living chiefly by begging and stealing. . . . I have not been out of prison a fortnight together for three years; when out I cannot get employment. I have tried every place, but there is no one to speak for me. All the clothes that I have I got from the prison for over-work, but sometimes I am obliged to pawn them. I have two sisters, but one of them has been banished, and the other will do nothing for me. I have also a brother but he has been banished. I have led a miserable life, but I cannot do better. I should be glad to go to sea, or anywhere that I could get a living.

The governor said it was quite true that the boy had scarcely any other alternative but committing crime.

This was one of the boys who were somewhat stiff in their limbs, and no wonder, considering how much of his life had been passed in a small cell.

The following is a list of the dates of this boy's admissions and liberations, with the offences for which he was committed:—

\* On her liberation, this prisoner went to her brother at Manchester, the necessary assistance having been afforded for this purpose.

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P. N., aged 15 years.

## STATEMENT of the Number of Times in Confinement in the Prison of Glasgow.

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Date of Admission.	Date of Liberation.	Offence.	Sentence.	Court by which tried.	No. of Days in Confinement.
1843.	1843.				
April 13 . .	June 10 . .	Theft . . . . .	60 days	Glasgow Police . .	60
July 12 . .	December 2 .	Theft . . . . .	4 months	Burgh Magistrates .	143
	1844.				
December 18 .	February 12	Theft . . . . .	60 days	Gorbals Police . .	60
1844.					
February 24 .	August 2 .	Theft . . . . .	4 months	Burgh Magistrates .	160
August 7 . .	September 12	Theft . . . . .	} Liberated without trial.	..	36
October 2 . .	November 6	Theft . . . . .		..	35
November 14 .	December 19	Theft . . . . .		..	35
December 23 .	1845.				
1845.	February 17	Rogue and vagabond .	60 days	Glasgow Police . .	60
March 13 . .	May 10 . .	Rogue and vagabond .	60 days	Glasgow Police . .	60
May 14 . .	September 5	Theft . . . . .	..	..	114
September 15	November 12	Attempt to steal . .	60 days	Glasgow Police . .	60
November 21 .	..	Rogue and vagabond .	60 days	Glasgow Police . .	..

REMARKS.—It will be observed that from the date of first committal (13th April 1843), till this date (9th Dec. 1845), this prisoner has been 841 days in confinement, leaving 130 days of freedom, or an average of about 10 days between each committal.

The following selections from the Re-commitment Book are further illustrations of the inutility of short and repeated imprisonment, and of the necessity for a change of system in this respect:—

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
G. A.	16	18	Dec. 6, 1842	..	60	..	..	Feb. 4, 1843	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	This individual, an accomplished depredator, has lived by dishonesty the most part of his life; and for the sake of the community, he should have been removed long since.
			July 17, 1843	..	30	..	..	Aug. 16, 1843	..	..	
			Sept. 21, ..	..	30	..	..	Oct. 21, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 16, ..	..	..	4	..	May 31, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 19, 1844	..	..	..	7	..	..	Circuit Court.	
W. A.	15	19	Aug. 20, 1840	..	60	..	..	Oct. 19, 1840	Rogue and Vagabond.	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 20, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 21, 1841	Theft . . .	..	
			June 15, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 14, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			Oct. 26, ..	..	..	4	..	Feb. 26, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			July 20, 1843	..	..	4	..	Jan. 10, 1843	Housebreaking, with intent.	..	
			Mar. 11, 1843	June 2, 1843	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 27, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 26, 1843	Attempt to steal	..	
			Jan. 18, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			Dec. 21, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
J. B.	13	16	Oct. 27, 1841	..	60	..	..	Dec. 26, 1841	..	..	In the general prison.
			May 7, 1842	..	30	..	..	June 29, 1842	..	..	
			June 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 29, ..	..	..	
			Oct. 27, ..	..	..	4	..	Apr. 6, 1843	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 16, 1843	..	..	12	..	Aug. 4, 1844	..	Sheriff.	
			Aug. 14, 1844	..	..	..	7	..	..	Circuit Court.	
R. B.	13	16	May 10, 1833	..	..	6	..	Nov. 10, 1833	..	Sheriff.	
			Jan. 17, 1842	..	30	..	..	Feb. 16, 1842	Rogue and Vagabond.	Calton Police Court.	
			Mar. 26, ..	..	60	..	..	May 25, ..	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			July 14, ..	..	30	..	..	Aug. 29, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 31, 1843	..	60	..	..	Mar. 31, 1843	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	
			April 22, ..	..	30	..	..	May 22, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			July 4, ..	..	..	12	..	Aug. 14, 1844	Theft . . .	Sheriff.	
			Oct. 4, 1844	Nov. 26, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 31, ..	Feb. 21, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Mar. 28, 1845	..	..	18	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	

Name.	Age at first Comittal.	Age at last Comittal.	Date of Comittal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
J. C.	16	20	Nov. 26, 1839	..	60	..	..	Jan. 25, 1840	Theft . . .	Justices.	This lad, although improved in education, and in the knowledge of a trade, during his twelve months' sentence, is far from being hopeful. Let his sentences be observed, and the cause will at once be apparent.
			July 6, 1841	..	60	..	..	Sept. 5, 1841	..	..	
			Dec. 31, ..	..	60	..	..	Mar. 1, 1842	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 11, 1842	Sept. 23, 1842	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			Apr. 3, 1843	..	60	..	..	June 2, 1843	Attempt to steal	Anderston Police Court.	
			June 9, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 8, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 16, ..	..	14	..	..	Sept. 30, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Nov. 22, ..	Jan. .1, 1844	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			July 2, 1844	..	60	..	..	Sept. 1, 1844	Attempt to steal	Justices.	
			Apr. 30, ..	..	..	12	..	Nov. 26, 1845	Theft . . .	Sheriff.	
H. C.	12	16	Aug. 19, 1841	..	60	..	..	Oct. 18, 1841	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	Two brothers of this boy transported. One is in the General Prison, & another in this prison. Has himself been only recently liberated from the prison of Edinburgh, after undergoing a sentence of twelve months.
			Jan. 11, 1842	..	60	..	..	Mar. 12, 1842	Attempt to steal	..	
			Apr. 29, ..	..	..	4	..	Oct. 6, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Oct. 31, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 30, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Feb. 18, 1843	..	60	..	..	Apr. 19, 1843	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			May 10, ..	..	..	6	..	Dec. 27, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Feb. 15, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 15, 1844	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 26, ..	..	60	..	..	June 25, ..	..	..	
			July 8, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 6, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 19, 1845	..	60	..	..	Feb. 17, 1846	..	..	
W. C.	12	15	Mar. 14, 1842	..	60	..	..	May 13, 1842	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	In the General Prison. Has a brother of the criminal class.
			July 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 14, ..	..	..	
			Sept. 23, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 13, 1844	..	60	..	..	July 12, 1844	..	City Police Court.	
			July 17, ..	..	..	4	..	Dec. 6, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
A. C.	13	17	Feb. 5, 1845	..	..	18	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	Was at one time an inmate of the House of Refuge of this city.
			Apr. 16, 1839	..	60	..	..	June 15, 1839	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 12, 1842	..	30	..	..	Jan. 10, 1843	Attempt to steal	Calton Police Court.	
			Mar. 7, 1843	..	30	..	..	Apr. 6, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 29, ..	..	60	..	..	June 28, ..	..	..	
			July 11, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 9, ..	Attempt to steal	Justices.	
			Mar. 9, 1844	..	..	4	..	July 22, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 13, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 27, 1845	..	..	
			Apr. 12, 1845	Apr. 16, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			May 5, ..	..	60	..	..	July 4, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
J. C.	14	18	July 8, ..	..	30	..	..	Aug. 29, ..	Disorderly	..	Indicted for Circuit, Jan. 1846.
			Nov. 8, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			Nov. 2, 1840	..	60	..	..	Jan. 1, 1841	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Mar. 1, 1841	..	30	..	..	Apr. 30, 1841	..	..	
			June 2, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 1, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 26, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 25, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			Jan. 29, 1842	Sept. 5, 1842	60	..	..	Mar. 30, 1842	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			June 11, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 8, ..	..	..	15	..	May 10, 1844	..	Sheriff.	
			June 19, 1844	..	60	..	..	Aug. 18, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
J. C.	12	15	Sept. 2, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	Sheriff.	Has a brother and sister of the criminal class.
			Dec. 9, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 17, 1845	..	..	7	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	
			July 6, 1842	..	14	..	..	July 20, 1842	Attempt to steal	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Aug. 10, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 9, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			Feb. 4, 1843	..	60	..	..	Apr. 5, 1843	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			July 1, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 30, ..	..	..	
			Feb. 1, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 2, 1844	..	..	
			May 11, ..	..	..	4	..	Sept. 29, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 20, 1845	..	..	2	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	
W. W. C.	13	20	Mar. 27, 1838	..	..	6	..	Sept. 27, 1838	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	The last sentence, it will be observed, is his third sentence of transportation; the two former having been mitigated on medical grounds.
			Sept. 21, 1839	..	..	12	..	Sept. 21, 1840	..	Circuit Court.	
			Jan. 15, 1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			June 17, 1842	..	30	..	..	July 17, 1842	..	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 10, ..	..	..	15	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	
J. C.	13	17	May 8, 1845	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	Has two brothers, who have been several times in confinement.
			Nov. 25, 1841	..	60	..	..	Jan. 24, 1842	..	City Police Court.	
			June 2, 1842	..	60	..	..	Aug. 1, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 2, 1843	Feb. 3, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Sept. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 5, 1843	Attempt to steal	..	
			Jan. 22, 1844	..	30	..	..	Feb. 21, 1844	Disorderly	..	
			Oct. 9, ..	..	20	..	..	Oct. 29, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 16, ..	..	30	..	..	Jan. 15, 1845	..	..	
			June 14, 1845	..	60	..	..	July 14, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
A. C.	13	16	Sept. 16, 1842	..	60	..	..	Nov. 15, 1842	..	City Police Court.	The downward career of this boy has been very rapid. Naturally stubborn, he resisted all efforts used by his parents to reclaim him.
			Dec. 14, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 13, 1843	..	..	
			June 17, 1843	..	60	..	..	Aug. 16, ..	..	..	
			Sept. 29, ..	..	..	4	..	Feb. 19, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 19, 1844	Mar. 28, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			May 11, ..	May 29, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 22, ..	Sept. 9, ..	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 14, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 13, 1844	Attempt to steal	..	
A. C.	13	16	Nov. 16, ..	..	..	7	..	..	Theft . . .	Circuit Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

## ELEVENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
H. C.	9	22	Feb. 24, 1832	..	60	..	..	Apr. 24, 1832	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			June 7, 1833	..	60	..	..	Aug. 6, 1833	Rogue and Vagabond.	"	
			Aug. 20, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 19, ..	Attempt to steal	"	
			Feb. 8, 1834	..	60	..	..	Apr. 9, 1834	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			May 21, ..	..	60	..	..	July 20, ..	"	City Police Court.	
			July 21, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 19, ..	Attempt to steal	"	
			Dec. 26, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 24, 1835	"	"	
			June 30, 1835	..	60	..	..	Aug. 29, ..	Theft . . .	"	
			July 3, 1841	..	..	6	..	Feb. 6, 1842	"	Sheriff.	
			Dec. 18, 1844	..	..	12	..	Apr. 30, 1845	"	Circuit Court.	
P. C.	12	17	Feb. 25, 1840	..	60	..	..	Apr. 25, 1840	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	The sentence of two years he underwent in the General Prison. Father transported, and mother of intemperate habits.
			May 4, ..	..	60	..	..	July 3, ..	"	"	
			Sept. 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 16, ..	"	"	
			Dec. 30, 1841	..	..	6	..	June 6, 1842	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			July 9, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Oct. 6, ..	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Dec. 13, ..	..	..	..	2	Dec. 13, 1844	"	Circuit Court.	
J. B.	18	24	July 5, 1845	..	..	..	10	..	"	"	Is the brother of an individual who has been a number of times in confinement. Has also a sister who has been once in prison.
			Apr. 20, 1839	..	30	..	..	May 30, 1839	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			July 31, ..	..	15	..	..	Aug. 15, ..	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			Aug. 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 15, ..	"	Clyde Magistrates.	
			Jan. 15, 1840	..	60	..	..	Mar. 15, 1840	"	City Police Court.	
			Mar. 27, ..	..	60	..	..	May 26, ..	"	Clyde Magistrates.	
			Jan. 7, 1843	..	4	..	..	May 7, 1843	Disorderly .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Mar. 25, ..	..	30	..	..	Apr. 24, ..	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			Oct. 28, ..	..	..	4	..	Apr. 26, 1844	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			July 8, 1845	..	..	4	..	Jan. 2, 1846	"	"	
J. D.	14	18	Mar. 1, 1841	..	60	..	..	May 31, 1841	"	Gorbals Police Court.	The eighteen months' sentence he underwent in the General Prison.
			May 20, ..	..	60	..	..	July 19, ..	"	"	
			Aug. 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 16, ..	"	"	
			Feb. 3, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 4, 1842	"	"	
			Apr. 16, ..	..	60	..	..	June 15, ..	"	City Police Court.	
			June 28, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 27, ..	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Oct. 19, ..	..	..	18	..	June 27, 1844	"	Circuit Court.	
			July 9, 1844	..	..	..	7	..	"	"	
J. C. D.	8	11	Mar. 14, 1842	..	10	..	..	Mar. 24, 1842	"	Justices.	Of decidedly criminal habits. Is now in the General Prison.
			Apr. 1, 1843	..	60	..	..	May 31, 1843	"	"	
			July 25, 1844	..	60	..	..	Sept. 23, 1844	"	Clyde Magistrates.	
			Nov. 11, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 10, 1845	"	Calton Police Court.	
			Jan. 17, 1845	..	60	..	..	Mar. 18, ..	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Apr. 19, ..	..	..	12	..	..	"	Sheriff.	
R. D.	11	14	May 20, 1842	..	30	..	..	June 19, 1842	"	Gorbals Police Court.	Is now in the General Prison and has two brothers of the criminal class, one of whom is also in the general prison.
			Dec. 5, ..	..	30	..	..	Jan. 4, 1843	"	City Police Court.	
			June 20, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Oct. 20, ..	Nov. 30, 1843	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Feb. 9, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 9, 1844	Attempt to steal	"	
			May 8, ..	..	60	..	..	July 7, ..	Theft . . .	"	
			Aug. 22, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 1, 1845	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 15, 1845	..	..	18	..	..	"	Circuit Court.	
C. or P. D.	14	17	May 20, 1842	..	30	..	..	June 19, 1842	"	Gorbals Police Court.	Brother of the preceding and the one referred to as recently in the General Prison.
			July 29, ..	..	30	..	..	Aug. 28, ..	"	"	
			Oct. 18, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 17, ..	"	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 11, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			July 24, ..	Aug. 22, 1843	..	..	..	..	Robbery . .	"	
			Oct. 24, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 23, 1843	Attempt to steal	"	
			Feb. 19, 1844	..	30	..	..	Mar. 20, 1834	Theft . . .	Anderston Police Court	
			Apr. 2, ..	..	60	..	..	June 1, ..	Attempt to steal	Gorbals Police Court.	
			June 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 16, ..	"	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 27, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 26, ..	"	"	
D. D.	10	15	Oct. 26, 1844	..	..	12	..	Jan. 8, 1846	Theft . . .	Circuit Court.	Has a sister who has been in confinement. This boy is almost certain to return to prison.
			Feb. 8, 1840	..	60	..	..	Apr. 9, 1840	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	June 17, ..	Theft . . .	"	
			July 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 15, ..	"	Justices.	
			Oct. 27, 1842	..	..	4	..	Apr. 6, 1843	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 30, 1843	Dec. 14, 1843	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Feb. 9, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 9, 1844	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			May 22, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	"	
M. D.	14	17	July 3, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 26, 1845	"	Burgh Magistrates.	Of decidedly criminal habits.
			Feb. 22, 1842	..	20	..	..	Mar. 12, 1842	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			Jan. 9, 1843	..	30	..	..	Feb. 8, 1843	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 21, ..	..	60	..	..	Apr. 22, ..	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			July 26, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 24, ..	"	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 29, ..	..	..	..	..	..	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Feb. 17, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 17, 1844	Rogue and Vagabond.	City Police Court.	
			June 14, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 13, ..	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			Feb. 2, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 17, 1845	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
J. E.	14	19	May 17, 1841	..	60	..	..	July 16, 1841	Disorderly	City Police Court.	A very depraved character, and far beyond the stage when a lengthened confinement might have been beneficial. Long known as a cunning and artful thief.
			Oct. 22, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 21, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 15, 1842	..	30	..	..	Feb. 14, 1842	Assault . .	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 19, ..	..	60	..	..	Apr. 20, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			April 28, ..	..	60	..	..	June 27, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			June 28, ..	..	30	..	..	July 28, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			Aug. 8, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 7, ..	..	..	
			Oct. 18, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 17, ..	..	..	
			Nov. 26, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 25, 1843	Theft . . .	..	
			Feb. 1, 1843	..	60	..	..	Apr. 2, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			July 1, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 30, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			Sept. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 5, ..	Assault . .	..	
			Dec. 25, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 23, 1844	..	..	
			Mar. 5, 1844	..	30	..	..	Apr. 4, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			May 13, ..	..	60	..	..	July 12, ..	Assault . .	..	
			Nov. 11, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 10, 1845	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Mar. 1, 1845	..	..	7	..	Dec. 7, ..	Theft . . .	Sheriff.	
			Dec. 20, ..	..	60	..	..	..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
J. F.	16	20	Nov. 25, 1841	..	30	..	..	Dec. 25, 1841	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	Was for some time an inmate of the House of Refuge. Much has been done for him, but without effect. Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846.
			Mar. 30, 1842	..	60	..	..	May 29, 1842	..	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 5, ..	..	30	..	..	Jan. 4, 1843	Rogue and Vagabond.	Calton Police Court.	
			May 19, 1843	..	60	..	..	July 18, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 29, 1844	..	60	..	..	June 28, 1844	..	Calton Police Court.	
			July 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 15, ..	..	..	
			Oct. 5, ..	Oct. 12, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 25, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 24, 1844	Assault . .	..	
			Mar. 4, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 3, 1845	..	..	
			Nov. 25, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
M. F.	9	12	Mar. 1, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 30, 1841	..	Gorbals Police Court.	Though young in years, is practised in crime, and disinclined to everything good.
			Mar. 5, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			May 11, ..	..	60	..	..	July 10, 1844	..	..	
			Sept. 20, ..	..	30	..	..	Oct. 20, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 31, 1845	..	20	..	..	Feb. 20, 1845	..	..	
			Sept. 13, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 12, ..	..	..	
P. F.	13	17	Mar. 1, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 30, 1841	..	..	Has a brother of the criminal class. Was himself liberated from the General Prison a few days ago. Almost certain to resume his former career.
			Oct. 12, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 11, ..	..	..	
			Apr. 8, 1842	..	60	..	..	June 7, 1842	..	..	
			Aug. 22, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 21, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			Feb. 18, 1843	Mar. 23, 1843	..	..	..	May 11, 1844	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 18, ..	..	..	2	..	Aug. 17, ..	Attempt to steal	Burgh Magistrates.	
G. F.	13	16	June 18, 1844	..	60	..	..	Dec. 26, 1845	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	Certain to come back.
			Sept. 27, ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	Sheriff.	
			Oct. 6, 1842	..	40	..	..	Nov. 15, 1842	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Feb. 3, 1843	..	30	..	..	Mar. 5, 1843	..	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 10, ..	..	60	..	..	June 9, ..	..	..	
			July 10, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 8, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			Oct. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 5, ..	Theft . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Dec. 15, ..	..	..	4	..	June 6, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 22, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Sept. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 29, 1844	Rogue and Vagabond.	Gorbals Police Court.	
J. G.	24	33	Feb. 4, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	Uttering Base Coin	..	A brother transported at same time.
			June 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 17, 1845	Rogue and Vagabond.	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 1, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 31, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			Feb. 15, 1826	..	60	..	..	Apr. 16, 1826	Fraud . . .	..	
			Dec. 9, 1830	..	60	..	..	Feb. 7, 1831	Theft . . .	..	
			Jan. 7, 1837	..	60	..	..	Mar. 8, 1837	..	..	
			July 16, 1841	..	60	..	..	Sept. 14, 1841	..	..	
			Jan. 24, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 13, ..	June 6, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			July 5, ..	..	..	12	..	Sept. 8, 1844	..	Sheriff.	
J. H.	15	18	Oct. 18, 1844	Dec. 14, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	At present in the General Prison.
			Dec. 31, ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	
			Dec. 12, 1842	..	30	..	..	Feb. 11, 1842	..	Justices.	
			Jan. 28, 1843	..	60	..	..	Mar. 29, 1843	..	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 17, ..	..	..	4	..	Sept. 16, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Dec. 13, ..	Feb. 19, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Mar. 9, 1844	Apr. 12, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			June 19, 1844	..	60	..	..	Aug. 18, 1844	Attempt to steal	City Police Court	
J. H.	10	12	Sept. 11, ..	Oct. 16, 1844	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	At present in the General Prison. Has a sister who has been repeatedly in confinement.
			Dec. 23, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 22, 1845	Rogue and Vagabond.	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 28, 1845	..	60	..	..	Apr. 29, ..	..	Sheriff.	
			May 29, 1845	..	..	12	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			Mar. 4, 1840	..	60	..	..	May 3, 1840	..	Justices.	
			Mar. 16, 1841	..	10	..	..	Mar. 26, 1844	Disorderly .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			May 6, ..	..	30	..	..	June 5, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			June 15, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 14, ..	..	City Police Court.	
J. H.	10	12	Nov. 11, ..	..	30	..	..	Dec. 11, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	At present in the General Prison. Has a sister who has been repeatedly in confinement.
			Feb. 1, 1845	..	..	18	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	

[IV.]

C



## ELEVENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
H. H.	14	16	Feb. 25, 1843	..	60	..	..	Apr. 26, 1843	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	His mother was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at same time and for same case as her son (whose convictions are here given), when she was convicted before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and sentenced to transportation.
			Apr. 29, ..	..	60	..	..	June 28, ..	..	Justices.	
			July 11, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 9, ..	Attempt to steal	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Dec. 9, ..	..	..	3	..	Apr. 30, 1844	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	
			June 19, 1844	..	..	4	..	Dec. 21, ..	..	..	
J. H., or M.	12	21	Feb. 14, 1845	..	60	..	..	Apr. 15, 1845	..	..	
			Nov. 4, 1836	..	30	..	..	Dec. 4, 1836	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			Feb. 4, 1837	..	60	..	..	Apr. 5, 1837	..	Clyde Police Court.	
			June 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 15, ..	..	Justices.	
			Jan. 19, 1838	..	60	..	..	Mar. 20, 1838	..	..	
			May 1, ..	..	60	..	..	June 30, 1838	..	..	
			Sept. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 17, ..	..	..	
			Aug. 13, 1840	..	60	..	..	Oct. 12, 1840	..	..	
			Feb. 3, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 4, 1841	..	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 27, 1842	..	40	..	..	Mar. 8, 1842	..	Justices.	
			July 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 29, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Nov. 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 16, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
W. H.	17	22	Mar. 21, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 20, 1845	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 21, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 20, ..	..	..	
			Apr. 24, 1840	..	60	..	..	June 23, 1840	..	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 26, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 25, ..	..	..	
			Mar. 11, 1841	..	..	6	..	Oct. 20, 1841	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 28, 1842	..	30	..	..	Feb. 27, 1842	Rogue and Vagabond.	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Apr. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	June 5, ..	Assault . .	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 15, 1843	..	..	
J. H.	13	18	Apr. 21, 1843	..	..	6	..	Nov. 10, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	It will be observed that each sentence is from a different court.
			Jan. 24, 1844	..	..	15	..	July 26, 1845	..	Sheriff.	
			Sept. 17, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	Assault and Robbery.	..	
			Sept. 23, 1840	..	60	..	..	Nov. 22, 1840	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 1, 1841	..	60	..	..	Nov. 30, 1841	..	Calton Police Court.	
T. K.	13	14	Nov. 7, 1844	..	30	..	..	Jan. 6, 1845	..	Gorbals Police Court.	Certain to return.
			Mar. 10, 1845	..	20	..	..	Mar. 30, ..	..	Anderston Police Court.	
			Sept. 24, 1844	..	60	..	..	Nov. 23, 1844	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Feb. 25, 1845	..	30	..	..	Mar. 27, 1845	..	..	
W. M. or R. M'C.	15	19	Apr. 21, ..	..	60	..	..	June 20, ..	..	..	The sentence of two years he underwent in the General Prison. It will be observed that he was subsequently sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for a similar offence.
			July 30, ..	..	30	..	..	Aug. 29, ..	..	..	
			Mar. 16, 1841	..	60	..	..	May 15, 1841	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			June 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 15, ..	..	Justices.	
			Aug. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 29, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 28, ..	..	..	
J. M. or M'I.	13	15	Feb. 4, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 5, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	A very bad boy, and not expected to be benefited by confinement. Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846.
			Aug. 15, ..	..	..	2	..	Sept. 21, 1844	..	Circuit Court.	
			Oct. 14, 1844	..	30	..	..	Nov. 13, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Dec. 11, 1843	..	30	..	..	Jan. 10, 1844	..	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 15, 1844	..	60	..	..	Mar. 15, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			May 10, 1844	..	60	..	..	July 9, ..	..	..	
			July 27, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 26, ..	..	..	
			Oct. 2, ..	..	..	4	..	Feb. 26, 1845	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
J. M. or M'L.	10	16	Mar. 1, 1845	..	60	..	..	Apr. 30, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	Has been in the General Prison from the Prison of Ayr. A very dexterous pick-pocket.
			May 9, ..	..	60	..	..	July 8, ..	Theft . . .	Justices.	
			Sept. 6, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Aug. 12, 1839	..	30	..	..	Oct. 11, 1839	..	Justices.	
			Mar. 22, 1841	..	60	..	..	May 21, 1841	..	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 22, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 21, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			Feb. 15, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 16, 1842	Theft . . .	..	
G. M.	11	14	Dec. 9, 1843	..	60	..	..	Feb. 9, 1844	Attempt to steal	..	Has a brother transported. Another died in this prison about two years ago, and a sister has been several times in confinement.
			Mar. 12, 1844	..	..	4	..	Aug. 26, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 10, 1845	..	60	..	..	..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 21, 1843	..	30	..	..	Mar. 23, 1843	Theft . . .	..	
			Oct. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 5, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Dec. 18, ..	..	..	3	..	May 2, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 11, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Waiting for trial.
			June 22, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Sept. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	..	Rogue and Vagabond.	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Dec. 17, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
D. M'G.	16	22	June 4, 1839	..	..	6	..	Feb. 27, 1840	..	Burgh Magistrates.	Incorrigible.
			Feb. 23, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 22, 1841	..	Clyde Police Court.	
			Oct. 28, 1842	..	60	..	..	Dec. 27, 1842	Disorderly	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 3, 1843	..	60	..	..	June 2, 1843	Theft . . .	..	
			June 21, ..	..	30	..	..	July 21, ..	Assault . . .	..	
			Sept. 13, ..	Nov. 11, 1843	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			Dec. 23, ..	Mar. 8, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			June 26, 1844	July 24, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Nov. 30, ..	..	..	6	..	Apr. 6, 1845	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 13, 1845	..	60	..	..	June 12, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			July 15, 1845	..	60	..	..	Sept. 14, ..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
H. M'G.	12	15	Mar. 31, 1842	..	30	..	..	Apr. 30, 1842	Theft. . .	Calton Police Court.	At present in the General Prison. I fear he was too far gone in vice, before being sentenced to a long imprisonment, to be much benefited.
			July 19, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 18, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 30, ..	..	30	..	..	Oct. 30, ..	Attempt to steal	Clyde Police Court.	
			Dec. 9, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft. . .	..	
			Mar. 13, 1843	..	60	..	..	May 12, 1843	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			July 25, ..	..	..	3	..	Nov. 31, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Dec. 2, ..	..	..	4	..	May 30, 1844	..	..	
			June 13, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Nov. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 17, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Mar. 15, 1845	..	..	18	..	..	Theft. . .	Circuit Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
D. M'D.	14	15	May 6, 1844	..	30	..	..	July 5, 1844	Theft . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	Sure to return.
			Dec. 31, ..	..	30	..	..	Jan. 20, 1845	..	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 13, 1845	..	60	..	..	Apr. 14, ..	..	..	
			Aug. 1, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 30, ..	..	Justices.	
			Oct. 2, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 1, ..	Attempt to steal	Gorbals Police Court.	
W. M'M.	14	18	Apr. 7, 1841	..	30	..	..	June 6, 1841	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	Although not often convicted, he has been long known as an offender. Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846.
			Jan. 20, 1843	..	60	..	..	Mar. 21, 1843	..	City Police Court.	
			July 28, ..	..	..	3	..	Dec. 7, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 17, 1844	..	..	5	..	Aug. 28, 1844	..	..	
			May 28, 1845	Aug. 12, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Sept. 1, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
H. M'C.	13	19	Jan. 3, 1840	..	60	..	..	Mar. 3, 1840	..	City Police Court.	Has a brother at present in confinement. Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846.
			May 29, ..	..	60	..	..	July 28, ..	..	..	
			Feb. 2, 1842	..	..	3	..	Apr. 3, 1842	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 7, ..	Aug. 6, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 28, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 27, 1842	..	..	
			Nov. 11, 1843	..	..	3	..	Mar. 27, 1843	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 3, 1844	..	..	9	..	June 17, 1845	..	Sheriff.	
			Aug. 22, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
W. M'C.	12	13	Sept. 19, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Brother of the above.
			Oct. 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 28, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 21, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 20, 1845	..	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 28, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Oct. 31, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 30, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
J. M'N. or S.	14	19	Aug. 19, 1839	..	30	..	..	Sept. 18, 1839	..	Justices.	
			Feb. 20, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 21, 1841	..	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 6, ..	..	30	..	..	Oct. 6, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Oct. 23, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 22, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Mar. 11, 1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Sept. 24, ..	..	..	3	..	Mar. 1, 1842	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 10, 1843	Apr. 24, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			May 19, ..	..	..	4	..	Nov. 7, 1843	..	..	
			Feb. 14, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 14, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			July 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 23, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Oct. 28, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 27, ..	Assault . . .	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 31, 1844	..	..	7	..	..	Theft . . .	Circuit Court.	
P. M'T.	11	14	Mar. 14, 1842	..	30	..	..	Apr. 13, 1842	..	Gorbals Police Court.	Expected to return to prison.
			Sept. 22, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 21, ..	..	..	
			Aug. 10, 1843	..	60	..	..	Oct. 9, 1843	..	..	
			Mar. 5, 1844	..	..	10	..	Feb. 10, 1845	Theft by Housebreaking.	Sheriff.	
			June 17, 1845	..	60	..	..	July 17, ..	Theft . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	
J. M'G.	16	18	July 22, 1842	..	10	..	..	Aug. 1, 1842	..	Justices.	Brother transported. Must have removed to some other locality, or he would have been in before now.
			Oct. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 17, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 16, 1843	..	60	..	..	Mar. 17, 1843	..	..	
			Mar. 25, ..	..	30	..	..	Apr. 24, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 3, ..	..	..	3	..	Sept. 30, ..	..	..	
			Nov. 3, ..	..	..	5	..	May 8, 1844	..	..	
			June 21, 1845	..	21	..	..	July 12, 1845	Disorderly	City Police Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
H. M'C.	14	17	Nov. 24, 1841	..	60	..	..	Jan. 23, 1842	Attempt to steal	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Mar. 20, 1842	..	60	..	..	May 19, 1842	Theft . . .	..	
			Aug. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 29, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			June 13, 1843	..	..	12	..	Sept. 8, 1844	..	Sheriff.	
			Apr. 29, 1845	..	..	7	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	

## ELEVENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
J. M'K.	19	22	July 15, 1842	..	..	4	..	Jan. 20, 1843	Fraud . .	Burgh Magistrates.	At present in the General Prison.
			Mar. 1, 1843	..	..	4	..	Aug. 5, ..	Theft . .	"	
			Aug. 31, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 30, ..	"	Justices.	
			Nov. 28, ..	..	8	..	..	Dec. 6, ..	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 23, 1844	..	..	4	..	Aug. 2, 1844	Theft . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 30, ..	Dec. 6, 1844	..	..	..	..	"	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 6, 1845	..	60	..	..	Mar. 7, 1845	Attempt to steal	"	
J. M. or M'I.	26	32	Mar. 26, ..	..	..	18	..	..	Theft . .	Circuit Court.	
			Nov. 19, 1839	..	60	..	..	Jan. 18, 1840	"	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 27, 1840	..	60	..	..	Mar. 28, ..	"	"	
			Aug. 4, 1843	..	30	..	..	Sept. 3, 1843	"	"	
			Apr. 23, 1844	..	60	..	..	June 22, 1844	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
			July 1, ..	..	..	6	..	Mar. 17, 1845	"	Sheriff.	
			June 24, 1845	June 30, 1845	..	..	..	..	"	City Police Court.	
A. M'P.	17	21	June 25, 1841	..	30	..	..	July 25, 1841	"	Clyde Police Court.	A hopeless case. The sooner he is removed the better. Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846.
			Nov. 30, ..	..	..	12	..	Dec. 17, 1842	Reset . .	Sheriff.	
			Dec. 31, 1842	..	60	..	..	Mar. 1, 1843	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			June 17, 1844	..	8	..	..	June 25, 1844	Disorderly .	"	
			July 27, ..	..	8	..	..	July 5, ..	"	"	
			July 11, 1844	..	60	..	..	Sept. 9, ..	Theft . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Oct. 12, ..	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Dec. 7, ..	..	..	..	..	..	"	Sheriff.	
			Oct. 14, 1845	..	60	..	..	Dec. 13, 1845	"	Clyde Police Court.	
			Dec. 15, ..	..	..	7	..	..	"	"	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
T. M'G.	11	17	Oct. 12, 1839	..	30	..	..	Nov. 11, 1839	"	Justices.	Has been in the General Prison.
			Sept. 10, 1840	..	..	4	..	Feb. 20, 1841	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 23, 1841	..	60	..	..	May 22, ..	"	City Police Court.	
			June 12, ..	..	..	..	..	..	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 18, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 23, 1842	"	"	
			Feb. 21, 1842	..	..	6	..	Oct. 9, ..	"	"	
			June 1, 1843	..	..	14	..	Nov. 8, 1844	"	"	
			Mar. 26, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 25, 1845	"	City Police Court.	
			July 19, ..	..	..	7	..	..	"	Circuit Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
J. L.	10	13	Feb. 10, 1843	..	30	..	..	Mar. 12, 1843	"	City Police Court.	A long imprisonment might have done him good; but I fear that it is now too late.
			Apr. 28, ..	..	10	..	..	May 8, ..	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
			June 3, ..	..	..	3	..	Sept. 27, ..	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 18, 1845	..	30	..	..	Apr. 17, 1845	"	Justices.	
			Dec. 5, ..	..	..	4	..	Apr. 30, 1846	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
A. K.	10	12	Dec. 9, 1843	..	30	..	..	Jan. 8, 1844	"	Gorbals Police Court.	Last charge departed from and sent to the House of Refuge. This boy became an inmate of the prison when only 10 years of age: how much fitter to have sent him to the Refuge at first!
			Mar. 26, 1844	..	30	..	..	Apr. 25, ..	"	"	
			Sept. 4, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 3, ..	"	"	
			Mar. 31, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 30, 1845	Rogue and Vagabond.	Calton Court.	
			July 19, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . .	City Police Court.	
J. N.	13	17	Nov. 26, 1841	..	60	..	..	Jan. 25, 1842	"	"	Mother and brother have been in confinement.
			Apr. 27, 1842	..	60	..	..	June 26, ..	"	"	
			Feb. 23, 1843	..	..	10	..	Mar. 12, 1844	Uttering Base Coin.	Sheriff.	
			Apr. 13, 1844	July 3, 1844	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Aug. 3, ..	Sept. 21, ..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Oct. 14, ..	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Mar. 26, 1845	Mar. 27, 1845	..	..	..	..	"	"	
P. N.	12	15	Apr. 13, 1843	..	60	..	..	June 12, 1843	Theft . .	City Police Court.	A brother and sister transported.
			July 12, ..	..	..	4	..	Dec. 2, ..	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Dec. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 16, 1844	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Feb. 24, 1844	..	..	4	..	Aug. 2, ..	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 7, ..	Sept. 12, 1844	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Oct. 2, ..	Nov. 6, ..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Nov. 14, ..	Dec. 19, ..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Dec. 23, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 21, 1845	"	"	
			Mar. 13, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 12, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	City Police Court.	
			May 14, ..	Sept. 5, 1845	..	..	..	..	Theft . .	"	
			Sept. 15, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 14, 1845	Attempt to steal	"	
C. O'B.	11	15	Nov. 21, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 20, 1846	Rogue and Vagabond.	"	
			July 31, 1841	..	60	..	..	Sept. 30, 1841	Theft . .	City Police Court.	The two years' sentence he underwent in the General Prison. It will be seen that on the 9th May, 1845, he received sentence of 60 days' imprisonment, notwithstanding his having been previously tried before the Circuit Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
			Dec. 21, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 20, ..	"	"	
			Mar. 12, 1842	..	60	..	..	May 11, 1842	"	"	
			May 20, ..	..	..	4	..	Nov. 19, ..	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Dec. 17, ..	..	..	2	..	Apr. 26, 1845	"	Circuit Court.	
			May 9, 1845	..	60	..	..	July 8, ..	"	Justices.	

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
J. P.	16	21	Nov. 13, 1840	..	60	..	..	Jan. 12, 1841	Theft . . .	City Police Court .	Dec. 31st, 1842.—Pleaded guilty before the Circuit Court of Justiciary; but in consequence of his extreme bad health the sentence was delayed, and case certified to Edinburgh, where he was removed on date stated in entry, viz., 2nd June, 1843, and after a short detention was liberated. He has been here four times since then, yet I am not without hope of his well-doing.
			July 6, 1841	..	30	..	..	Aug. 5, ..	..	Justices.	
			Aug. 14, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 13, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 18, ..	..	..	6	..	May 17, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 23, 1842	June 2, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	(See Note.)	
			Dec. 29, 1843	Apr. 2, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Apr. 10, 1844	..	..	4	..	Aug. 29, 1844	Uttering Base Coin.	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 7, ..	Sept. 17, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Jan. 17, 1845	..	..	4	..	July 5, 1845	Theft . . .	..	
J. R.	16	20	Feb. 2, 1842	..	40	..	..	Mar. 14, 1842	Breach of engagement.	Justices . . . .	Has a brother who was transported, but returned some time ago, and having committed a fresh offence was sent to the General Prison. Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846.
			Apr. 6, ..	..	30	..	..	May 6, ..	Assault . . .	City Police Court.	
			May 19, ..	..	30	..	..	June 18, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 2, 1843	..	..	3	..	May 7, 1843	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			May 13, ..	..	60	..	..	July 12, ..	Attempt to steal	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Nov. 8, ..	..	..	5	..	May 11, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			.. 27, 1844	..	60	..	..	Jan. 26, 1845	Attempt to steal	..	
			Jan. 27, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			June 7, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 6, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			Sept. 17, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Assault and Robbery.	..	
G. R. or M.	13	17	Mar. 2, 1840	..	60	..	..	May 1, 1840	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 9, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 8, ..	..	..	
			Aug. 30, 1841	..	30	..	..	Sept. 29, 1841	Attempt to steal	..	
			Apr. 16, 1842	..	30	..	..	May 16, 1842	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Sept. 23, ..	..	..	4	..	Mar. 12, 1843	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Apr. 17, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			July 20, 1843	..	..	5	..	Feb. 5, 1844	..	..	
			June 21, 1845	..	60	..	..	Aug. 20, 1845	..	City Police Court.	
T. S.	15	18	Nov. 8, 1842	..	60	..	..	Jan. 7, 1843	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	An almost hopeless case. How is it that his last imprisonment was only 60 days, seeing that, for his first offence, three years ago, he was deemed worthy of the same punishment?
			Feb. 28, 1843	..	60	..	..	Apr. 29, ..	..	..	
			Nov. 11, 1844	..	30	..	..	Dec. 11, 1844	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Dec. 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 5, 1845	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 24, 1845	..	60	..	..	Apr. 25, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	
			May 12, ..	..	..	3	..	Aug. 29, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 27, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 26, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 17, 1846	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	
J. R.	41	50	Aug. 19, 1836	..	60	..	..	Oct. 18, 1836	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	Two sons transported.
			Nov. 22, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 21, 1837	Embezzlement	..	
			Sept. 4, 1838	..	60	..	..	Nov. 3, 1838	Theft . . .	Sheriff . . . .	
			Nov. 27, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 26, 1839	Rogue and Vagabond.	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 19, 1839	..	30	..	..	Apr. 18, ..	Fraud. . . .	..	
			July 5, ..	..	..	3	..	Oct. 5, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	
			July 29, 1844	..	30	..	..	Aug. 28, 1844	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
F. S.	44	52	June 30, 1837	..	60	..	..	Aug. 29, 1837	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	One of the most worthless of characters. Has a daughter at present in the General Prison, and a son under sentence of nine months' imprisonment in this prison.
			Feb. 14, 1838	..	..	9	..	Nov. 9, 1838	Contravention of Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 107.	Sheriff.	
			June 19, 1841	..	60	..	..	Aug. 18, 1841	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 24, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 25, 1842	Theft . . .	..	
			May 13, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Jan. 24, 1844	..	..	4	..	July 1, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Nov. 20, ..	..	30	..	..	Dec. 30, ..	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			May 17, 1845	..	60	..	..	July 16, 1845	..	..	
R. S.	13	18	May 12, 1843	..	10	..	..	May 22, 1843	Assault . . .	Justices . . . .	A daring depredator, and so full of stratagem that it was difficult at any time to convict him.
			Aug. 28, ..	..	30	..	..	Sept. 27, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 14, ..	..	..	5	..	May 27, ..	Housebreaking	Sheriff.	
			July 19, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			Dec. 23, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 22, 1845	..	Justices.	
			Mar. 8, 1845	..	8	..	..	Mar. 16, ..	Assault . . .	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 18, ..	May 7, 1845	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			July 17, ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	
G. S.	16	19	Feb. 15, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	No likelihood of his being reformed by any system of prison discipline, however perfect.
			July 7, ..	..	30	..	..	Aug. 29, 1843	..	City Police Court .	
			Dec. 18, ..	..	..	4	..	July 11, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			July 22, 1844	..	20	..	..	Aug. 11, ..	Assault . . .	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 8, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 9, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			Dec. 21, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			June 21, 1845	..	60	..	..	Aug. 20, 1845	..	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 14, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 13, ..	Attempt to steal	..	

## ELEVENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
J. A.	15	16	Oct. 8, 1844	..	60	..	..	Dec. 7, 1844	Fraud. . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	Waiting trial.
			Dec. 20, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 19, 1845	Theft . . . .	..	
			Feb. 19, 1845	..	60	..	..	Apr. 20, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			May 3, ..	..	60	..	..	July 2, ..	Fraud. . . .	..	
			July 19, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 18, ..	Theft . . . .	Burgh Magistrates	
			Dec. 4, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
S. T.	13	16	Apr. 2, 1842	..	60	..	..	June 1, 1842	Theft . . . .	City Police Court	A sister once in confinement.
			Sept. 14, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 13, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 24, 1843	..	60	..	..	Mar. 23, 1843	Disorderly .	..	
			May 8, ..	..	60	..	..	July 7, ..	Theft . . . .	Justices.	
			Aug. 5, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 1, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 7, 1844	..	..	4	..	Jan. 24, 1845	..	..	
			Feb. 1, 1845	..	..	..	7	..	..	Circuit Court.	
W. B.	39	41	Mar. 14, 1844	..	30	..	..	May 13, 1844	Theft . . . .	City Police Court	A silly creature, who cannot, as he states, taste spirits without feeling an inclination to steal.
			May 2, ..	..	30	..	..	July 1, ..	..	Anderston Police Court	
			Nov. 26, ..	..	14	..	..	Dec. 10, ..	Fraud. . . .	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 25, 1845	..	..	3	..	Aug. 14, 1845	Theft . . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Dec. 9, ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	
G. D.	17	19	Jan. 23, 1844	..	20	..	..	Feb. 12, 1844	Theft . . . .	Justices.	In the General Prison.
			Mar. 28, ..	..	8	..	..	Apr. 5, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court	
			Apr. 16, ..	..	60	..	..	June 15, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 16, 1845	..	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 24, 1845	..	..	12	..	..	..	Sheriff.	
J. M'L.	14	16	Dec. 2, 1842	..	60	..	..	Jan. 31, 1842	Theft.. . . .	City Police Court.	In the General Prison. His friends decent, but they could not prevail on him to stay at home.
			Feb. 27, 1843	..	30	..	..	Mar. 29, 1843	..	..	
			May 16, ..	..	..	4	..	Oct. 19, ..	..	..	
			Nov. 7, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 6, 1844	Attempt to steal	..	
			Feb. 17, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 17, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			May 29, ..	..	..	5	..	Dec. 12, ..	Theft . . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
J. B.	19	23	Feb. 7, ..	..	..	18	..	..	..	Circuit.	His wife transported for uttering base coin, and a sister of his has been an inmate of this prison.
			Mar. 25, 1841	..	60	..	..	May 24, 1841	Theft . . . .	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 14, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 15, 1842	Attempt to steal	..	
			Aug. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 5, ..	Assault . . .	..	
			Nov. 17, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . . .	..	
			Sept. 12, 1843	..	8	..	..	Sept. 20, 1843	Assault . . .	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 24, 1844	..	..	6	..	Dec. 4, 1844	Uttering Base Coin.	Sheriff.	
			Dec. 21, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 20, 1845	Rogue and Vagabond.	Calton Police Court.	
			Mar. 26, 1845	..	30	..	..	Apr. 29, ..	Uttering Base Coin.	City Police Court.	
J. D.	15	19	May 2, ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	Circuit Court.	Has two brothers in the General Prison.
			Feb. 3, 1842	Apr. 1, 1842	..	..	..	..	Theft . . . .	..	
			May 21, ..	..	30	..	..	June 20, 1842	..	City Police Court	
			June 28, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 27, ..	..	Justices.	
			Sept. 7, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 22, 1843	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 20, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			July 21, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 20, ..	..	Justices.	
			Oct. 15, ..	..	..	12	..	Jan. 3, 1845	..	Circuit Court.	
			May 3, 1845	..	60	..	..	July 2, ..	Rogue and Vagabond.	Anderston Police Court	
			Aug. 22, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 21, ..	Attempt to steal	Gorbals Police Court	
W. T.	10	12	Nov. 11, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . . .	..	Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846.
			July 22, 1843	..	30	..	..	Aug. 28, 1843	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 4, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 3, ..	Theft . . . .	..	
			Dec. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 5, 1844	..	..	
			Feb. 17, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 17, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			Apr. 24, ..	..	..	4	..	Oct. 4, ..	Theft . . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Dec. 25, ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	Sheriff . . . .	
J. W.	16	19	Dec. 17, 1841	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . . .	..	Mother has been in confinement in this prison for theft.
			Aug. 6, 1842	..	60	..	..	Oct. 5, 1842	Rogue and Vagabond.	Calton Police Court.	
			Nov. 27, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 26, ..	..	..	
			Feb. 4, 1843	..	60	..	..	Apr. 5, 1843	..	..	
			June 5, ..	..	..	12	..	Sept. 26, 1844	Theft by house-breaking.	Circuit Court.	
M. A.	10	15	May 27, 1845	..	60	..	..	July 26, 1845	Theft . . . .	Calton Police Court.	Is at present in the General Prison. This girl is a very singular character; at one time her sanity was doubted, and even made a matter of judicial investigation.
			July 3, 1840	..	60	..	..	Sept. 2, 1840	Theft . . . .	Justices.	
			Sept. 1, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 10, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 12, 1841	..	60	..	..	June 11, 1841	..	Calton Police Court.	
			May 2, 1842	..	30	..	..	June 1, 1842	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Aug. 19, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 18, ..	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 19, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 18, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Jan. 18, 1843	..	60	..	..	Apr. 19, 1843	Rogue and Vagabond.	..	
			May 16, ..	..	..	8	..	Apr. 4, 1844	Theft . . . .	Sheriff.	
			Apr. 5, 1844	..	30	..	..	May 5, ..	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			June 8, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 7, ..	Attempt to steal	..	
			Sept. 18, ..	..	..	..	..	..	Theft . . . .	..	
			Feb. 1, 1845	..	..	18	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	

Name	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
F. A. or G.	20	27	Oct. 22, 1838	..	30	..	..	Nov. 21, 1838	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	Has been in the General Prison. Is known to have lived by depredation ever since leaving the institution.
			Jan. 17, 1839	..	60	..	..	Apr. 18, 1839	"	"	
			Nov. 11, 1841	..	60	..	..	Jan. 10, 1842	"	"	
			Feb. 2, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 3, "	"	"	
			Apr. 23, 1842	..	..	4	..	Sept. 2, "	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Oct. 21, 1843	..	..	12	..	Jan. 4, 1845	"	Circuit Court.	
			Jan. 8, 1845	Jan. 31, 1845	..	..	..	..	"	"	
M. B. McM.	24	28	July 28, 1841	..	60	..	..	Sept. 26, 1841	"	Justices.	In the General Prison.
			Mar. 25, 1842	Apr. 1, 1842	..	..	..	..	Uttering Base Coin	"	
			May 6, 1843	June 8, 1843	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			July 1, "	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Oct. 21, "	..	..	3	..	Mar. 3, 1843	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 19, 1844	Apr. 26, 1844	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			May 4, "	June 4, "	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			July 20, "	..	60	..	..	Sept. 18, 1844	Theft . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Sept. 27, "	..	60	..	..	Nov. 26, "	"	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 30, "	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Feb. 21, 1845	..	..	18	..	..	Uttering Base Coin	Circuit Court.	
J. B.	14	17	Feb. 22, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 23, 1842	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	Of confirmed bad habits. Mother has been in confinement several times for theft, but not for the last few years.
			Oct. 10, "	..	60	..	..	Dec. 9, "	Disorderly	"	
			Jan. 20, 1843	..	60	..	..	Mar. 21, 1843	Theft . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			May 23, "	June 17, 1843	..	..	..	..	Uttering Base Coin	"	
			Oct. 4, "	..	60	..	..	Dec. 3, "	Assault . .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Sept. 14, 1844	..	60	..	..	Nov. 13, 1844	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	
			Feb. 8, 1845	..	60	..	..	Apr. 9, "	"	City Police Court.	
			May 14, "	June 26, 1845	..	..	..	..	"	"	
C. C.	15	20	Aug. 20, 1839	..	30	..	..	Sept. 29, 1839	"	Justices.	
			Oct. 16, "	..	60	..	..	Dec. 15, "	"	"	
			May 13, 1840	..	60	..	..	July 12, 1840	"	"	
			July 27, "	..	30	..	..	Aug. 26, "	"	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 15, "	..	..	9	..	Oct. 6, 1841	"	Circuit Court.	
			Nov. 20, 1841	..	..	12	..	Dec. 17, 1842	"	Sheriff.	
			Dec. 31, 1842	..	..	12	..	May 2, 1844	"	Circuit Court.	
			July 2, 1844	..	60	..	..	Sept. 1, "	"	Justices.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
S. C.	29	36	Apr. 25, 1837	..	..	6	..	Oct. 25, 1837	Reset of Theft	Sheriff.	Her son has been three times in confinement. Has herself been in the General Prison.
			June 16, 1838	..	60	..	..	Aug. 15, 1838	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 1, "	..	60	..	..	Nov. 30, "	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
			May 1, 1840	..	..	12	..	May 1, 1841	"	Sheriff.	
			June 4, 1842	..	..	14	..	Sept. 15, 1843	"	"	
			July 22, 1844	..	30	..	..	Aug. 21, 1844	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
M. L.	16	18	May 13, 1843	..	40	..	..	June 22, 1843	"	Calton Police Court.	
			Nov. 2, "	..	60	..	..	Jan. 1, 1844	"	Anderston Police Court	
			Feb. 1, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 1, "	"	Calton Police Court.	
			Apr. 30, "	..	60	..	..	June 29, "	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 12, "	..	60	..	..	Oct. 11, "	Theft . . .	"	
			Nov. 9, "	..	..	3	..	Mar. 20, 1845	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Apr. 5, "	..	..	7	..	..	"	Circuit Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
A. B.	33	36	Dec. 29, 1842	..	60	..	..	Feb. 28, 1843	"	Calton Police Court.	Was at one time sent to the Town's Hospital, but she withdrew from it, and resumed her former habits and pursuits.
			Mar. 9, 1843	..	..	2	..	June 18, "	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			July 14, "	..	..	3	..	Dec. 1, "	"	"	
			Feb. 15, 1844	..	60	..	..	Apr. 15, 1844	"	Calton Police Court.	
			June 3, "	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Aug. 22, "	..	60	..	..	Oct. 21, "	Rogue and Vagabond.	Calton Police Court.	
			Apr. 15, 1845	..	..	4	..	Sept. 7, 1845	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
M. D.	10	16	Oct. 28, "	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	Waiting for trial at the Circuit Court.
			June 14, 1839	..	60	..	..	Aug. 13, 1839	"	Justices.	
			June 13, 1840	..	60	..	..	Aug. 12, 1840	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Apr. 11, 1842	..	60	..	..	June 10, 1842	"	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 9, "	..	60	..	..	Oct. 8, "	"	"	
			Mar. 10, 1843	June 2, 1843	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Oct. 23, "	Dec. 21, "	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Sept. 7, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Nov. 30, "	..	..	4	..	Apr. 30, 1845	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 22, 1845	..	30	..	..	June 21, "	"	Justices.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C. D.	11	18	Aug. 14, 1838	..	60	..	..	Oct. 13, 1838	"	"	At present in the General Prison.
			Mar. 26, 1839	..	60	..	..	May 25, 1839	"	"	
			Feb. 27, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 28, 1841	"	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 14, "	..	60	..	..	Nov. 13, "	"	"	
			Oct. 26, 1844	..	..	3	..	Feb. 27, 1844	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 11, 1845	..	..	12	..	..	"	Sheriff.	

## ELEVENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
S. C.	17	25	Jan. 22, 1838	..	30	..	..	Mar. 3, 1838	Theft . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	No less than nine times convicted for theft.
			Apr. 24, 1839	..	60	..	..	June 23, 1839	"	"	
			Mar. 11, 1839	..	30	..	..	Apr. 10, 1839	"	"	
			Feb. 26, 1842	..	8	..	..	Apr. 27, 1842	"	"	
			Aug. 26, 1843	..	60	..	..	Oct. 25, 1843	"	"	
			June 23, 1843	..	60	..	..	Aug. 22, 1843	"	"	
			July 11, 1844	..	60	..	..	Sept. 9, 1844	"	"	
			Sept. 20, 1844	..	10	..	..	Sept. 30, 1844	Disorderly .	"	
			Oct. 2, 1845	..	15	..	..	Oct. 17, 1845	"	"	
			Jan. 3, 1845	..	60	..	..	Mar. 4, 1845	Theft . . .	"	
			July 11, 1845	..	30	..	..	Aug. 29, 1845	"	"	
			Sept. 13, 1845	..	30	..	..	Oct. 13, 1845	Disorderly .	"	
			Dec. 22, 1845	..	14	..	..	Jan. 5, 1846	"	"	
S. D.	17	22	May 26, 1840	..	60	..	..	July 25, 1840	Theft . . .	Justices.	Mother and two sisters several times in confinement.
			Mar. 19, 1841	..	60	..	..	May 18, 1841	"	"	
			Mar. 23, 1842	..	30	..	..	Apr. 22, 1842	"	"	
			June 29, 1843	..	60	..	..	Aug. 28, 1843	"	Anderston Police Court.	
			Dec. 18, 1843	..	..	10	..	Dec. 16, 1844	"	Sheriff.	
			Mar. 15, 1845	..	20	..	..	Apr. 4, 1845	"	Anderston Police Court.	
			Sept. 24, 1845	..	..	..	7	..	"	Circuit Court.	
J. F.	15	19	Dec. 13, 1841	..	60	..	..	Feb. 12, 1841	"	City Police Court.	Has a younger sister who has been repeatedly in confinement.
			June 22, 1842	..	60	..	..	Aug. 21, 1842	"	"	
			Jan. 24, 1843	Mar. 9, 1843	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			May 13, 1843	..	..	3	..	Sept. 5, 1843	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 16, 1843	Oct. 3, 1843	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Dec. 7, 1843	..	60	..	..	Feb. 6, 1844	Attempt to steal	City Police Court.	
			Apr. 1, 1844	..	60	..	..	May 31, 1844	Disorderly .	"	
			Aug. 22, 1844	Oct. 11, 1844	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	"	
			Nov. 7, 1844	..	..	4	..	Apr. 25, 1845	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 3, 1845	..	60	..	..	Aug. 2, 1845	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 2, 1845	..	60	..	..	Nov. 1, 1845	"	"	
J. G. or H.	39	42	Mar. 22, 1842	..	30	..	..	Apr. 21, 1842	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	A confinement of ten days for theft, after having been four times previously convicted for the same offence, appears somewhat remarkable.
			Mar. 18, 1843	..	60	..	..	May 17, 1843	"	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 17, 1843	..	60	..	..	Oct. 16, 1843	"	Calton Police Court.	
			Aug. 13, 1844	..	..	4	..	Dec. 27, 1844	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 14, 1845	July 9, 1845	..	..	..	..	"	"	
			Sept. 3, 1845	..	10	..	..	Sept. 13, 1845	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
J. G.	17	22	Sept. 27, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	Indicted for Circuit Court, January 1846.
			Mar. 2, 1840	..	30	..	..	Apr. 1, 1840	"	Justices.	
			Sept. 15, 1840	..	60	..	..	Nov. 14, 1840	"	"	
			Jan. 13, 1841	..	60	..	..	Mar. 15, 1841	"	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 26, 1842	..	60	..	..	Oct. 25, 1842	Disorderly .	"	
			Dec. 26, 1843	..	30	..	..	Jan. 25, 1844	"	"	
			Mar. 20, 1844	..	60	..	..	May 19, 1844	"	"	
			Oct. 30, 1844	..	..	3	..	Mar. 12, 1845	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Oct. 7, 1845	..	60	..	..	Dec. 6, 1845	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	
J. C. or H.	17	24	Aug. 14, 1838	..	14	..	..	Aug. 28, 1838	Theft . . .	Justices.	This girl, on receiving her sentence, thanked their lordships for ordering her to be removed from the country, as it was impossible she could obtain work, or do any good here. It may be stated, that previous to the expiry of her sentence of August 16th, she repeatedly applied to the governor of the prison to procure for her employment in one of the factories. This he was successful in doing, and arrangements were made that she should call at the work on the morning of her liberation. Having procured several articles of apparel with the money received for over-work, she accordingly called at the works; but the gentleman who had agreed to employ her, having in the meantime consulted with his partner, it was resolved not to admit her; and the reason afterwards assigned was, that she might be recognized, and the work thereby obtain a bad reputation. This girl, though often convicted, has never had a fair chance, except on the occasion alluded to. Hence her statement at the bar is not to be wondered at.
			Sept. 7, 1839	..	60	..	..	Nov. 6, 1839	"	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 6, 1839	..	..	4	..	July 8, 1839	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 17, 1839	..	60	..	..	Nov. 16, 1839	"	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 7, 1840	..	30	..	..	Sept. 6, 1840	"	"	
			Jan. 14, 1842	..	..	10	..	Dec. 1, 1842	"	Sheriff.	
			Mar. 23, 1843	..	..	14	..	Sept. 21, 1844	"	"	
			Oct. 26, 1844	..	60	..	..	Dec. 25, 1844	"	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Mar. 15, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 14, 1845	"	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 12, 1845	..	60	..	..	Aug. 11, 1845	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 16, 1845	..	30	..	..	Sept. 29, 1845	Theft . . .	Anderston Police Court.	
			Oct. 1, 1845	Nov. 1, 1845	..	..	..	..	"	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 22, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	"	Circuit Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	"	"	

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
M. G.	26	50	Feb. 4, 1831	..	..	4	..	June 4, 1831	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	Six times convicted of theft; the first dating as far back as 1831, and the last (being now in prison) September 25, 1845. So that, for at least fourteen years, she has lived by plunder, or other unlawful means. It is a fearful retrospection to think how many she may have depraved and ruined during that period. Hopeless.
			Aug. 9, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 8, ..	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			July 2, 1832	..	60	..	..	Sept. 1, 1832	..	..	
			Oct. 5, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 4, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			Mar. 1, 1833	..	60	..	..	Apr. 30, 1833	Disorderly .	..	
			May 23, ..	..	60	..	..	July 22, ..	Theft . . .	..	
			Oct. 4, 1834	..	60	..	..	Dec. 3, 1834	Disorderly .	..	
			Sept. 7, 1836	..	60	..	..	Nov. 6, 1836	..	..	
			Dec. 10, 1838	..	60	..	..	Feb. 9, 1839	Theft . . .	..	
			May 25, 1840	..	30	..	..	June 24, 1840	Disorderly .	..	
			Nov. 25, 1843	..	..	4	..	Apr. 30, 1844	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 27, 1845	..	..	4	..	Jan. 25, 1846	..	..	
J. G.	25	39	Aug. 11, 1831	..	..	6	..	Feb. 6, 1832	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 9, 1835	..	30	..	..	June 8, 1835	..	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 12, 1839	..	30	..	..	Jan. 11, 1840	..	Justices.	
			June 14, 1842	..	60	..	..	Aug. 13, 1842	..	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 26, ..	..	..	3	..	Jan. 25, 1843	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 5, 1844	..	..	3	..	June 5, 1844	..	..	
			July 25, 1845	..	..	14	..	..	..	Sheriff.	
M. H.	13	15	July 10, 1843	..	10	..	..	July 20, 1843	..	Gorbals Police Court.	Has a brother at present in the General Prison. A violent and depraved girl.
			July 28, ..	..	30	..	..	Aug. 27, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Dec. 18, ..	..	..	3	..	Apr. 10, 1844	..	..	
			May 3, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Aug. 17, ..	..	..	4	..	Jan. 16, 1845	..	..	
			Feb. 17, 1845	..	60	..	..	Apr. 18, ..	Attempt to Steal	City Police Court.	
			June 10, ..	..	30	..	..	July 10, ..	Theft . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Oct. 31, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
A. H.	16	19	Nov. 13, 1841	..	30	..	..	Dec. 13, 1841	..	Calton Police Court.	Much has been done for her, but to no purpose.
			Apr. 26, 1842	..	60	..	..	May 26, 1842	..	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 15, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 14, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			July 25, 1843	..	60	..	..	Sept. 23, 1843	..	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 22, 1844	..	..	3	..	Mar. 24, 1845	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Nov. 20, 1845	..	15	..	..	Dec. 5, ..	Disorderly .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Dec. 17, ..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	
E. I.	12	15	Aug. 4, 1842	..	8	..	..	Aug. 12, 1842	Theft . . .	..	Has a sister transported. One of the most unpromising that can well be conceived.
			Aug. 20, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 19, ..	..	..	
			Nov. 2, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 1, 1843	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 25, 1843	..	14	..	..	Jan. 8, 1844	Theft . . .	Anderston Police Court.	
			June 13, 1844	..	30	..	..	July 12, ..	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 1, ..	..	..	4	..	Feb. 21, 1845	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Mar. 1, 1845	..	40	..	..	Apr. 10, ..	Disorderly .	City Police Court.	
			May 2, ..	May 7, 1845	..	..	..	..	Theft . . .	..	
			June 13, ..	..	15	..	..	June 28, ..	..	Justices.	
			Nov. 3, ..	..	30	..	..	Dec. 29, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
E. I. or F.	24	31	Sept. 14, 1837	..	60	..	..	Nov. 13, 1837	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	Still hopeful, notwithstanding the number of her offences.
			July 24, 1841	..	30	..	..	Aug. 23, ..	..	..	
			Sept. 29, ..	..	30	..	..	Oct. 28, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Nov. 13, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 12, 1842	..	Calton Police Court.	
			July 11, 1842	..	60	..	..	Sept. 9, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Oct. 15, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 14, ..	..	..	
			Oct. 28, 1843	..	..	4	..	Mar. 25, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 23, 1844	..	..	13	..	Dec. 26, 1845	..	Sheriff.	
B. N. or K.	46	50	Mar. 8, 1841	..	14	..	..	Mar. 22, 1841	..	Gorbals Police Court.	Hopeless.
			May 24, 1842	..	8	..	..	June 1, 1842	..	..	
			June 19, 1843	..	10	..	..	June 29, 1843	..	Anderston Police Court.	
			Apr. 23, 1844	..	30	..	..	May 23, 1844	..	Clyde Police Court.	
			Aug. 20, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 19, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 6, 1845	..	60	..	..	Mar. 7, 1845	..	..	
			Mar. 2, ..	..	..	4	..	Aug. 8, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
J. C.	8	10	Mar. 24, 1843	Apr. 5, 1843	..	..	..	Sept. ..	..	..	Surely too young to become the inmate of a prison.
			July 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 4, 1843	..	Calton Police Court.	
			July 13, 1844	..	60	..	..	Sept. 11, 1844	..	..	
			Nov. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 17, ..	..	City Police Court.	
M. M.	31	36	Mar. 15, 1841	..	14	..	..	Mar. 29, 1841	Fraud . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	The frauds here referred to consisted in ordering spirits without being possessed of the means of payment. Is a very abandoned woman, and yet has never been sentenced to a longer period of confinement than 60 days.
			May 18, ..	..	10	..	..	May 28, ..	..	..	
			Aug. 6, ..	..	30	..	..	Sept. 5, ..	..	..	
			Oct. 23, ..	..	30	..	..	Nov. 22, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 19, 1842	..	10	..	..	Jan. 29, 1842	..	..	
			Feb. 10, ..	..	60	..	..	Apr. 11, ..	..	..	
			May 20, ..	..	60	..	..	July 1, ..	..	..	
			July 4, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 2, ..	..	..	
			Sept. 17, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 16, ..	..	..	
			Mar. 9, 1843	..	30	..	..	May 8, 1843	..	..	
			June 13, ..	..	6	..	..	June 19, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 10, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 9, 1844	..	..	
			Mar. 13, 1844	..	60	..	..	May 12, ..	Theft . . .	Calton Police Court.	
			July 18, ..	..	30	..	..	Sept. 16, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Oct. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 29, ..	Fraud . . .	..	
			Mar. 29, 1845	..	60	..	..	May 28, 1845	Disorderly .	Calton Police Court.	
			July 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 28, ..	Fraud . . .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Sept. 29, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 28, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Dec. 9, ..	..	60	..	..	..	..	Calton Police Court.	



## ELEVENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
F. M'D.	..	32	Aug. 7, 1839 May 24, 1842 Oct. 3, ,, Feb. 7, 1843	..	60 60 30 ..	.. .. .. 6	.. .. .. ..	Oct. 6, 1839 July 23, 1842 Nov. 2, ,, Oct. 14, 1843	Theft . . . Reset of Theft Disorderly . Uttering Base Coin	City Police Court. Burgh Magistrates. City Police Court. Sheriff.	Hopeless.
			Mar. 14, 1845 June 26, ,,	.. ..	60 ..	.. 4	.. ..	May 13, 1846 Oct. 26, ,,	Theft . . . ,,	City Police Court. Burgh Magistrates.	
J. M'D. or T.	41	55	Mar. 11, 1831 Jan. 12, 1833 Aug. 24, 1834 Aug. 17, 1840 Oct. 23, ,, Apr. 20, 1841 Aug. 6, 1842 May 22, 1843 Jan. 27, 1844 Aug. 31, ,, June 26, 1845	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	30 60 60 30 60 60 60 60 .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4 10	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Apr. 10, 1831 Mar. 13, 1833 Oct. 23, 1834 Oct. 16, 1840 Dec. 22, ,, June 19, ,, Oct. 5, ,, July 21, 1843 Mar. 28, 1844 Jan. 12, 1845 July 3, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	City Police Court. ,, ,, Calton Police Court. ,, City Police Court. Calton Police Court. ,, Burgh Magistrates. Sheriff.	
H. M.	20	22	Sept. 18, 1843 Jan. 23, 1844 Apr. 20, ,, June 27, ,, Aug. 10, ,, Oct. 29, ,, Apr. 18, 1845 June 6, ,,	.. .. .. .. .. .. May 7, 1845 ..	20 30 60 30 30 .. 60 ..	.. .. .. .. .. 2 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Oct. 8, 1843 Feb. 29, 1844 June 19, ,, July 26, ,, Sept. 9, ,, Feb. 6, 1845 .. Aug. 5, 1845	,, ,, ,, Disorderly . Theft . . . Disorderly .	Gorbals Police Court. ,, ,, ,, Burgh Magistrates. City Police Court. Gorbals Police Court.	Decidedly bad.
M. M'L.	12	20	Aug. 8, 1837 Nov. 2, 1840 Mar. 17, 1841 Aug. 18, ,, Nov. 26, ,, Mar. 11, 1843 Sept. 9, ,, Dec. 29, ,, Mar. 15, 1845 June 26, ,, Nov. 22, ,,	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. July 10, 1845 ..	60 60 60 30 60 60 30 60 60 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Oct. 7, 1837 Jan. 1, 1841 May 16, ,, Oct. 17, ,, Jan. 25, ,, May 10, 1843 Oct. 8, ,, Feb. 28, 1844 May 14, 1845 .. ..	Theft . . . Disorderly . Theft . . . Rogue and Vagabond. Disorderly . Theft . . . Assault and Robbery. Theft . . .	Justices. City Police Court. ,, Gorbals Police Court. City Police Court. ,, ,,	Always a violent woman.
M. M'G.	59	60	Apr. 20, 1844 June 26, ,, Aug. 28, ,, Dec. 11, ,, Sept. 7, 1845	.. .. .. .. ..	20 60 60 60 ..	.. .. .. .. 4	.. .. .. .. ..	May 10, 1844 Aug. 25, ,, Oct. 27, ,, Feb. 10, 1845 ..	,, ,, ,, ,, ..	Gorbals Police Court. City Police Court. Justices. City Police Court. Burgh Magistrates.	It can scarcely be expected that this person will ever be reclaimed.
J. M'I.	15	17	Dec. 1, 1842 Dec. 23, 1843 Feb. 6, 1844 May 30, ,, Sept. 4, ,,	.. .. .. .. ..	20 60 60 .. ..	.. .. .. .. 3	.. .. .. .. ..	Dec. 21, 1842 Feb. 22, 1843 Apr. 6, 1844 .. Dec. 27, 1844	,, ,, ,, ,, ..	City Police Court. Gorbals Police Court. City Police Court. ,, Burgh Magistrates.	Three sisters who have been repeatedly in prison, one of whom is transported.
M. M'P. or E.	20	24	Sept. 23, 1841 Nov. 18, ,, Dec. 25, ,, Feb. 25, 1842 Apr. 29, ,, Oct. 27, ,, June 16, 1843 Dec. 2, ,, Feb. 3, 1844 Aug. 30, ,, July 31, 1845	.. .. .. .. .. .. Jan. 25, 1844 .. .. .. ..	30 30 60 60 .. .. .. .. .. 8 60	.. .. .. 2 3 4 .. 4 .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Oct. 23, 1841 Dec. 18, ,, Feb. 24, 1842 Apr. 26, ,, Sept. 12, ,, Feb. 4, 1843 Nov. 15, ,, .. Aug. 9, 1844 June 29, 1845 Sept. 29, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Gorbals Police Court. City Police Court. ,, ,, Burgh Magistrates. ,, ,, Burgh Magistrates. Sheriff. Gorbals Police Court.	The husband of this woman is a respectable journeyman gardener. He has taken her home repeatedly, after she had stripped his house of furniture and other articles; but so thoroughly depraved is she, that she preferred the haunts of vice, and has become a moral wreck, and, humanly speaking, beyond hope.
A. M.K.	33	39	Oct. 18, 1838 June 20, 1842 July 28, ,, Dec. 21, ,, Jan. 18, 1845 Feb. 19, ,, Apr. 12, ,,	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	30 30 60 30 30 14 ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. 12	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Nov. 17, 1838 July 20, 1842 Sept. 26, ,, Jan. 29, 1843 Feb. 17, 1845 Mar. 5, ,, ..	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	City Police Court. ,, ,, Gorbals Police Court. Sheriff. Anderson Police Court Sheriff.	Husband and daughter transported.  Summary.
M. M.K.	12	17	Nov. 13, 1840 Mar. 20, 1841 May 25, 1842 Mar. 31, ,, May 17, ,, July 30, ,, Oct. 1, ,,	.. Mar. 27, 1841 .. .. .. .. ..	30 .. 60 .. 60 60 ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. 4	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Dec. 13, 1840 .. July 24, 1842 .. July 16, 1845 Sept. 28, 1845 Feb. 17, 1846	,, ,, ,, ,, Disorderly . Theft . . .	City Police Court. ,, Justices. ,, City Police Court. ,, Burgh Magistrates.	Her brother transported, and her mother in confinement under sentence of 12 months' imprisonment.

Name.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
B. O'B.	15	21	May 8, 1839	..	30	..	..	June 7, 1839	Disorderly	City Police Court.	In General Prison.
			Oct. 15, 1842	..	30	..	..	Nov. 14, 1842	Theft	..	
			Jan. 31, 1843	..	..	4	..	July 21, 1843	Uttering Base Coin	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 18, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 17, ..	Disorderly	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 17, 1844	Apr. 11, 1844	..	..	..	..	Uttering Base Coin	..	
			Apr. 27, ..	June 26, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C. M'K. or M.	45	50	Oct. 5, 1840	..	30	..	..	Nov. 4, 1840	Disorderly	City Police Court.	Has been in the General Prison. Two sons transported, and a daughter who was in this prison for six months.
			Apr. 1, 1841	..	30	..	..	May 1, 1841	Uttering Base Coin	Circuit Court.	
			May 4, ..	..	20	..	..	.. 24, ..	Attempt to steal	Gorbals Police Court	
			Oct. 29, ..	..	20	..	..	Nov. 18, ..	Disorderly	..	
			May 2, 1842	..	60	..	..	July 1, 1842	Attempt to steal	..	
			Aug. 19, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 18, ..	Theft	City Police Court.	
A. R.	27	32	Oct. 22, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 21, ..	..	..	Indicted for Circuit Court, January, 1846. Her father, a man of considerable wealth; and has an uncle in Glasgow of independent property; was herself in respectable circumstances, and had the prospect of inheriting part of her father's means, but forfeited all by intemperance, and has lived principally by plunder for the last five years.
			Jan. 16, 1843	..	..	3	..	May 28, 1843	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			July 13, ..	..	..	16	..	Jan. 8, 1845	..	Sheriff.	
			Mar. 8, 1845	Apr. 1, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Oct. 7, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C. W.	53	55	Mar. 4, 1840	..	60	..	..	May 3, 1840	Theft	City Police Court.	Drunken pest.
			May 28, ..	..	60	..	..	July 22, ..	..	..	
			Nov. 6, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 5, 1841	..	..	
			Apr. 1, ..	..	60	..	..	May 31, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 18, 1841	..	..	4	..	Apr. 18, 1842	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Jan. 6, 1844	..	60	..	..	Mar. 6, 1844	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
H. W.	10	11	Apr. 13, ..	..	..	9	..	Oct. 4, ..	..	Sheriff.	Mother and two brothers of the criminal class.
			Mar. 22, 1845	Mar. 27, 1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
R. W.	15	18	Dec. 27, 1842	..	10	..	..	Jan. 6, 1843	Fraud	Gorbals Police Court.	Hopeless. Not heard of for some time.
			Jan. 21, 1843	..	15	..	..	Feb. 5, ..	..	..	
			Mar. 6, ..	..	30	..	..	Apr. 5, ..	..	..	
			Apr. 12, ..	..	8	..	..	.. 20, ..	Disorderly	..	
			.. 25, ..	..	10	..	..	May 5, ..	..	..	
			Aug. 2, ..	..	30	..	..	Sept. 1, ..	..	..	
M. R. or J. W.	20	24	Dec. 11, ..	..	10	..	..	Dec. 21, ..	Fraud	..	Has been in the General Prison. Had a sister under sentence of transportation, who died in this prison. No fewer than nine convictions against her for theft.
			Sept. 28, 1844	..	30	..	..	Oct. 28, 1844	..	..	
			Jan. 15, 1845	..	30	..	..	Feb. 14, 1845	Theft	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
M. S.	17	19	Apr. 18, 1844	..	60	..	..	June 17, 1844	Theft	Gorbals Police Court.	Has a brother who has been several times in prison.
			Aug. 7, ..	Sept. 12, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Jan. 13, 1845	..	60	..	..	Mar. 14, 1845	..	City Police Court.	
			June 9, ..	..	60	..	..	Aug. 8, ..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
E. R.	48	55	Aug. 11, 1841	..	30	..	..	Sept. 16, 1841	Disorderly	City Police Court.	Has been in the General Prison. Had a sister under sentence of transportation, who died in this prison. No fewer than nine convictions against her for theft.
			Mar. 23, 1842	..	60	..	..	May 22, 1842	..	Justices.	
			June 18, ..	..	30	..	..	July 17, ..	Theft	Anderston Police Court	
			Sept. 22, 1842	..	..	3	..	Feb. 9, 1843	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Feb. 8, 1843	Apr. 29, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 2, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 1, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	
M. R. or J. W.	20	24	Nov. 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 15, 1844	..	..	Has been in the General Prison. Had a sister under sentence of transportation, who died in this prison. No fewer than nine convictions against her for theft.
			Mar. 9, 1844	..	60	..	..	May 8, ..	..	Anderston Police Court	
			Aug. 13, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burgh Magistrate.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
M. S.	17	19	Sept. 2, 1840	..	60	..	..	Nov. 1, 1840	Theft	City Police Court.	Has been in the General Prison. Had a sister under sentence of transportation, who died in this prison. No fewer than nine convictions against her for theft.
			Feb. 16, 1841	..	60	..	..	Apr. 17, 1841	..	..	
			Apr. 19, ..	..	60	..	..	June 18, ..	..	..	
			July 7, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 5, ..	..	..	
			May 15, 1842	..	60	..	..	July 14, 1842	..	..	
			Aug. 10, ..	..	..	4	..	Dec. 10, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
E. R.	48	55	Jan. 31, 1843	Apr. 3, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	Has been in the General Prison. Had a sister under sentence of transportation, who died in this prison. No fewer than nine convictions against her for theft.
			Apr. 20, ..	..	60	..	..	June 19, 1843	..	Calton Police Court.	
			July 8, ..	..	60	..	..	Sept. 6, ..	Disorderly	..	
			Nov. 11, ..	Jan. 1, 1844	..	..	..	..	Theft	..	
			Apr. 23, 1844	..	60	..	..	June 22, 1844	..	..	
			Aug. 15, ..	..	..	12	..	Oct. 29, 1845	..	Sheriff.	
M. S.	17	19	May 28, 1842	..	14	..	..	June 11, 1842	Assault	City Police Court.	Has a brother who has been several times in prison.
			Jan. 12, 1843	..	60	..	..	Mar. 13, 1843	Theft	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Apr. 8, ..	Apr. 27, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Aug. 3, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 2, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 23, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 22, 1844	..	..	
			May 10, 1844	July 31, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
E. R.	48	55	Sept. 6, ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	Circuit Court.	Has a brother who has been several times in prison.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
E. R.	48	55	Aug. 19, 1837	..	60	..	..	Oct. 18, 1837	Theft	City Police Court.	Has a brother who has been several times in prison.
			.. 20, 1838	..	30	..	..	Sept. 29, 1838	Disorderly	..	
			Sept. 22, 1839	..	60	..	..	Nov. 21, 1839	Theft	..	
			Feb. 22, 1840	..	30	..	..	Apr. 22, 1840	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Apr. 4, ..	..	60	..	..	June 3, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Feb. 4, 1842	..	60	..	..	Apr. 5, 1842	..	..	
E. R.	48	55	Dec. 24, ..	Jan. 28, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	Has a brother who has been several times in prison.
			Mar. 31, 1844	..	60	..	..	May 30, 1844	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Aug. 3, ..	..	20	..	..	Aug. 23, ..	Assault	City Police Court.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

## ELEVENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

Date.	Age at first Committal.	Age at last Committal.	Date of Committal.	Date of Liberation without Trial.	Sentence.			Date of Liberation after Conviction.	Offence.	Court by which Tried.	Governor's Remarks.
					Days.	Months.	Years.				
S. T.	19	25	Mar. 8, 1839	..	30	..	..	Apr. 7, 1839	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	Has been in the General Prison. It is proper to state, in reference to the conviction of June 1 (four months), that she only underwent a portion of it in this prison, having been received from the prison of Linlithgow.
			Apr. 30, ..	..	30	..	..	May 30, ..	..	..	
			July 24, 1841	..	60	..	..	Sept. 22, 1841	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			June 1, 1842	..	..	4	..	Oct. 1, 1842	..	Sheriff.	
			June 12, 1843	..	20	..	..	July 2, 1843	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Nov. 8, ..	..	..	14	..	Feb. 29, 1845	..	Sheriff.	
			Mar. 21, 1846	..	..	..	7	..	..	Circuit Court.	
M. M.	23	25	Aug. 25, 1842	..	60	..	..	Oct. 24, 1842	Uttering Base Coin	Anderston Police Court	Has an aunt who was at one time in the General Prison under the name of Susan M'Donald.
			Sept. 18, 1843	Sept. 23, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Oct. 21, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Dec. 30, ..	..	60	..	..	Feb. 28, 1844	..	Calton Police Court.	
			Mar. 19, 1844	Apr. 30, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			May 1, ..	July 3, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Aug. 22, ..	..	30	..	..	Sept. 21, ..	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	
			Sept. 25, ..	..	60	..	..	Nov. 24, ..	..	..	
			Nov. 30, ..	..	..	3	..	Mar. 24, 1845	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
J. R. or M.	21	30	July 30, 1836	..	60	..	..	Sept. 29, 1836	Theft . . .	City Police Court.	Has been in the General Prison.
			May 17, 1838	..	60	..	..	July 16, 1838	..	..	
			Oct. 14, 1839	..	60	..	..	Dec. 13, 1839	..	..	
			Oct. 6, 1840	..	..	4	..	Feb. 6, 1841	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Apr. 7, 1841	..	30	..	..	May 7, ..	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			June 30, ..	..	..	3	..	Nov. 6, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Nov. 30, ..	..	..	15	..	Mar. 17, 1843	..	Sheriff.	
			Apr. 7, 1843	..	30	..	..	May 7, ..	..	Calton Police Court.	
			May 13, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Oct. 21, ..	..	..	18	..	July 6, 1845	..	Circuit Court.	
			Aug. 1, 1845	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
M. B.	21	26	July 14, 1840	..	20	..	..	Aug. 3, 1840	..	City Police Court.	It is believed that she has carried on this trade for a long series of years.
			Sept. 21, 1843	..	10	..	..	Oct. 1, 1843	Disorderly .	Gorbals Police Court.	
			July 2, 1844	..	30	..	..	Aug. 1, 1844	..	City Police Court.	
			Aug. 22, ..	..	..	3	..	Dec. 5, ..	Theft . . .	Burgh Magistrates.	
			May 1, 1845	..	..	4	..	Sept. 27, 1845	..	..	
E. D.	42	45	July 20, 1842	..	30	..	..	Aug. 19, 1842	Uttering Base Coin	Anderston Police Court.	It is believed that she has carried on this trade for a long series of years.
			May 17, 1843	Jan. 5, 1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Jan. 23, 1844	..	..	3	..	July 17, 1844	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Aug. 13, ..	Sept. 21, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Dec. 14, ..	..	..	18	..	..	..	Circuit Court.	
M. McD.	18	25	Oct. 23, 1838	..	20	..	..	Nov. 12, 1838	Theft . . .	Justices.	Utterly hopeless.
			June 27, 1842	..	30	..	..	July 27, 1842	..	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 21, 1843	..	30	..	..	Feb. 20, 1843	..	Gorbals Police Court.	
			Oct. 16, ..	..	60	..	..	Dec. 15, ..	Disorderly .	..	
			Mar. 27, 1844	..	30	..	..	Apr. 26, 1844	..	City Police Court.	
			Nov. 21, ..	..	30	..	..	Dec. 21, ..	..	..	
			Dec. 23, ..	..	30	..	..	Jan. 22, ..	Theft . . .	Anderston Police Court.	
E. Y.	34	37	Mar. 28, 1842	..	60	..	..	May 27, 1842	..	City Police Court.	A very depraved and wicked woman, and no hope whatever of her reforming.
			Nov. 5, ..	..	60	..	..	Jan. 4, ..	..	..	
			Jan. 6, 1843	Feb. 3, 1843	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			May 5, ..	..	30	..	..	July 4, 1843	..	Justices.	
			Aug. 31, ..	..	60	..	..	Oct. 30, ..	..	City Police Court.	
			Jan. 1, 1844	..	15	..	..	Jan. 16, 1844	..	Anderston Police Court.	
			Feb. 13, ..	..	..	4	..	July 27, ..	..	Burgh Magistrates.	
			Sept. 25, ..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Sheriff.	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

*Governor's General Remarks.*—The foregoing document speaks for itself, and therefore remark from me is the less necessary. I cannot forbear, however, stating that stronger evidence could not be desired of the inutility of short periods of imprisonment; and that unless the practice be discontinued, the separate system can never be fairly tested. It will also be apparent, that the number of recommitments would have been considerably less, had there been a united and concentrated police in Glasgow over the whole parliamentary district, instead of separate and conflicting jurisdictions as at present.

It must be very obvious to those who have had an opportunity of knowing and studying the history of crime in this country, and the steps taken for its suppression, that the punishments resorted to, by means of short imprisonments, have had no beneficial results; but, on the contrary, have had the effect of hardening and depraving many, who, with a more lengthened confinement at the outset of their career, might have been benefited and permanently reclaimed. I here refer principally to juvenile delinquents; and surely no one can doubt the inexpediency of sentence after sentence, for the most part varying from eight to sixty days, during which no instruction can be communicated, no trade taught, or any lasting impression made. If, however, the very first offence evincing moral turpitude were visited with an imprisonment of several months' duration, during which bad habits could be corrected and the means of earning an honest livelihood taught, hopes might be entertained of the most favourable results. I am, however, of opinion, that the period of imprisonment should be dependent upon circumstances, rather than that it should be so defined that the period of liberation would be at hand before the reformatory process had been anything like completed. It has all along been my opinion that juveniles should be placed under a somewhat different mode of treatment to adults. Instead of cooping them up in confined establishments, where only sedentary employments could be taught, I would place them in a position where they could be instructed in such pursuits as would insure them ready engagements either at home or in the colonies, and of a kind requiring active habits and the exercise of the mental faculties.

I would only mention two such callings, viz., agriculture and the marine service. The present Government barracks at Greenlaw could, at very little cost, be made available for the confinement of delinquents to be instructed in the first-mentioned pursuit. Besides, it possesses the advantage of being situated at a distance from any populous locality, which would insure that quiet which is so desirable in a reformatory institution; and with good management and the inmates trained to industry, the cultivation of the soil would go a great way towards liquidating the expenses of the establishment, especially as it is well known that spade husbandry, the mode of labour best suited to an establishment of the kind referred to, produces larger returns than the ordinary mode of cultivating farms; and were vegetables raised, the proximity to the Edinburgh market would afford an opportunity for their ready sale.

That the marine service would be more captivating to many of the juveniles cannot be doubted. As a class they are fond of novelty and adventure, and in all these respects the sea would afford ample scope. Indeed, scarcely a week passes that application is not made to myself by boys undergoing imprisonment, as well as others liberated from prison, to obtain employment for them as sailors; but all that can be done by individual exertions towards the realization of their hopes, in the absence of legislative assistance, is but little. Were Government, however, to interpose and lend their aid in founding such an institution as is here hinted at, I would point to Fort George as a most desirable spot for the confinement and training of the class of boys referred to.

With reference to the proposed reformatory institution at Greenlaw, it may be here suggested that a portion of it could be appropriated for the reception of male convicts of a certain age, ordered for transportation, where they might undergo a probationary discipline previous to removal to Van Dieman's Land or other of Her Majesty's colonies.

It is proper to state that the present return only embraces, with one or two exceptions, cases of four convictions and upwards; whereas, if it had included those of two and three convictions, the number, instead of being 220, would have been at least 800. Few, if any, of what is termed as a class "Street Pests" (females), are included in the return, many of whose convictions vary from 7 to 78 times, and one and all of them are believed to be perfectly incorrigible.

*Glasgow Prison, 6th Jan. 1846.*

H. MILLER, Governor.

I have since received the following letter from the Governor, with reference to the foregoing return:—

DEAR SIR,

*Glasgow Prison, 20th Jan., 1846.*

IN connection with the recent return of re-commitments, and the startling facts which it exhibits, I cannot refrain from again offering a few suggestions as to the remedial measures most calculated to arrest the growing evil. And as indispensable in any efforts which may be used, either for reformation or prevention, I would beg to recommend:—

1. The establishment of industrial schools, for the instruction and training (as well as limited maintenance) of the vagrant and neglected youth of our large communities.

2. The bestowing of temporary relief from parish funds, to enable liberated offenders, who have no settlement in the place where the punishment was undergone, to remove from the district. This exercise of the legal charity would, I conceive, be in many instances attended with the best effects on the individuals receiving it, by removing them at once from the particular locality.

3. The erection of a workhouse, or other temporary refuge, for the reception of destitute offenders, who, at the expiration of their sentence, are homeless, but who have expressed a desire to abandon their present vicious courses. In reference to this proposal, I would call your particular attention to the accompanying statement, regarding two poor girls discharged from the prison at Glasgow, on the 19th inst. The melancholy fact here stares us in the face, that, however far successful the officers of a prison may be in leading the offender to a proper and right state of feeling, all endeavours are frustrated by the want of co-operation without the walls; and until something is done, on a great scale, to provide employment for those who evince a desire to work, attempts at reformation will be in a great measure unsuccessful. The present suggestion, were it acted upon, would provide for these unhappy beings as it were an intermediate stage between the prison and the world, and leave time for the benevolent to interest themselves in their behalf. This method of expending the poor funds would, I am also persuaded, be preferable to granting pecuniary assistance; for although the latter plan is indispensable in lieu of a better, it is followed by one drawback, viz.:—that the recipient who is of improvident habits may spend the money in an improper manner. In urging upon the public the erection of such an institution, I do not think it is necessary to combat the arguments of those who object to a legal

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provision for the poor as tending to induce idleness, and who prefer leaving their wants to be supplied by the uncertain charity of their fellow-men. I wish it distinctly to be understood, that it is only for the very destitute, and those who are morally certain to return to prison, that I would recommend provision to be made; and to refuse it to these, is certainly, to say the least of it, very short-sighted economy.

4. In so far as respects Glasgow, a united and concentrated police over the whole parliamentary district. As I have already alluded to this in the note appended to the return, there is less need for enlarging upon the point here; but I introduce it for the purpose of showing that, in any remedial measures which may be adopted, this must take the lead; and a strong argument in favour of the views I entertain may be drawn from the number of re-commitments. If young offenders are still to be permitted to make the round of half-a-dozen of different Courts before receiving such a sentence as would permit of time for moral culture, what can be hoped from the most perfect system of discipline, either in a prison or other reformatory institution? After suffering short imprisonments four or five times, they become inured to confinement, lose all self-respect, and, excepting in a few isolated cases, have no desire to reform.

Upon the whole, seeing the magnitude of the evil, surely it is not too much to expect that, in a large manufacturing city like that of Glasgow, all intelligent and benevolent individuals would be willing to co-operate in carrying out such plans as are now proposed. It is discouraging in the extreme to prison-officers and others to be constantly witnessing the out-going and in-coming of the same offenders, who instead of being reformed are positively made worse. Of course, I allude to a particular class; and a single glance at the return of re-commitments must convince every one that I am correct in my assertion.

Frederic Hill, Esq.,  
&c. &c.

I am, &c.,  
H. MILLER.

There is much in Mr. Miller's views of the means of suppressing crime in which I fully agree; but I consider it a dangerous principle to make destitution the ground of admission to any institution, lest a premium be thereby created for idleness or improvidence. I believe that most well-regulated workhouses (with buildings, under the same general management, to provide for the various classes of those who, from any cause whatever, are willing to give up their liberty, and submit to the rules of such an institution) would provide for nearly all the cases for which a number of distinct institutions are now in existence or are proposed; and might, at the same time, be so governed as to offer no temptation to any one to apply for admission who could by honest means and by his own industry maintain himself.

The following are additional cases, supplied by Mr. Miller, illustrative of the uselessness of short and repeated imprisonments:—

R. R., aged 14 years. In prison for the third time; each for a short period. States that very soon after his last release, he obtained temporary employment from Messrs. S. and R., and worked with them for one week, for which he received 3s. 6d., but the boy whose place he supplied returning, he was discharged. During that period, and for a month subsequent to his release, he stayed with his mother, who supports herself by taking in sewing from warehouses, and with what he himself could earn would willingly support him too; but he then fell in with bad company, especially two boys named McL. and McL., and went to lodge with them in G.'s, in High-street, an infamous house nearly opposite to Bell's Wynd. Says he has seen 12 or 14 boys there at one time, who have all been in prison, and while out of it live by depredation. G. and his two daughters reside together, one of the girls working in a mill, and the other walking the streets. Thinks that the 12 or 14 he alludes to are at large just now. States that he was tipsy when he committed the present offence (annoying and molesting a respectable lady), for which he is now sent to prison for 60 days. Among the boys who frequented G.'s were J. McL., J. McL., M. D., one T., and many others, whom he knows only by their nicknames. They paid 2d. a-night for their lodgings, and when their funds were exhausted he has known them obtain credit, upon the understanding that they should pay it out of the money which it was likely they would obtain the following day. They never obtained credit a second night, and if they failed in procuring the amount, they sought shelter in some other haunt of the same kind. Has frequented "R.'s" in the S., where he has met with several of the boys whom he has seen in G.'s, and others who had not been there. In both places the conversation among them was about their haphazard escapes, and the various modes in which they had been successful. The young and raw boys were in this way excited to imitate the example of the older ones. From much of the night being spent in this manner, they did not get up at an early hour in the morning. His mother had repeatedly sought him out, but he always evaded her, and escaped beyond her reach. His father has been dead some years. About three weeks ago, being tired of the wretched life he was living, he applied to Bailie M. for employment on board one of his vessels. Saw only one of the clerks, who informed him if he could get an outfit, he thought the Bailie would accept of him; but to do this was out of his power. He, however, again repeats his desire, and solicits the governor to obtain a ship for him, that on the expiry of his sentence he may leave the town; and were he successful in this the governor has no doubt of the boy doing well.\*

The mother of the boy, Mrs. R., has called and states, that her son R., though tall of his age, is not 15 till the 14th of next March; that his father died before he was two years old. Is aware that he went with bad company, but was led to think that "he had taken himself up," as he had applied a short time ago to get into a boat-yard at G., and was promised admission soon. She made frequent inquiries, but failed in tracing him. He is of a good disposition, but easily led away; and were it not for bad company would do well. Her two sisters, the boy's aunts, never knew that he was in prison, as she purposely kept it hid from all her relatives, to save him from being disgraced in their eyes. She was also afraid they might be advising her to debar him the house, and cause "din" (noise). She said that on the first occasion of his being put in prison, about 4½ years ago, it was three weeks before she discovered where he was, and that only through inquiries at the police office. Did not know, though she often suspected, that he lived in the W., or about the S. Inquired for lodging-houses at the shops, and then called and asked if such a boy was with them, but was denied. She has very frequently wandered about the streets at the dead hour of night in quest of him, and that when she did succeed in getting an opportunity of speaking to him he never refused to accompany her home. He never gave her an ill answer, or called her bad names. She herself taught him the "Elements of Reading," that is, to read in the second book for children, and then sent him to a school in St. A. S., and he can read pretty

\* This boy has since been liberated, and placed on board one of Bailie M.'s vessels, as an apprentice; the governor of the prison having kindly become security for the boy fulfilling his engagement.

well, though defective in writing. At so early an age as five he began to use the needle, and by the time he was seven or eight he wrought at sewing and veining for the same warehouse as herself, and contributed materially to the support of the house, and he offered very fair. When he first went astray, upwards of three years ago, she called on the captain of the police to get his advice as to what she could do, as she understood that he then frequented the house of a Mrs. B., the wife of a tailor, in B. L., opposite to the barracks, and he wished to have him disband from this house; he was then only 12 years of age. The neighbours informed her that the woman she alludes to haunted a great many boys about her, and that her husband and she were afterwards in confinement for reset of theft. She failed in seeing the captain, as he was not in the office at the moment. She never made an effort to send him out of G., as she had no friends excepting her mother-in-law, who resides in K., and her sister-in-law, who is married to a weaver in the same place, and who have kept her girl, who is younger than R.; these are her only children living. Was married before she was 16; her husband was 20, and worked at his trade, that of a baker, with Mr. G., next shop to St. E.'s W. Soon after their marriage they removed to the country, and commenced business, but her husband fell into a decline and died. With the exception of five years when absent with him in S., she worked for the same warehouse for 19 years, and she has continued to work for it up to the present time, having this very day been to it with work. She said that she labours for 12 hours a day, sometimes till one in the morning, and makes from 1s. to 1s. 4d a day. Seldom gets out excepting on Sundays. Has two sisters in G., living together by themselves, who are well-doing girls. One works in C.'s Mill; the other, who was brought up with an aunt, works as a winder in a mill off B. St. Her father kept a spirit cellar, but died 14 years ago, and she had one brother, who was studying medicine. At the time of her son's second imprisonment she resided in St. A. Square, but on his discharge from prison she went and met him at the gate, and conducted him to a house she had taken in W. St., A. (the other end of the town), to which she removed, with a view of separating him from his associates; but her hopes were blasted, for now when he went out they kept him away altogether. She is aware he applied to Bailie M. to get to sea. At her son's request she applied about a twelvemonth ago to Mr. M., at G., whose office is at B.; but she was informed that they did not need boys. She afterwards called on Bailie M., but was told it was not the proper season for going to sea. She is very anxious that on the expiry of his present sentence he should be sent to sea, as she considers it the only chance for him—he is so easily led away. She said that a girl who has lodged with her was recently married to a boiler-maker, a well-doing man, and this girl left her mother's house because the latter drank and tumbled, and she could not put up with her. This man offered to procure a place for R., and when the latter did not return home the other night, she said to the newly-married pair that he would be away to the country with a friend, though she dreaded at the time that something bad had occurred.

Though this boy appears in the return of re-commitments as "not hopeful," it is proper to state that he has never had a fair chance of doing well; for it is extremely questionable if, on any of the occasions that he was discharged from prison after undergoing sentence, the least effort was made to obtain for him employment; the feeble attempts of his mother with that view being fruitless, and, as she admits, no efforts whatever were made to remove him from the town, the scene of his degradation and the haunt of his associates in crime. One thing is now certain, that unless something is done for him on the expiry of his present sentence, he will, as a matter of course, return to prison again. Surely no other result can be anticipated, when we take into account the circumstances which surround him and the companions among whom he will inevitably be thrown, failing some helping hand. The boy, it will be seen, only a few weeks ago, expressed a desire to go to sea—nay, it was the very first request he made to the governor on being admitted to-day. His, too, is only one of numerous cases to which the same remarks are applicable. Something, therefore, must be radically wrong with our present system, and in my opinion ought to be corrected; and the question now resolves itself into this, whether shall we stand still and leave matters to take their course, or shall means be placed within the reach of the proper authorities to carry out a scheme for the amelioration of these unfortunate youths? In the note appended to the return, I have strongly recommended the marine service as an excellent outlet for juveniles discharged from prison; and I need only refer to what I have there said in favour of such a plan, without saying a word more.

I would only further refer to one or two remarkable features in the present case, which cannot escape notice. I allude more particularly to the exemplary conduct of the mother in training and educating her orphan child; the long period she continued to be employed by the same establishment, and her anxious desire to hide her son's disgrace from the eyes of his relatives, in which she so singularly succeeded, may all be considered as favourable traits in her character. The boy again, it will be observed, working at such tender years, afterwards evincing such a mild disposition, appears to have been facile and easily led, step by step, from one folly and crime to another, the passive agent of other and more cunning knaves. Still he was anxious to earn an honest livelihood; and his conduct towards his mother, on the occasions of her meeting him in the street, augurs well.

Glasgow Prison, 24th January, 1846.

H. MILLER.

The following statement made by a boy to the governor is instructive in various ways:—

J. C. states that he was first sent to prison on 23rd December, 1843, along with his brother A., where he remained till liberated without trial on 7th March, 1844. That on 10th April following he again returned to prison, on a 30 days' sentence. This sentence expired on the 10th May, and subsequently he was employed by a Mrs. L. in the A. as an errand-boy, afterwards with Mr. F. a baker, in C., and then with Mr. R., with whom he remained for three months. Immediately on leaving Mr. R. he entered the employment of a Mr. P., and continued to act as an errand-boy for four weeks. Latterly he served in the same capacity with Mr. P., in A. S. That during the whole of this period he committed depredations when occasion offered. On 22nd October last he was again committed to prison for 60 days, was liberated on 21st, and returned on a new charge on the 25th December last, having been only three days out of confinement. That while at large he lodged in an infamous house, kept by a female named J. M'I., —, N. V., and he is aware that this girl has been repeatedly convicted of theft; that she has one sister transported, and another sister of the name of M., who has been several times convicted, and was only liberated from prison this morning. That his brother A. C., who was liberated from prison this morning, lodged with him in the same house the greater part of this period, and was similarly employed with himself as an errand-boy, in which capacity they were in the habit of carrying goods to the most respectable houses in Glasgow. That W. S. (a dumb lad), J. D. and T. D., who are at present in prison under sentence of transportation, also lodged in M'I.'s house, and had done so up

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to the time of their apprehension; the former two ever since returning from the General Prison, where they had undergone a long imprisonment. That besides these it was frequented by dissolute girls and boys, and from its bad character was often visited by the police during the night, and the inmates taken from their beds on suspicion. Indeed, scarcely a night passed over that the officers were not there. That the individuals enumerated paid the expense of supporting the house among them, while the girls prepared their victuals. That it was a boy of the name of G., who is now transported, who first decoyed his brother A. to M'I.'s house. G. had only been liberated from prison after a sentence of six months when he met with A. and prevailed on him to go M'I.'s, and this was generally on the Sundays; and from the time he went till he was sent to prison only a few months elapsed. That although invited at the outset, he refused to accompany them, and disapproved of his brother associating with such a bad character as G., but after much persuasion, he at length gave in. This happened 2½ years ago, since which time both G. and a brother of his of the name of W. have been transported. That on the occasion of his recent liberation on the 21st December, he met in the H. with G. M'I. and I. M'K., who supplied him with money, and conducted him to the house of one P., a publican, in D. S., where they partook of some drink. They afterwards proceeded to the V. and had more drink; so much that he thinks he was carried home to M'I.'s drunk; and that same night, while still under its influence, he committed the offence with which he now stands charged. That his father, who kept a shop in Paisley several years ago, was reduced, through various causes, chiefly he believes by intemperance. His shop was consumed by fire about 12 or 13 years ago. His mother was a very sober woman, even to abstinence, but was much vexed by his father's conduct. His father died about seven years ago. That he has a sister who is married, and with her husband resides in family with his mother, to whom the greater part of the furniture belongs. That his mother, on the instigation of her son-in-law, turned him out of the house, and it is now about five months since he has seen her, and that only in consequence of a message, as he had resolved never again to call, after what she had done to him. Thinks that had he got a sentence of six months it would have done him much more good than the short ones he received. He conceives that the short imprisonments to which boys are sentenced render them a great deal worse; and it is his own opinion, as well as that of many more of his class, that a long sentence and immediate removal from the town afterwards would be better. That boys, while in prison under short sentences, have their minds constantly employed in contriving fresh depredations, and he knows in particular that D. and D. above-mentioned were accustomed to do this. He is also satisfied that offences planned while in prison are committed more out of a feeling of revenge than with a view to gain; and it is common for them to commit an offence within the "beat" of a policeman who has been the cause of their punishment formerly. That as a proof of what he states with regard to this, he may mention that D. having been on one occasion struck across the legs by a policeman with his stick, and afterwards taken to the police office on the charge of being a rogue and vagabond, he resolved to be revenged, and immediately on his release, along with an associate, broke into a hair factory on this man's beat, with the view of injuring and causing his dismissal.

Considers that were he removed from Glasgow and his old associates he would do well. He thinks a voyage, either long or short, would be sufficient to wean him from his evil courses, but would prefer going a long one at first, so as to be beyond the reach of any inducement his former associates might use to prevail on him to return; and he would far rather be a sailor than lead the life he is doing. That he has little hope of his brother A., who is strongly attached to the girl M'I. He has been frequently "scunner'd" (disgusted) at their conduct.

Nothing, it is conceived, can better illustrate the demoralizing and disgusting life which criminals lead than the circumstance here related of two brothers, mere boys, lodged together in the manner described; the one apparently still retaining some degree of modesty, but made the nightly witness of the other's depravity. Yet, however dark and dismal the picture which it portrays, it is unhappily only one of many which are exhibited in Glasgow. The existence of such a house is dangerous to society, and steps of a most summary nature ought to be adopted to remove such a moral nuisance.

Another very striking fact is brought out in the foregoing statement, and one which will be apt to excite some surprise. We have here two boys, representing a class of the same description, who, while in the employment of respectable tradesmen, make use of the opportunities afforded them of reconnoitring places most favourable for attack, and at the same time frequenting and actually lodging for the night in houses the most infamous. Surely a heavy responsibility rests with the masters of these boys in not keeping a stricter eye upon their movements. Considered, as they must be, their proper guardians for the time, they are bound to see that they conduct themselves with propriety; and were this duty strictly performed many an unfortunate youth might be saved.

The following Return shows the extent of orphanage in the prison at the time of my visit. It will be seen that, out of 70 prisoners under 18 years of age, only 20 had both parents living:—

ABSTRACT of Particulars relative to 70 Juvenile Prisoners in Confinement in the Prison of Glasgow.  
6th December, 1845:—

	Ages.							Parents.					Character of Parents so far as known.				
	11 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	Total.	Father & Mother Living.	Father & Mother Dead.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Unknown.	Total.
Males . .	..	2	4	13	10	10	39	10	5	15	9	39	10	17	5	2	34
Females .	1	..	1	2	17	10	31	10	7	9	5	31	5	10	8	1	24
	1	2	5	15	27	20	70	20	12	24	14	70	15	27	13	3	58

I was glad to learn that of 199 prisoners, chiefly young, committed for the first time, and liberated since the end of June, only 21 had as yet been re-committed; and that the governor had ascertained, by inquiries at their houses (when he was able to find where they lived), that many were, in fact, doing well.



The following are extracts from the Visitation Book, now kept in this prison, relating to some of these cases, and to others in which the offenders had been in prison more than once:—

Admission Entry.	Result of Inquiries.
<p>Sept. 24th, 1845.—M. A. M'I., aged 12; theft; 40 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with her father, N. M'I., shoemaker, No. —, S. S.—Liberated Nov. 3rd, 1845.</p>	<p>Nov. 18th, 1845.—Was informed by her father that on Wednesday last she was engaged to a woman in B., and that she is still there. The father appears to be a well-doing man. Dec. 24th, 1845.—Called again upon this girl's father; she is still in the same situation and doing well.</p>
<p>May 9th, 1845.—J. S., aged 13; theft; 60 days; second time in confinement; mother dead; has been residing with his father in G.—Liberated July 8th, 1845.</p>	<p>October 29th, 1845.—Called upon this boy's step-mother; she stated that after liberation he got into a factory, where he continued to work for seven weeks and a half, and would have remained had he not been constantly taunted by the other workers with having been in prison. No longer able to endure such treatment, he engaged himself as a sailor on board one of the Hull traders, and was only two days idle after leaving the mill before he went on board the vessel. Right name A. S.; friends appear decent and sober. November 18th, 1845.—Called again upon his stepmother, who informed me that he is still employed on board of the vessel, and doing well; learned at this time that his father is blind, and works in the Asylum for the Blind. December 30th, 1845.—Stepmother sent for. She called upon the governor this morning, and stated that after having been two voyages to Hull he left the vessel, which she attributes principally to a number of bad boys (his former companions) being waiting for him on the arrival of the vessel here.</p>
<p>June 11th, 1845.—W. M'A., aged 14; theft; first time in confinement; mother dead; has been residing with his father, J. M'A., shoemaker, No. —, H. S.; charge departed from, and sent to the House of Refuge.</p>	<p>November 19th, 1845.—Saw the father of this boy, who informed me that his son has been in two situations since leaving the House of Refuge; but that he will not settle, and is afraid he is going with bad boys. The father appears to be of indifferent character. December 18th, 1845.—Recommitted.</p>
<p>July 5th, 1845.—J. C., aged 17; theft; 30 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with his parents, No. —, D. S.—Liberated July 16th, 1845.</p>	<p>October 29th, 1845.—This lad's parents respectable as to character, and in good circumstances. He is at present in the employment of a brick-layer. His mother states, however, that he does not like it very well, as the work is both dirty and hard; but that he is willing to work at that or anything else, until something more to his mind cast up.</p>
<p>July 7th, 1845. J. F., aged 14; theft; 15 days; first time in confinement; father dead; has been residing at No. —, D.—Liberated July 22nd, 1845.</p>	<p>October 29th, 1845.—The mother of this boy has five other children, and supports herself and family by going out to wash and dress; wretchedly poor; room mean and filthy. She stated that her son still continues to associate with bad boys, and that, even if inclined to do well, his clothes are so ragged that nobody would employ him.</p>
<p>August 5th, 1845.—R. C., aged 16; theft; 60 days; third time in confinement; mother dead; has been residing with his father at No. —, M. S., B.—Liberated Oct. 4th, 1845.</p>	<p>November 5th, 1845.—Friends do not now reside at the address here given. I was informed by one of the neighbours that he was working for a few days after coming out of prison, but that he left his employment, and is now going about the streets doing nothing. Father of intemperate habits. December 13th, 1845.—Recommitted.</p>
<p>August 8th, 1845.—D. F., aged 15; theft; 60 days; father dead; has been residing with his mother, Mrs. J. F., No. —, C. S., S. A. S.—Liberated Oct. 7th, 1845.</p>	<p>November 15th, 1845.—Saw this boy's sister; she stated that he is at home and keeping from all bad company, and that he is likely soon to get into employment. His friends appear very decent people, and his mother supports herself and family by washing.</p>

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Admission Entry.	Result of Inquiries.
August 9th, 1845.—A. T., aged 14; intent to steal; 30 days; second time in confinement; has been residing with her mother, Mrs. T., No. —, K. S.—Liberated Sept. 8th, 1845.	November 5th, 1845.—Mother, who now resides No. —, K. S., stated that her daughter is working in a silk mill, but has not been residing with her for some time back. She has a sister and some friends, who work in the same mill, who take the charge of her.
August 16th, 1845.—T. D., aged 15; theft; 30 days; second time in confinement; has been residing with his parents in S. E. W.—Liberated September 15th, 1845.	November 6th, 1845.—Called upon this boy's mother. She stated that after his leaving prison, he was always in company with a bad boy, named D., who took him to Edinburgh and left him there. He sold his shoes and stockings and came back to Glasgow, where he again fell in with him, but has since quitted his company. On Monday last he entered the employ of Mr. McV., smith, C. S., and is still there.
August 20th, 1845.—W. W., aged 12; theft; 60 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with his father, A. W., weaver, No. —, O. D. R.—Liberated Oct. 26th, 1845.	November 5th, 1845.—This boy's mother appears a very decent woman. She stated that she gave her son a new suit of clothes, and that he wrought one week at the weaving; but that yesterday morning he left the house and did not return till 11 o'clock at night. He again went away this morning and has not yet returned; and she is of opinion that he will find his way to the prison before he finds his way home.
	November 14th, 1845.—Recommitted.
August 20th, 1845.—J. M'C., aged 16; theft; 60 days; fifth time in confinement; has been residing with J. M'C., H. C. M., S. C.—Liberated Oct. 20th, 1845.	November 5th, 1845.—His friends, who appear very poor, but decent, stated that he has behaved himself properly since leaving the prison; and that on Monday last he went to some of his friends at M. for the double purpose of being away from his former companions and perfecting himself in the weaving.
August 29th, 1845.—G. W. or R., aged 15; theft; 60 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with W. R., No. —, K. S., C.—Liberated Oct. 28th, 1845.	November 5th, 1845.—His mother stated that he has quitted all his companions and is anxious to get into employment. She has other four children, but none working. Both the father and mother appear very decent people, but the former has been unable to work for the last two or three years.
Sept. 13th, 1845.—D. M'S., aged 14; theft; 30 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with his parents, at No. —, K. S., T.—Liberated Oct. 13th, 1845.	November 19th, 1845.—The mother of this boy stated that he has not been working any since he was liberated, but that he is likely soon to get into employment. The mother appears a decent, well-doing woman.
Sept. 13th, 1845.—J. H., aged 17; theft, 20 days; first time in confinement; parents dead; has been residing with his grandmother, Mrs. J. B., No. —, C. S.—Liberated Oct. 3d, 1845.	November 19th, 1845.—His grandmother stated that he got into employment shortly after coming out of prison; but that having got a very severe cut on his hand, he was obliged to leave his work for a week, and on returning found another in his situation. He is now unemployed, but has quitted all his companions. His grandmother appears a decent woman; but the house is very humbly furnished.
Sept. 16th, 1845.—J. M'N., aged 12; theft; 14 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with his father, A. M'N., No. —, D. S., T.—Liberated Sept. 30th, 1845.	November 15th, 1845.—The father of this boy is a seaman of good character and steady habits, but the mother is much given to drunkenness. She stated that he has not been working since he came out of prison; but that he has quitted all his bad companions, and is eager to get into employment.
Sept. 16th, 1845.—D. M'M., aged 11; theft; 14 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with his parents, No. —, D. S., T.—Liberated Sept. 30th, 1845.	November 15th, 1845.—Called upon this boy's mother, who appears a decent woman. She stated that he has not, since liberation, associated with bad boys; and that, though not yet working, it is not from want of desire.

## Extract from Visitation Book—continued.

Admission Entry.	Result of Inquiries.
Sept. 18th, 1845.—T. G., aged 15; theft; 60 days; second time in confinement; parents dead.—Liberated Nov. 17th, 1845.	This is a very interesting boy, and worthy of being taken by the hand; but he has no relatives who can do anything for him, and is utterly helpless. The governor gave him a note to the superintendent of the House of Refuge, requesting his assistance to obtain employment for him in Kirkintilloch, where, as he is a good weaver, he is likely to succeed. He was furnished with some articles of clothing, and sufficient money to take him to his destination.
Sept. 22nd, 1845.—A. B., aged 19; disorderly and assault; 30 days; second time in confinement; has been residing with his father, J. B., No. —, C. S.—Liberated Oct. 22nd, 1845.	Nov. 14th, 1845.—His mother states that he has not been working since coming out of prison; that he has no inclination for work; and that she is heart-broken with him, as he is going about the streets mixing with the worst of company. Nov. 29th, 1845.—Recommitted.
Sept. 27th, 1845.—J. W., aged 13; theft; 14 days; first time in confinement; father dead; has been residing with Mrs. W., No. —, M'A. S.—Liberated Oct. 11th, 1845.	Nov. 18th, 1845.—Learned that he had been working, but that last week his mother pawned his shoes, in consequence of which he has not wrought any since; but as soon as he can get his shoes, he will go back to his former employment. The house is very poor, and the mother appears to be much given to drink.
Sept. 27th, 1845.—J. M'C., aged 16; theft; 14 days; first time in confinement; parents dead; has been residing with Mrs. F., No. —, H. S.—Liberated Oct. 11th, 1845.	Nov. 18th, 1845.—Sister a respectable dressmaker. She stated that she got him into a situation shortly after coming out of prison; that on the 10th of November she had occasion to go to the country, and on her return home on the following day she learned that he had not been at his work the day before, for which she chastised him, and on the following day he left home, and has not since been heard of.
Sept. 27th, 1845.—J. M'C., aged 12; &c. &c. &c.	The same remarks apply to this boy, who is brother of the above. It has since been ascertained that both boys went to Kirkintilloch in search of work, but nothing farther is known.
Sept. 27th, 1845.—S. H. or S., aged 14; theft; 14 days; first time in confinement; father dead; has been residing with Mrs. H., No. —, M'A. S.—Liberated Oct. 11th, 1845.	Nov. 18th, 1845.—Saw this boy's mother; she stated that he has been in regular employment since he left prison till last week, when he remained away from his work for two days without leave from his employer, or any intimation to his friends; he has, however, now returned to his employment. His mother appears a very decent woman.
Oct. 6th, 1845.—M. M'D. or M'G., aged 16; theft; 40 days; third time in confinement; her father, M. M'G., resides at No. —, N. S., C.—Liberated Nov. 19th, 1845.	Dec. 9th, 1845.—Parents very poor; live along with another family; the only accommodation being one miserably-furnished room. Was informed by the other family that she was out along with her mother hawking dishes; the father they said would be in at two o'clock, at which hour the mother and daughter were also expected.
Oct. 8th, 1845.—J. W., aged 17; falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition; 40 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with his parents, No. —, A. S.—Liberated Oct. 20th, 1845.	Nov. 18th, 1845.—Parents appear very decent and sober people. They stated that he got into employment shortly after coming out of prison, in which he still continues, and is doing well. This lad, it will be observed, was liberated on 20th of October, in consequence of his friends having presented a petition to the magistrates for a mitigation of his sentence.
Oct. 11th, 1845.—A. C., aged 15; theft; 30 days; first time in confinement; has been residing with his stepmother, No. —, B. S., A.—Liberated Nov. 10th, 1845.	Nov. 18th, 1845.—His stepmother, who appears a decent woman, and whose house was tidy and clean, informed me that he has not been working, but that he is very anxious to get into employment.

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Extract from Visitation Book—*continued.*

Admission Entry.	Result of Inquiries.
Oct. 14th, 1845.—C. W., aged 18; drunk and disorderly; 30 days; second time in confinement; has been residing at No. —, M. S., C.—Liberated Nov. 13th, 1845.	Dec. 9th, 1845.—Parents reputed respectable as to character, and in tolerable circumstances. Saw her mother, who stated that her daughter is working at home at the bookbinding, and doing well. While conversing with the mother I saw the daughter in an adjoining room employed as stated.
Oct. 15th, 1845.—H. B., aged 16; assault; 20 days; second time in confinement; has been residing with her father, D. B., in P.; her aunt, Mrs. P., resides in C. S., A.—Liberated Nov. 4th, 1845.	Nov. 18th, 1845.—Called upon her aunt, Mrs. P. She stated that she was not at present residing with her but with her father. She attributes the whole of the girl's misconduct to the cruelty of her stepmother, who not only scrimps her of food, but takes every opportunity of making her miserable.

The two following cases, supplied by the governor, illustrate a fact, which has often come before me, that a spirit of adventure enters into many offences:—

D. M'M., aged 13, states that a boy named M'N. (mentioned below), advised him to rob his father's house; M'N. and another agreeing to rob their parents at the same time, for the purpose of going to Bo'ness, where they would reside in a cave for five years, and live by plunder, shooting, and fishing. Bought a pistol for the purpose of acting the part of highwaymen—"Stand and deliver."—M'M. is a very simple boy, and easily persuaded, but by no means criminal. Given over to his parents, who are very decent people.

J. M'N., aged 12, states that his father is a ship-carpenter, and a well-doing man, but generally from home on board of the "B—" steamer; that his mother drinks hard. Frequently he and a little sister are taken in at night by the neighbours, their mother, the while, away drinking. Learned from the mother of M'M., that she (M'N.) intended to have been at the prison this morning, but had got herself "fuddled." M'N., it is thought, induced M'M. and another boy about the same age, to go to Borrowstonness, as he had an aunt there; and by representing that they would have plenty of fishing and shooting, and could live in "Robinson Crusoe" style, for which purpose a pistol and small (toy) sword were bought. These three boys carried off a number of articles from the house of M'M.'s father. These they succeeded in pawning, and thus obtaining the necessary funds, proceeded to Borrowstonness. As might have been expected, however, their fanciful hopes were not realized, and they returned to Glasgow, where they were apprehended, brought before the sitting magistrate, and each received sentence of 14 days' imprisonment.

The following statements were made to the governor by two boys lately committed to the prison, after several previous confinements, the last of which was in the General Prison:—

Statement made by T. D., alias C. D., or P., on his admission to the prison of Glasgow, 17th January, 1846:—\*

Was liberated from the General Prison 8th January. Earned by overwork 1*l*. There was purchased on his account, before liberation, a shirt, a pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes, which cost in all 9*s*. 10*d*. Had, when he reached Glasgow, 9*s*. 0*½d*. Met with some of his former bad associates, and took them into a public-house for the purpose of treating them to a "dram." Among others, met with A. N., who was liberated from the General Prison on the 6th instant; got the worse of drink; was found loitering about in A.-street about one o'clock on the following morning, and taken to the police-office, when he was recognized by the lieutenant on duty. Was liberated same morning about seven o'clock, when threepence was handed to him as all that remained of the money he had on reaching Glasgow, so that he spent on the first night 8*s*. 9*½d*. When he got out he called at a house in McA.-street, where he got breakfast, and left about 11 o'clock, when he again met with the same boys, with whom on the previous evening he had spent his money. On this occasion the boys had become possessed of some money, and treated him to two or three pints of ale, after which one of them took him to his aunt's, Mrs. H., R. L., Gorbals. States that he slept at his aunt's from this time (Friday), till he was apprehended on Thursday night following, with a quantity of female apparel in his possession. On the Saturday night previous to his apprehension, pawned his shoes and stockings, on which he obtained 2*s*. The shoes and stockings were those purchased before his liberation from the General Prison. States, that however anxious to do well, he knows it is vain to make the attempt in Glasgow, where he is constantly coming into contact with former associates. Is sure that if he could only have got a ship, and have had a long voyage, it would have made him forget his companions.

This boy has two brothers, one of whom is under sentence of transportation and the other is in the General Prison.

Statement made by A. N., alias R. W., aged 17, on his admission to the prison of Glasgow, January 13th, 1846:—†

Was liberated from the General Prison on the 6th January, after having undergone a sentence of two years' imprisonment. Stated to the governor on leaving that he would try to obtain employment, but acknowledges that he never made the attempt. Reached Edinburgh about one P. M., when he met two fellows, W. A. and another (an Englishman). Treated them to a gill and some porter,

\* This is the boy referred to in the Return of Recommittments, under the name of C. or P. D., as having been five several times convicted of theft, and four times of attempt to steal.

† This boy has been five times in confinement in this prison, his longest sentence being 60 days. Was three years in the House of Refuge prior to committing any offence other than petty pilfering from his parents. His conduct in the Refuge is known to have been notoriously bad.

which cost him 7d. Left by the train at two for Glasgow, where he arrived about four. Had only reached the length of the H.-street, when he fell, in with one whose right name he does not know, but who was well known to him under the nickname of "D."; another called "D.", (D. B.), besides two others, both known to him by sight but not by name, who, finding that he was just returned from Perth and flush of money, were very friendly, and adjourned with him to a neighbouring public-house. On being asked how many gills they drank, he answered that "they did not deal in gills, but in half-mutchkins and mutchkins." Got perfectly drunk. What was not spent of his money, was taken from him, and by eight o'clock he was without a farthing. Being thus without the means of paying for a bed, and stupefied with drink, he proposed to take off his waistcoat, and that "D." should pawn it for a sixpence, which would pay the lodgings of both for the night. That "D." acceded to this proposal, but immediately, on obtaining possession of the waistcoat, made off and did not return. That his money and his waistcoat being thus gone, he wandered about for a length of time in the streets, deserted by those with whom he had spent his all. That in this dilemma he went to Mrs. W.'s, N. W. (a very bad house), and there being no bed he slept on the floor till four o'clock in the morning. That he got up, and sallied out with the determination of getting "siller" either by fair means or foul; that he was successful to the extent of being able to pay for lodgings, and went to "C.'s," a noted haunt of thieves and prostitutes. On the 8th, met with "wee" P. D. (the boy referred to in the foregoing note), at D.'s eating-house, B., who invited him to go to K.'s, dancing hall, a noted resort of thieves of both sexes; but declined. Towards night went to F.'s, in the "W.," a house of the vilest description, where he met several of his former companions, and slept all night. On the 9th (Friday), got some money and slept at R.'s, another noted house, where he remained till nine on the following morning; and at eight o'clock P. M. of the same day was apprehended on a charge of picking pockets, taken to the police-office, and underwent the necessary examinations; and on the 13th was committed till liberated in due course of law, and sent to the prison. That while in the police-office he met with four or five of his former companions, all of whom had been repeatedly in confinement, and one of them in the General Prison. Of these, three were sentenced to 60 days' confinement each, one of the number (M. or N.) being the boy referred to as having been in Perth, and who was sent along with him in the same vehicle to prison.

From the foregoing statement it appears, that in about four hours after reaching Glasgow, he had nothing remaining of the 1*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*. which was handed over to him when he left the General Prison.

This boy was liberated on the 6th, from the General Prison; on the same day he is in Glasgow, and in four hours is penniless. On the 7th, the 8th, and the 9th, he lives by depredation; on the evening of the latter day he is apprehended, and on the 13th is an inmate of the prison.

Among other matters illustrated by the foregoing statement, is the want of proper caution in giving prisoners, on their liberation, a considerable sum of ready money. What is due to them should be paid, as far as practicable, in kind, and in instalments only, and through the medium of some person who can use a discretion, and withhold the money altogether, unless he is satisfied that what he gives will be well applied.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner, last year, was 2*l*. 10*s*., being about 10*s*. under the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was 14*l*. 6*s*., being about 1*l*. 1*s*. under the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were very creditable to Mr. Miller, the governor. The following are taken from two of the entries in the Inspection Book:—

Oct. 31, 1845.—I have visited, along with the governor, the North Prison; and although as regards the exhibition of our common humanity, it is a painful duty, yet the efforts everywhere manifest in the management to amend and improve the prisoner in his moral, religious, and physical condition, conveys satisfaction; and the labour ends with feelings of general approbation of the system pursued in the North Prison. The new governor appears to have entered on his duties with a strong feeling of their importance, and an intelligent perception of their bearing on the character and condition of the many hundreds of unfortunate beings, whose crimes and faults have placed them under his charge. . . . In concluding my report, I must record one thing that was strongly impressed on my mind—the necessity of providing additional accommodation. The number of prisoners now is 434, and I noticed that, three years ago, it was 634. The accommodation in the North Prison, even for the present number, is too limited, if an effective reformatory system is to be pursued. Looking at the rapid increase of population, the return of times more favourable to the production of crime than the present, the unsuitableness of the old building and of the South Prison for classification and proper treatment, it may be fairly expected that accommodation may be required for nearly double the present number of inmates. It will take one to two years to prepare additional buildings; and this subject cannot too soon occupy the attention of the Commissioners.

(Signed) JOHN LEADBETTER.

Dec. 29, 1845.—I found everything here also [at the South Prison] clean and orderly; but most of the prisoners had a chilled look, and complained of cold; some of them very much, although I understand they were furnished with additional clothing and bedding at this season of the year. The want of any proper means of heating this building is a serious evil, and one which it would not, I imagine, be easy to remedy; but it is only one of the numerous defects in its construction, which render it very unsuitable for its present purpose, and prompts the wish in every one who visits it that it could be altogether abandoned. I hope that by additional accommodation being obtained, in connection with the North Prison, this may ere long be accomplished.

This being my first visit to the prisons since the death of Mr. Brebner, I have been much gratified to find, not only no falling off in the management of the establishment, but several alterations introduced by the new governor, which appear to be decided improvements, and indicative of an anxious desire on his part not only to preserve, but if possible to raise, its character.

(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. An inner gate to be put up at the principal entrance, and the intervening space to be covered over.

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2. The flues for bringing fresh air into the upper cells of the "mill" to be divided; so that each cell may have a separate flue, and the means of communication which the present flues afford may be cut off.

3. The holes at the top of the small cells in the new wing, which afford the means of communication among prisoners, to be closed.

4. Means to be taken, by the use of iron grating or net-work, to prevent the prisoners in the back cells of the chief wing in which the females are placed, from going close to the windows and talking to each other; and means to be taken, as explained on the spot, to prevent communication by the holes through which some of the hot-water pipes pass.

5. The spare staircase in the east wing to be converted into four cells.

6. When the prison is enlarged, a chapel to be built.

7. The governor to be authorized to purchase the wreck of a vessel, which he says, can be got for about £70, to be put up on the prison ground in order to prepare lads for the sea.

8. The exercise of prisoners in the corridors, which gives rise to much improper communication, to be entirely stopped; and the use of pass-men and pass-women to be very much restricted, if not altogether discontinued.

9. To prevent prisoners from becoming acquainted with each other by sight, caps with fronts covering the upper part of the face, but with slits for the eyes (as in use at the General Prison and Pentonville Prison), to be procured.

10. A rising scale of wages to be adopted; so that an officer's remuneration may increase from year to year up to a certain point, as does the value of his services, according to the time that he remains at the prison.

11. No officer except the governor to be allowed to have his family within the prison walls.

12. An officer to be appointed to visit the friends of prisoners about to be liberated; in order to facilitate the safe return of these prisoners to society.

Calton.

CALTON PRISON—GLASGOW.

[Inspected December 20, 1845.]

Since the last Report on this prison three of the cells on the ground floor have been discontinued as a portion of a regular prison, and they are now used only as police cells.

There has been no other change of importance either in the building or management.

There are now eight cells in the prison.

The average number of prisoners at any one time is under three; but this is owing to the shortness of the periods of confinement, for the number of committals is large, being between 400 and 500 for the year.

The health and conduct of the prisoners were reported to have been good.

There is no book for recording the visits of members of the County Prison Board.

Airdrie.

AIRDRIE PRISON.

[Inspected December 15, 1845.]

The recommendations in the last Report on this prison (except that for enlarging some of the windows) have been carried into effect; and measures have been taken for the adoption of this recommendation also.

The period during which convicted prisoners can remain in this prison has been extended to 60 days.

There has been no other alteration.

The average number of prisoners is now about 20.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. There is no regular chaplain at present; but a gentleman is acting as interim chaplain.

2. The keeper does not expect that a new warder, who has been taken on trial, will prove to be properly qualified; if so, it will of course be necessary to appoint another.

3. The warming of the prison, though much improved by putting the hot-water pipes in the lower part of the corridors instead of the upper part, is still unsatisfactory. On the day of my visit, the thermometer in the lower cells stood at only 49°, and the keeper said that the temperature was generally about 8° lower in the cells on the ground floor, than in those on the upper floor.

4. Two of the cells are ill ventilated, but new windows are about to be put in them.

The cells on the ground floor are still damp; but though the surgeon said that this tended to cause sickness, he stated, nevertheless, that the health of the prisoners had been good; that for a long time there had been no case, of any importance, of illness arising within the prison; and that almost all the sickness was caused by dissipated habits outside. He added, that scarcely a female is committed who has not syphilis in some form or degree. Indeed, he said that he thought many of the female prisoners had no objection to be sent to the prison, as they looked upon it as a kind of hospital, where they could be cured of venereal disorders.

I was not surprised at learning, that since a body of soldiers had been stationed at Airdrie, in consequence of the riots which had taken place from time to time, the number of public prostitutes had considerably increased.

Many of these loose women are committed to prison over and over again for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. One had been liberated on the morning of my visit for the 23rd time. The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good.

There was lately an escape of a prisoner. The person chiefly to blame was the warder, who, in consequence of his carelessness, was dismissed; but the keeper himself was not without fault in the matter. Vigorous measures seem to have been taken for recapturing the prisoner; but hitherto without success, though it is expected that eventually he will be caught.

I received no complaints from prisoners.

The keeper gave the following evidence:—

No liberated prisoners have at present any difficulty in getting work on their liberation, if inclined to work; but many of them are not so disposed. For those coming from distances generally get work when they are willing to take it. A woman, named A. W., was to day liberated for the 23rd time. Her offence is being drunk and disorderly. She has always been tried by the burgh magistrates. When in prison, she is always industrious and well conducted. She said a day or two ago that she wished she were sent to prison for two years; that she would rather be anywhere than in the streets, but that her old companions got round her as soon as she was out, and that it was no use trying to do well in this neighbourhood.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner, last year, was 3*l.* 2*s.*, being about 2*s.* above the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was 21*l.* 7*s.*, being about 6*l.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book were creditable to the keeper and matron. I made the following recommendations:—

1. In order if possible to cure the dampness of the lower cells, and to make them warmer, the walls to be lathed and plastered, and wooden floors to be laid down on the present stone pavement.
2. Exercise in the corridors to be altogether prohibited; and no prisoner ever to be employed in a corridor, except under the immediate and constant superintendence of an officer.
3. The peas used in making peas-broth to be crushed before they are boiled.
4. The present female servant, who acts to some extent as an officer also, to be changed.

#### GREENLAW PRISON.

[Inspected November 10, 1845.]

Greenlaw.

The recommendations in my last Report for a regular appointment to be made of a chaplain, and for instructions to be given to the keeper, not, under any circumstances, to admit a prisoner without a written warrant, have been carried into effect; but not the recommendations relating to a supply of reading books and slates, and to providing means of communication with an officer from every part of the prison.

There has been no other alteration of any importance either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 12, instead of 6, the number last year; and latterly it has been yet greater. The keeper stated that most of the male prisoners had for some time been persons at work on the railroad, and that they were chiefly committed for drunken assaults.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. There is at present no male teacher, the last teacher having lately resigned.
2. In most of the cells there are no sufficient means for communicating with an officer.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been generally very good.

The chaplain stated that the prisoners had been most respectful and attentive to him, and that he found them apparently open to conviction of their faultiness.

The work produces very little, owing to the distance of Greenlaw from a good labour market, and to the greater part of the prisoners being day labourers.

I received no complaints.

Although a regular appointment has been made of a chaplain, no salary has been assigned to this officer.

The keeper made the following statement:—

Most of the prisoners have honest employment to go to on their liberation from prison. A man who had been at work on the railroad, and who was in the prison, told me that he should be glad to get some other kind of employment, as there was a great deal of drinking among the men on the railway, and that any one who did not join in it was looked down upon. I, therefore, wrote to a farmer, whom I knew, to ask him to give him work on his farm. He did not, however, get work there, but I believe he did on another farm, and that he is now going on very steadily. This man worked so hard at his reading and writing while in prison, that although he remained only 60 days, and could neither read nor write at all when he came in, he could read in most parts of the Testament, and could write pretty well before he left.

There had been only one entry in the County Board's Inspection Book since my visit last April.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner, last year, was 10*s.*, being about 2*l.* 10*s.* under the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was 32*l.* 4*s.*, being nearly 17*l.* above the general average.

The general result of my inspection was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, the keeper and matron.

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I made the following recommendations:—

1. The 3rd and 4th recommendations in my last Report to be carried into effect; this not having yet been done.
2. The two staircases which are out of use to be converted into cells; the number of cells not being at the present time sufficient for the number of prisoners.
3. Locks to be put to the inner doors of the cells, so as to save the necessity of using the troublesome and noisy fastenings to the grated doors.
4. A store-room to be built in the west airing-yard.
5. Some new blankets and bed-covers to be procured.
6. An addition to be made to the library, as suggested by the chaplain.

Cupar.

CUPAR PRISON.

[Inspected July 31, 1845.]

All the cells are now dry.

The recommendations in my last Report, relating to the admission of visitors to prisoners, and to the performance of an additional public service on the Sunday, have been carried into effect; but not the other recommendations.

The grounds round the prison have all been brought into cultivation.

There has been no other alteration of any importance, either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 33, which is the same as that mentioned in the last Report. During the last three months, however, the number has been somewhat less, and a few weeks ago it was as low as 23. On the day of my visit there were 27 prisoners, and 25 empty cells.

I found all the rules in operation; but some of the prisoners are still exercised in the corridors, for want of a second airing yard, and some of the prison registers were in arrears.

The prisoners appear to have had good health. The following is the surgeon's report:—

The health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last Report has been remarkably good. The only dangerous case of illness was that of a worn-out old woman who had disease of the heart, of which she died.

The conduct of the prisoners was also reported to have been good.

The following is the chaplain's statement:—

I think it desirable that the civil prisoners should sleep in separate cells, that they may have time and opportunity for reflection. There has not been any change in my department since Mr. Hill's last Report. I keep up a superintendence, as far as practicable, over liberated prisoners, and I know several who are doing well. I find that well-deserving prisoners are much gratified by receiving a present of a Testament on leaving the prison, as a token of my approval of their conduct; and with the permission of the Board, I am enabled to make these presents. I encourage the prisoners to learn arithmetic, as well as reading and writing, and some of them have made great progress in it. My chief object in teaching them arithmetic is to improve their reasoning powers by accustoming them to think. I have observed that prisoners, before trial, make much less improvement in their education than those after trial, which I attribute to the unsettled and uneasy state of the prisoner, up to the time of his trial.

Some of the rooms and cells in the male department were not in neat order; there were marks, too, on some of the walls and doors, and blots in some of the books; the windows also throughout the prison wanted cleaning.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner, last year, was 4*l.* 15*s.*, being about 1*l.* 15*s.* above the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was nearly 18*l.*; being about 2*l.* 13*s.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, which are much more frequent than in most prisons, and show great vigilance on the part of the Board, were creditable to Mr. Dewar, the governor, and to the other officers; as was the general state of the prison at the time of my visit.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cells in which the pumps are placed to be covered, in order to prevent escapes.
2. A shower-bath to be procured.
3. Chambers' Miscellany to be added to the library.

Dunfermline.

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

[Inspected December 12, 1845.]

The recommendation to keep specimens of the prisoners' writing, when they begin to receive instruction and when they leave off, has been carried into effect; but not the other recommendations in my last Report.

A new chaplain and a new warder have been appointed.

The teacher now attends two hours per day instead of one hour.

There has been no other alteration of any importance.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 16; but owing to the want of more room, many prisoners have of late been removed to the Cupar prison; so that the number



of Dunfermline prisoners, either here or at Cupar, has considerably increased; caused probably, directly or indirectly, by the disgraceful riot which took place at this town some months ago.

I found all the rules in operation.

The prisoners appear to have had good health. There had been one death since my visit last February, but it was a case of suicide. The surgeon said that the immediate cause of the act, probably, was, the circumstance of the prisoner's having been pursued and retaken after making his escape over the boundary wall the day before. It was stated that the man was a notorious thief and belonged to a bad family. The escape referred to took place in consequence of the prisoner, who was out of health, being allowed, on the recommendation of the surgeon, to walk in the grounds beyond the airing-yard, and of a ladder having been left about by some bell-hangers; but it was the duty of the keeper to see that no such facilities for escape were permitted. The prisoner was untried, but he had been already several times convicted, and he probably expected, at his next trial, to be sentenced to transportation; and the keeper said that he had told another prisoner (as he learnt afterwards), that he would rather hang himself than be transported.

The surgeon stated that he was not at all satisfied with the warming apparatus. He said, that in order to raise the temperature of the lower cells, in which the females are placed, to a moderate degree of heat, it is necessary to make the upper cells too warm and the corridors intolerably hot.

On the day of my visit, the thermometer stood at 80° in the lower corridor, and at 85° in the upper corridor; while in the lower cells the temperature was 55°, and in the upper cells 60°; showing in each case a difference of 25° between the temperature of the corridor and of the cells opening into it.

Besides the waste of fuel in thus heating the corridors where no heat is wanted, the officers are exposed to severe colds by being subjected to such great and sudden changes of temperature; and much trouble is caused by the necessity for keeping the different doors and windows communicating with the corridors and open air always closed, to prevent a rush of external cold air which would neutralize the effect of the warming apparatus.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. There had been only nine punishments in the year, and in no case had fetters been used.

Many receive instruction besides those included in the rule; and several are taught arithmetic.

The book of specimens of writing showed great general improvement.

There was scribbling in some of the books.

The cooking, washing, and baking are at present all carried on in the same room; which is an objectionable arrangement.

There were no complaints from prisoners.

The keeper made the following statement:—

None of the prisoners appear for some time past to have had any difficulty in getting work at their liberation, owing chiefly to the abundance of employment; though there is now a check to trade at Dunfermline. There are a man and woman, named S., at present in the prison for being drunk and keeping a disorderly house. The man has been committed six times and the woman four times; yet the man has been now sent for only twenty-one days, and the woman for ten days. They have always been tried by the Burgh Magistrates. The man's mother also keeps a house of ill fame, and has been several times in prison for that offence.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner, last year, was 8*l.*, being about 5*l.* above the general average in Scotland; and the net cost, per prisoner, was 23*l.* 6*s.*, being about 8*l.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general result of my own inspection, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. A grated door to be put in the passage leading to the debtors' room.
2. Shelves, or a large press, to be put in the lower cell No. 4, to contain the prison clothing, &c.; and the girdle, which is now in the kitchen (where it is too hot), to be placed in cell No. 1, of the same floor. This arrangement will not prevent either cell from being occupied by a prisoner.
3. The female prisoners to have extra clothing in winter, as recommended by the surgeon.
4. Each cell to be furnished with a slate.

#### KIRKALDY PRISON.

[Inspected December 13, 1845.]

The recommendations in my last Report have not yet been carried into effect, and there has been no alteration either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners is now about two.

I found the rules in operation with the following exceptions:—

1. Some of the cells are not warmed.
2. There is no regular chaplain; but a gentleman has been appointed teacher who really acts as chaplain; the ordinary instruction of a teacher not being required for prisoners who remain so short a time as at Kirkaldy.

[IV.]

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*Kirkcaldy.*

3. Some of the cells are not in conformity with the provisions of the statute.  
Both the general health and general conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good; but there was scribbling in some of the Bibles.  
The prison was not in very neat order.  
The teacher stated, that in nine cases out of ten, drunkenness, or the desire to procure the means of indulging in drink, was the cause of the offences.  
The keeper stated, that most of the prisoners had honest employment to go to on their liberation, and that three or four, for whom he himself had got work, were doing well.  
There had been only two entries in the County Board's Inspection Book since my visit last February. These entries, however, were creditable to the keeper.  
I recommended that the sewer in the airing-yard be covered over; and that, until it can be carried out of the grounds, it be cleansed periodically, as it used to be.

*Dundee.*

DUNDEE PRISON.

[Inspected August 1, 1845.]

The new wing mentioned in the last two Reports is now in use, and proves to be a valuable addition to the building. With this addition, the principle of separation can be carried much further than formerly; indeed it is now possible to have most of the prisoners separate.

None of the recommendations mentioned in my last Report have been yet carried into effect; some of them, indeed, have not been adopted, for the present, for want of funds.

The prison library has been enlarged.

There has been no other change of importance, either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners has slightly increased since my last Report; having during the year just ended been 136, viz., 130 criminals and 6 debtors. On the day of my visit it was as high as 163, and the number of females on that day (67) was greater than it had been for three years.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. In wet weather the prisoners get but little exercise in the open air, owing to the ground in the airing-yards being at such times soft and wet.

2. Some of the cells used for separate confinement are much too small; they are, however, chiefly occupied by prisoners who are committed for short periods.

3. Some of the female prisoners were wearing part of their own clothing, owing to a sudden increase in the number of prisoners, and to the want of a larger stock of prison clothing.

The prisoners appear to have had good health. There had been no death, and no removal on account of illness.

The conduct of the prisoners was also stated to have been generally very good.

Some of the clothing was out of repair, and there was cutting and scribbling on some of the boxes, wooden clogs, &c.

The following evidence was given by the governor:—

When prisoners are about to be liberated (and the day of liberation, if not the precise hour, is always known), their associates, often people of bad character who have been in prison themselves, assemble, frequently in considerable numbers, at the gates of the prison to receive them; and I have no doubt that they often take them away direct to their old haunts or to whisky shops, there to obliterate as speedily as possible any good impression that may have been produced in prison, and any determination that may have been formed to lead a better life.

The average amount of clear earnings, per prisoners, last year, was 4*l.* 6*s.*, being about 1*l.* 6*s.* above the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was 9*l.* 12*s.*, being nearly 6*l.* under the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison at the time of my visit, were creditable to Mr. Mackison, the governor, and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Small openings, as suggested by the matron, to be made in the doors of the cells, for the female prisoners, beginning with those on one corridor, as an experiment.

2. A cover, with a funnel, to be put over the boiler in the bath-room of the new wing, to carry away the steam.

3. Until new airing-yards are made, the prisoners to exercise in classes, under constant superintendence.

DUNDEE POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected August 2, 1845.]

Some of the cells were not in a very clean state, and the air in them was offensive, owing in part to their having just been occupied by prisoners, and to the ventilation not being vigorous. All the cells wanted white-washing.

There are guard-beds, but there is no bedding; and there is no provision for the prisoners washing themselves.

I found a convicted and an unconvicted prisoner in the same cell.

The following evidence was given by Mr. Mackay, superintendent of police:—

It is a common thing for us to have as many as 30 prisoners at once in our 11 small police cells between Saturday night and Monday morning; and there are sometimes 40 or 50. In order to keep

prisoners in the same case separate, it is often necessary to put convicted and untried prisoners together in the same cell, which is of course very objectionable. At present the cells are used not only for prisoners waiting for their first examination by a magistrate, but also for remanded prisoners, and for prisoners sentenced to confinement for periods not exceeding three days; but more cells than we possess are required for those waiting for their first examination, without including any of the other classes of prisoners. As it is, we have often as many prisoners under sentence as we have cells, and unless we crowded them together, it is necessary, consequently, to have most of the cells at such times constantly occupied, which makes it impossible properly to ventilate or clean them.

I recommended that these cells be discontinued as a regular prison, with a view to their being used only for prisoners immediately after arrest.

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*Dundee.*

### KIRKINTILLOCH PRISON.

*Kirkintilloch.*

[Inspected August 23, 1845.]

A new prison has been built, containing three cells, with rooms for a keeper and his wife, according to one of the model plans.

It is on a good site, and with plenty of fall for the water; but I found the prison damp, probably from want of proper drains. There is a provision for warming and ventilating, but I was informed that the place was very cold in winter, owing probably to the dampness of the walls.

The keeper's wife said that her own health had suffered much from the dampness of the building.

She stated also that the chimneys smoke badly.

The prison stands in a small yard surrounded by a wall.

It has been legalized for the detention of criminal prisoners, with a stipulation that convicted offenders, sentenced to more than ten days' confinement, shall be sent to Dumbarton.

The keeper, who is a sheriff's officer, and therefore liable to be called to a distance, was absent from home, attending a trial at Dumbarton.

During the nine months that the prison has been in use, there appeared to have been only 11 prisoners; but the register was in arrears. At the time of my visit the prison was empty.

There is no surgeon to make the weekly visits required by the rules; but it was stated that there was a medical man who would be sent for in any case of illness.

The prison was not in neat order.

There appeared to be no register of sickness, or of visits to prisoners, or of punishments, and no inspection book.

There is no work.

There was no female clothing, and the male clothing did not include stockings.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. A proper drain to be formed if the present one, which was stated to be a mere surface drain, is not effective; and the cause of dampness in the prison to be removed.
2. Gas to be introduced.
3. A keeper to be appointed who is not, like the present keeper, liable to be taken out of the town for other duties.
4. A surgeon to be appointed to make the weekly visits, and perform the other duties required by the rules.
5. The stock of clothing to be made complete by the addition of a few female dresses of different sizes, including linen, shoes, and stockings, and by providing stockings for the male prisoners.
6. Registers of sickness, punishments, and visits to prisoners, and an inspection book to be provided.

### LINLITHGOW PRISON.

*Linlithgow.*

[Inspected August 23, 1845.]

A new prison has been built, containing 15 cells, a debtors' room, a room for the examination of prisoners, an exercising gallery, and a kitchen, &c.; together with a house for the keeper and matron.

The prison stands upon a piece of land near the railway, and is surrounded by a wall.

The site is healthy, and in other respects tolerably good.

The following are the dimensions of the cells, &c.:—

Cells, &c.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
6	12	6	10	720
6	12	8	10	960
1	17	16	10	2,700
Exercising gallery, 41		5	7½	—

There is a provision for warming and ventilating, which, I was told, works well.

The prison is dry. It appears, also, to be secure.

The well has failed, but measures were taking either for deepening it or for getting a supply of water by other means.

The construction of the prison appears, upon the whole, to be well adapted for its purposes.

The prison has been legalized for all descriptions of prisoners, and has been opened for use about six weeks.

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*Linlithgow.*

The officers consist of a keeper and matron, chaplain, surgeon, and male warder.

The number of prisoners has hitherto been greater than was expected, and has been about equal to the number of cells. On the day of my visit there were 17 prisoners, but of these only four belonged to the county.

It was stated that the number of prisoners had been much increased, of late, by the opening of some large iron-works at Borrowstouness.

I found all the rules in operation, except that the chaplain is not in the habit of seeing every prisoner weekly, and that the stock of clothing was not quite sufficient.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The surgeon stated that the number of cases of illness in the last year had been very small, and that they had been of short duration; and that the majority of them were owing to causes which existed previous to the admission of the prisoners. He said, also, that there was no cause of sickness in operation at the time of my visit.

Many of the library books were not in a state for use. Some were incomplete, and contained much scribbling; and in one I observed obscene writing.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Ellison, the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The keeper to be authorized to change the warder, with a view to his selecting an unmarried man, who can sleep in the prison, and who is able to teach some kinds of work.
2. Arrangements to be made, as explained on the spot, to allow of the chaplain performing divine service, so that he may be able to see the prisoners without their seeing each other.
3. The library to be examined, and such books as are not in a state for use to be withdrawn. The remainder to be put in a state of complete repair, and all scribbling or blots in them to be pasted over. Some new books to be added.
4. Specimens to be kept of the writing of such prisoners as receive instruction, both at the time of their admission and liberation.

*Peebles.*

### PEEBLES PRISON.

[Inspected September 3, 1845.]

Some of the recommendations mentioned in the last Report have not yet been fully carried into effect.

The work department is in a much better state than it was. All the prisoners are now employed, and have been so for several months.

There has not been any other alteration of importance.

The average number of prisoners is still about six.

I found all the Rules in operation.

The prisoners have had good health. The surgeon stated that there had been no serious case of illness.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears also to have been good.

There was still, however, some scribbling in the books and on the doors.

The yard was not in a neat state, and some of the windows wanted cleaning. Some of the clothing, too, was out of repair.

The little boy (the son of drunken parents), mentioned in the last Report, who attempted to destroy himself in the prison, is again in confinement; but I was glad to learn that a marked improvement was appearing in his disposition and character.

There was another boy, who had lost his parents when young, and had since been with an uncle and aunt, who, the keeper said, were ill-doing people.

A prisoner, named T. M., a young man aged 19, gave the following account of himself to the keeper; and from his observation of the prisoner's character the keeper believed the statement to be substantially true:—

My father died when I was very young, and my mother soon after went off with another man, to whom she was never married. I was in this way thrown, with a younger brother, on the parish. After a time I was bound apprentice to a person who failed before I had learned the business properly. I was then thrown out of work, and was unable to get the means of living; and this drove me first to steal.

T. J., 15 years old, stated as follows. His story points out one frequent cause of a life of crime, and the difficulty of leaving such a life when once commenced:—

It is all owing to the death of my parents that I am here at all. My father and mother died within six months of one another, when I was twelve years old. My mother first. She had been lying 18 months ill before that, and died in the infirmary. My father died suddenly. There was a child died between their deaths, but when my father died, there were six of us. I worked at a blue spinner's while mother was ill, and since at some printing works in Edinburgh. I have earned a little money here to buy decent clothes with; now I shall be able to go to Lasswade, where my brothers and sisters were put by the parish, and to see them all. Since I have been in a bad way of life, I have not seen them. I am going to Jedburgh to be tried, and if I get free, which I think I shall, because I have made up my mind to tell the truth of the matter, I shall strive to get employment at some printing works at Coldstream. The foreman of the place where I worked in Edinburgh set up for himself at Coldstream, and I think he will give me a trial. I expect to be a witness at Jedburgh, because there were three of us committed for the same case, and when there is evidence wanted, one is allowed to go free if he tells the whole of the matter. I am determined to do well if I can after this. If I thought there was some hope for me at the end of a long imprisonment, any way of help to a decent way of life, I would just tell the truth, and want no other treatment

than the other two. I should like to keep out of Edinburgh and do well if I could. It has been bad company that has been my ruin, and now not a decent friend will look upon me.

I received no complaints.

In the same building with the prison are two police cells for the reception of persons immediately after arrest and before warrants are got for their detention; and the keeper of the prison has at present the charge of these cells.

The average amount of clear earnings per head, last year, was 13s., being about 2l. 7s. under the general average; and the average net cost, per prisoner, was 25l. 11s., being about 10l. above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book were creditable to the keeper.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. A woman to be hired to do the washing when there is no female prisoner fit for the employment.

2. The keeper to be relieved of the care and responsibility connected with the police cells, except that while there is no police officer sleeping in the building, he shall be required to attend to any police prisoner who may be taken ill in the night.

### DUMFRIES PRISON.

[Inspected September 7, 1845.]

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report have been carried into effect, except that the governor's bond has not yet been completed.

A chaplain has at length been appointed.

There has not been any other alteration of importance.

No efficient measures have yet been taken towards the erection of a new prison. Much as this delay is to be regretted, however, I think even a further delay preferable to the project of continuing on the present site, and altering and enlarging the present building. The site is so low, and so little above the river, that it seems to be almost impossible to keep the drains in proper order; while a street, much higher than the grounds of the prison, runs close to them on one side, and there are houses so near the other side that the inhabitants can call to prisoners in their cells. Much of the building was not intended originally for a prison; and the whole is so badly arranged and constructed that I am satisfied that nothing short of pulling it entirely down, would afford the means of erecting a really good prison.

What I should recommend, would be to abandon the present site altogether, and put up a new building on the best known plan, in a different situation, with a room in it for the examination of prisoners (such as has been provided in several other prisons), so as to avoid the necessity of bringing prisoners to the court-house, except for trial; and with two or three cells in immediate connexion with the court-house, so that on the occasion of a trial the prisoners may be brought there early in the morning, and before people are moving about. And I am convinced that a careful estimate of the whole expense of the two modes of proceeding would show that, while what I advise would be the means of obtaining by far the best prison, it would also be the most economical,—unless indeed, any large part of the present building were to be retained; in which case the county prison of Dumfries would, in my opinion, be soon the worst constructed, as it would assuredly be on the worst site, of any county prison in Scotland; to the ultimate disappointment and chagrin of all parties concerned.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 33, which is 4 less than the average last year.

I found the rules in operation with the following exceptions:—

1. There is at present no proper warder; but one has been appointed, though he has not yet entered on his duties.

2. As already mentioned, the governor's bond of security has not yet been completed.

3. The ventilation of many parts of the prison is very bad.

4. The female prisoners are in the same division of the prison with male prisoners; and as the cells open into the same room, like boxes in a theatre, the prisoners can have no difficulty in speaking to each other, unless prevented by constant superintendence. At my visit I saw several male and female prisoners in sight of and near each other; not, however, in this part of the prison.

5. There is no suitable place for exercise; that chiefly used being a sort of iron cage a few feet square.

6. The chaplain has not regularly visited the prisoners in their separate cells.

7. Many of the cells used for separate confinement are not in conformity with the Act.

8. The payments for over-work have not been made in accordance with the Rule.

9. The instruction of the female prisoners in reading and writing has not been regular.

As mentioned in previous Reports, the prison is not secure, and some parts of it are damp. Some of the registers were in arrears.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year appears to have been good, and their general conduct also seems to have been very good, there having been only two cases of punishment in the last nine months.

The following was the chaplain's statement:—

I have held the office of chaplain to the prison about two months. I perform divine service every

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Sunday evening, and sometimes visit the prisoners separately; but of late I have not been in the habit of visiting every prisoner each week. I found that I had not time to do so, having a large congregation under my care. The time which I give to the prison is about two hours per week on an average. [This is exclusive of the time given to preparing the sermons.] I have received great assistance and co-operation from the governor, who appears to me to have a great knowledge of character, and to be in all respects highly qualified for his office. The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good. They appear to be much interested in the performance of public worship, and to be very attentive.

The stock of bedding was insufficient.

Some parts of the prison were not in a neat state. Several of the cells wanted white-washing; the plaster was in some places out of repair, and there was cutting on some of the cell-doors, and scribbling in some of the books.

I received no complaints from prisoners.

The following statement was made by S. S., a female prisoner, who, in education and general intelligence, was much above the generality of prisoners. She had conducted herself well in prison:—

A foolish husband has brought me to this, for I was well trained and came of good friends; and I knew not what crime meant till sorrow made me reckless \* \* \*. There are worse things to bear in a husband than either drink or separation. Oh! I am very miserable! I was a nurse and housemaid in ——— Asylum. There is no getting up again when once the clothes are gone. I thought I would try to get work at the harvest just to buy decent clothes; and that then I would go to my friends in Argyleshire, for one thinks shame to appear in such misery before those who have kened you; but instead of beginning a new life, and being among my old friends, here I am in this cell. I am untried, and the harvest will be over before I am free, and I can't get into private service with such wretched clothes as I have, even if any one would take me. Oh! you know not the misery when once you have passed a certain mark! You feel a disgrace to yourself, to God, and all about you: and who will lift you up?

The matron thinks very well of the disposition of the young girl who gave the following evidence, and considers her the most hopeful among the female prisoners. It is the opinion of the matron that, could she be placed in an institution like that of Dean Bank, in Edinburgh, it would be the saving of her:—

My father is an awful drinker. He beats my mother. He never gets a wage but he drinks. There is no comfort in the house. When he is drunk, he will turn every one of us out at night into the bare streets. My brother left home all along of it. He is very good to mother and helps her very often. I thought to get work, too, so I left the house, for I could not bide there any longer. My mother was right good to us all. I went to Lockerby, and I stole 1s. 6d. from the woman where I lodged. I went about in the day begging for my food. When I stole the 1s. 6d. in the morning I had not had anything to eat since five the morning before, except one small bit of oatcake. I never did wrong to anybody before that time. I do not know what to do when I leave here. I should like to get into service if I could.

E. H., a girl of 13, said:—

My father is dead. My mother has been always in place till a twelvemonth ago; she left it, and now we do not know where she is. Grandmother thinks she must be dead. Grandmother brought me up from a baby. I went to the mills at 11. I have never been to a school since. I earned 4s. 6d. a-week at the mill. I gave one-half to my grandmother, and kept myself with the other. I was acquainted with bad girls at the mill, and they taught me to steal.

An aged and wretched-looking woman, who had been repeatedly in the prison, was spoken of by the matron as one of the quietest, most obliging, and best behaved persons when in confinement. She seemed quite sensible of her degraded state when at large, and to have more respect for herself when quietly performing her daily duty in prison. The matron had often even heard her give kind and really good advice to young girls; and added, that the poor woman had no means of providing for herself and a daughter, and that she thought it probable that when at liberty, and winter comes, this woman will probably steal or commit some petty assault, for the sake of the shelter of the prison. She had often said to the matron, that were it not for her daughter, she would gladly remain always in the prison "just for a shelter."

The following striking case of crime pervading a family, appeared in the governor's report for the month of July:—

J. W., 61 years of age, a travelling tinker and his son, were committed during the month on a charge of theft by housebreaking. This man's family, viz., two sons, two daughters, and a daughter-in-law, are all in prison. The two last prisoners sent from here to Perth prison were one of the daughters and the daughter-in-law. The father, it is believed, has been in the habit of committing crime for the last thirty years. He was in the General Prison during the years 1843 and 1844, under a sentence of 18 months, and attempted, as I have heard, to commit a theft while there. An innate propensity to accumulate property by unlawful means is manifested in this family to a degree above all the criminals that have come under my observation. They are not addicted to habits of intemperance, and the father is proprietor of two or three houses.

The average clear earnings per prisoner, last year, was 3l. 7s., being about 7s. above the general average in Scotland; and the average cost per head was 13l. 7s., being about 2l. under the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book were creditable to the governor.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The governor's security to be completed without further delay.

2. The time which the chaplain is on duty in the prison, which, on an average, is now only about two hours per week (exclusive of the time engaged in preparing his sermon), and which does not admit of his visiting the prisoners separately, as required by the Rules, to be much increased.

3. A person to be appointed to superintend the cooking and washing, and to take the matron's place when the matron is obliged to leave the prisoners, who are in their cells, so that the prisoners may never be from under superintendence, and the matron may have more time for instructing the prisoners than she has at present.—This recommendation is rendered necessary by the bad construction of the present building, the kitchen and washhouse being at a considerable distance from the other part of the female division of the prison, and the matron's room being also at a considerable distance.

4. The stock of bedding to be increased.

5. The plaster of the cells where broken, to be repaired, or to be replaced by thin wooden boards.

In accordance with a suggestion in my last Report, the necessary funds had been raised for placing a little girl, A. B., on her liberation from prison, in the Dean Bank Institution, Edinburgh; but it appears by the following extracts from a letter from the governor of the prison, lately received, that when the time arrived (which was after the date of the foregoing Report), the girl's mother would not allow her to go:—

The young girl, A. B., has been prevented from being sent to the Dean Bank Institution by her depraved mother, who withdrew her consent. Her mother arrived here the day previous to the girl's liberation, with two squalid, sickly, ragged children. Her own appearance was as if vice had been personified. She was much under the influence of drink, and both her eyes blackened. A more depraved and profligate woman I have never seen. All the reasoning of Mr. Trotter (the Sheriff-substitute) and myself was of no avail with her, to allow the girl to go to Edinburgh. It is a subject of regret that the law does not permit the separation of children from depraved and profligate parents.

### DUNBLANE PRISON.

[Inspected September 18, 1845.]

*Dunblane.*

The 3rd and 7th recommendations mentioned in the last Report have been carried into effect, but not the others.

The airing-room has been divided by a wall, to support the roof.

There has not been any other alteration of importance, either in the building or management.

Owing to the recommendation for building a washhouse not having been acted upon, the accommodation for the cooking and washing, and for the keeper's family, continues to be very bad and quite insufficient. The same small room serves at present for the cooking of the food, both of the prisoners' and the keeper's family; for washing the clothes of all the inmates; for the ordinary sitting-room of part of the keeper's family, and for the bed-room of the keeper and his wife; the porridge and broth being actually cooked at one time in the day, in the same copper in which the dirty linen is boiled at another. Owing also to the insecurity of the room, the matron can have scarcely any assistance from a prisoner; so that she is, in fact, employed much more as a cook and washerwoman than as a matron.

The keeper complained, and evidently with justice, of the injury done to his health, by sleeping in a room often overheated by cooking and washing. He said, till he became the keeper of this prison, he had always had good health, but that he had lately been very unwell, and he still looks sickly.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been very good. There were only 7 punishments in the year.

There has been a suicide in the prison since my last inspection, but no blame whatever appeared to attach to either of the officers. The surgeon attributed the act to depression of mind, caused by the prisoner expecting to be tried on some other charge, and to be sentenced to a long period of imprisonment.

I received no complaints from prisoners.

The average number of prisoners is still about 8.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. There is no chaplain, but the duties are performed by a teacher.
2. The present airing-gallery is not sufficiently open to the air to make it suitable for its purpose. The dust, too, which rises from the floor, owing to the nature of the cement of which it is composed, must be injurious to health.

The surgeon stated that the prisoners had enjoyed good health since my visit last January, and that there was not any cause of sickness in operation.

The airing-gallery is not secure.

The room adjoining the airing-gallery had a bad smell in it, arising, the keeper believed, from the drain of the water-closet.

Mrs. Laing, the matron, said, that from the short time which prisoners remained in this prison, there was not an opportunity to effect much good, but still she had the pleasure of seeing some female prisoners do well after their liberation, and she thought more would do so if taken by the hand when leaving the prison. She instanced the case of a girl, C. S., who was committed for an assault on her sister, and who was in the prison, altogether, three months.

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The girl's friends would have nothing to say to her. The matron, though the mother of a large family herself, offered, upon her liberation, if she could get no situation, to give her shelter and food for a time, and urged her to come back to her, rather than fall into evil. The girl could not succeed in getting employment, and she came back to the matron, and was maintained by her a week, at the end of which time she procured a place in Edinburgh. This happened last year. The matron lately asked one of her own daughters, who resides in Edinburgh, to call upon the girl; and her daughter found that C. S. was going on very well.

The average amount of clear earnings last year was 2*l.* 17*s.* per prisoner, being about 3*s.* under the general average; and the average cost per head was 16*l.* 10*s.*, being about 17. 3*s.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Laing, the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendation:—A window to be opened at the end of the airing-gallery, so as to get a proper current of air through it, the place being at present much too close for its purpose. The floor also to be laid with asphalt; or some other means taken to prevent the dust rising from it, which it does at present in large quantities. The gallery also to be made more secure, by the iron bars being properly fastened.

### STIRLING PRISON.

[Inspected September 19, 1845.]

The building of the new prison has at length commenced, and it is expected to be finished next summer.

The late matron, Mrs. Watson, has been appointed matron of the Glasgow prison, and Miss Kerr, the late warder, has been chosen matron.

There has been no other change of importance.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 58, being rather less than the average last year.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The ventilation, though attended to apparently as far as possible, is necessarily bad.
2. There is no airing-yard; but the male prisoners are exercised in the military extension motions, and the females in walking round the large room.
3. In the present building, the possibility of introducing forbidden articles cannot be prevented.
4. Little can be done in the present building towards the separation of the prisoners, beyond dividing males from females. Tried and untried prisoners, especially females, are often necessarily mixed.
5. There is no bath, but a large tub is used instead.

The surgeon stated that the health of the prisoners had, on the whole, been very good since my visit last January; and that there had been no death, and no removal on account of illness.

The following table shows that the prisoners generally increase in weight during their confinement:—

PRISONERS committed to Stirling Prison from the 1st January, 1844, to the 1st July, 1844, showing their Average Weight on Admission and Liberation, also their Average gain of Weight, per Prisoner:—

Sex.	For periods of Confinement under Three Months.				For periods of Confinement for Three Months and under Six Months.			
	Number Committed.	Average Weight on Admission.	Average Weight on Liberation.	Average Gain.	Number Committed.	Average Weight on Admission.	Average Weight on Liberation.	Average Gain.
		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.
Males . . .	107	10 0	10 9	0 9	17	9 8	9 13	0 5
Females . .	33	8 4	8 12	0 8	8	9 12	9 13	0 1

  

Sex.	For periods of Confinement for Six Months and under Twelve Months.				Total average Weight of the whole.			
	Number Committed.	Average Weight on Admission.	Average Weight on Liberation.	Average Gain.	Total Number Committed.	Average Weight of Total Number on Admission.	Average Weight of Total Number on Liberation.	Total Average Gain.
		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.		st. lbs. ozs.	st. lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.
Males . . .	10	10 10	11 4	0 8	134	10 1 5	10 9 0	7 9
Females . .	8	8 13	9 11	0 12	49	9 0 5	9 7 5	7 0

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Governor.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been generally good.



The following are portions of the chaplain's last two quarterly reports :—

I feel much pleasure in testifying that a good many of the prisoners seem to take delight in reading; and I encourage that exercise among them, supplying them with such books as the prison library contains. Some of them, perhaps, when set at liberty, may be led to spend their spare time in reading for their improvement in religious, moral, and secular knowledge, instead of wasting it in disturbing the public peace, in ruining themselves, in hurting others, and in offending God.

I am fully convinced that, were parents and guardians more faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duty to those under their care, the inmates of prisons would be fewer in number. It is lamentable to think how many testimonies to their having neglected that duty every succeeding quarter supplies. Through their neglect, such as were given to them to be trained up so as to become faithful servants of Christ, and good subjects of the earthly kingdom to which they belong, have, in many instances, grown up in ignorance and wickedness, so that they are prepared for the commission of crime when opportunities occur.

The violations of the laws of the country, which come under my notice, are to be traced, in numerous cases, not only to the neglect of parents and guardians, but also to drunkenness, which is an evil of very extensive prevalence. Many who have been imprisoned for crime committed while they were under its influence, have professed that they deeply regretted their folly in having degraded themselves thereby, and have promised to avoid it in future; but that they will all make good their promises can hardly be expected, though, for their own sake and that of others, it were much to be wished that they would.

In the course of the quarter ending with June, 68 of the prisoners have been taught reading, 34 writing, and 9 arithmetic; 14 have made very great progress in reading, 20 have improved in writing—7 very considerably, and 9 in arithmetic—three very much; these having not only gone through a great many rules, but also acquired a thorough knowledge of every rule to which they turned their attention.

The female prisoners were remarkably neat in their dress.

I received no complaints.

The governor made the following statement :—

Very few of the prisoners belong to the town of Stirling; not more, I think, than five or six on an average in the year. Most of the prisoners have behaved well; but during the last two months three or four of the untried prisoners, who were old offenders, two of them having been in the General Prison, behaved very ill; but since their trial they have gone on well. They began by refusing to work (which, as untried prisoners, they might do); and when prisoners are idle they soon become troublesome. Very few industrious prisoners ever give trouble.

There were a father and daughter in the prison. The father had often been there; and the daughter, who is only 18 years old, had already been there three times, and has now a child with her. She has a brother in the General Prison at the present time, and the mother was some years ago transported. The girl said, "I may say I never had a father or mother, for I never had any one to help me."

Miss Kerr, the matron, said she had had the pleasure of lately hearing of the well-doing of a young girl whom she placed in a respectable situation at Glasgow last spring, on the day the girl left the prison; thus saving her from the first temptations to crime, which often beset a liberated prisoner, without respectable friends. The mistress had assured the matron that she had never had a servant who gave her more satisfaction; that she believed her to be now perfectly honest; and that she had engaged her for another term. The matron had persuaded the girl to join the Total Abstinence Society before leaving the prison, and she had been informed by the girl's mistress that although she had been frequently tempted to break the pledge, she had successfully resisted.

~~I was informed that two young women, mentioned in my last Report as having been placed in good situations, were still giving satisfaction to their employers.~~

The matron added her testimony, to that of many other efficient matrons, to the value of mild and considerate conduct towards the prisoners. "The more I try," she said "by persuasion and gentle manners to convince the prisoners of errors they have committed, the better I succeed."

The same deformed girl, whom I spoke of last year, was again in the prison. She is now, at the early age of seventeen, under sentence of transportation. She had been placed, by the kindness of the late and present matrons, and of another lady, at the institution for young girls at Dean Bank, Edinburgh; but, after staying five weeks, she left the institution, and very quickly fell into crime. She said she now bitterly regretted her imprudent conduct. The following is her melancholy story :—

My mother died when I was about eight or nine years of age. My father is a shoemaker. It was not six weeks after my mother's death, when he told me I must seek work, and earn my own living. I sought work at a mill, and my father gave me a pair of shoes and a petticoat, and a shawl, and he put me with a woman to look after me. She took my weekly wages, 1s. 6d., for lodging. Mr. Smith, the owner of the mills at Deanston, gave me my food, and clothing too, as he did a heap of English girls. This he did instead of paying us all in money, to help us that had no friends like Mr. Smith left the mills five years ago, and I left too, because the gentleman who took the mills after him did not pay any one that way. I could earn 3s. a-week then, but that was not enough for lodging and food, and clothes, and I went to my father. He told me to go to Mr. C——'s mill, near Stirling, where I earned 4s. a-week. Mr. C. broke after I had been there a year, and I did not know what to do. I am not fit for hard work. When I was an infant, at the top of the stone stairs, just creeping like, my father ran after my mother to force some siller out of her hand, and he knocked me over, and I rolled down the stairs and broke a rib, and sore hurt my back for life. I have had a great lump on my side ever since. After I had left Mr. C.'s, I took to selling bits of things in a basket. Then I got into service with a poor woman who was to give me 8d. a-week, and my meat. She never kept her word; but just gave me an old gown to make up for myself. I was with her three months, and then I stole some money from her. She had sent me to pledge something for her;

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and I kept part of the money \* \*. I had no reason for leaving the Dean Bank Institution, but just weariness of the over confinement. All were kind to me; the matron and the girls, and everybody. I am very unhappy now. I would be glad to be there again, to escape what lies before me, and whiles I think I was just given over to the devil's temptations, to feel so sore wearied when all were so good to me!

The following copy of a letter from a father of one of the prisoners to his son, who had been tried for murder, but convicted only of culpable homicide, is taken from the governor's journal:—

*Kirkintilloch, 24th February, 1840.*

DEAR JOHN,

I write you the first happy letter I have wrote to you this six weeks; thank God for it. Your mother has got [become] a young woman again; we are all in good health at present, thanks be to God for it. You went to Stirling Prison that night. We came home with our house filled full of our neighbours, and I am sure that we drank above ten gallons of spirits, forby other liquors, and that will be nothing to the night you come home. Dear John, I have done my duty to you, more than any man of my circumstance could do in Kirkintilloch, and you were worthy of more than I could do for you.

J. McL—

The average amount of earnings per prisoner was 2*l.* 12*s.*, being about 8*s.* under the general average for Scotland; and the average cost per head was 14*l.* 4*s.*, being 1*l.* 3*s.* under the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. Campbell, the governor, and to Miss Kerr, the matron.

*Alloa.*

ALLOA PRISON.

[Inspected September 19, 1845.]

The recommendations mentioned in the last Report have not been acted upon; and there has been no alteration of any kind.

The average number of prisoners is still about eight.

I found the rules in operation, except that no chaplain has yet been appointed; but the duties continue to be performed by the parish minister or his assistant.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been very good.

The surgeon said, that there had not been any serious case of illness since my last visit, and that there was no cause of disease in operation.

Mrs. Ure, the matron, said—

I think short terms of imprisonment, such as 7 or 14 days, are often worse than useless; they only make criminals accustomed to a prison, and cause them to go on from bad to worse. I have been successful in one or two instances in awakening good feelings in prisoners who had been subjected to these short imprisonments, but these were peculiar cases; and owing to the short periods of confinement generally, I hardly receive any prisoners whom I have much hope of reforming, though I feel it to be my duty to try my best. There was a little girl committed in the spring for six weeks for stealing money from her mistress. She was not a badly disposed girl, and I found that her mistress had not kept her word with her, and given her the wages agreed on; and that then the girl persuaded herself that to take that which was unjustly kept from her was no great crime; so she stole the money. I tried to show her that she was not to act wrong because her mistress did so; but it was only in the last fortnight that I made any impression upon her. I procured her a situation upon her leaving the prison, and she has behaved well ever since; and her mistress has engaged her for the winter. There was a woman committed last year for three weeks for assault and drunkenness. I had no hopes of her, though she was a woman of good education, and well versed in the Scriptures; but she had been in the prison several times before, and her husband was at times given to drinking, and not likely to help her. I found her in tears one day, and she said she had been listening to my husband and myself singing the Evening Psalm, and that it had reminded her of her early training, and of the many good things she had learned as a child. She said her father, under a belief that it was right to do so, had brought up his family in such strict religious practices, that he would not suffer a jug of water to be brought into the house on a Sunday, no not even from outside the door-sill. This woman left the prison with a strong desire to amend her life, and she has kept her resolution during the twelvemonth that has passed since then. She used to be dirty, and ragged, and miserable, though her husband, between his trade as a shoemaker and his pension as an old soldier, earned 1*l.* a-week. She is now respectably clad, sober in her habits, and is taking great pains with her family. The children all go to school, and to the sabbath-school on Sunday. A lady has taken great interest in her amendment, and instructs the children on Sunday evening.

The matron added:—

We find our prisoners very well behaved, and very obliging. If the prisoners see you feel for them, very few will behave badly. There was a man from Stirling Prison, J. T., who was reported as very viciously disposed, and he had not been long in our prison when he told my husband he would revenge himself upon the person through whom he had been convicted. My husband reasoned with him, and spoke to him of his young family, and of the cruelty of heaping up disgrace upon them; and the tears ran down the poor fellow's face as he thanked my husband for what he called his fatherly advice, which had put better thoughts into his head. There was another man who came with him from the Stirling prison, who was sentenced to a twelvemonth's imprisonment. He learnt to write in our prison, and behaved very well. He joined the Temperance Society when he left the prison, and got work at the Falkirk Foundry, where he is doing well.

Some of the prisoners had made great progress in writing.

I received no complaints.

There was a boy in the prison, of promising appearance, and the son of a respectable woman, but his father had deserted both mother and child.

The keeper and matron appear to take a strong interest in the welfare of the prisoners, and to exert themselves to procure employment for them after liberation.

The average amount of earnings per prisoner last year was 4*l.*, being about 1*l.* above the general average for Scotland; and the average cost per head was 53*l.* 9*s.*, being about 38*l.* above the general average.

There were some months without any entry in the County Board's Inspection Book; but the entries which had been made, and the general state of the prison at the time of my visit, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Ure, the keeper and matron.

I recommended that a small library be procured.

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### KINROSS PRISON.

*Kinross.*

[Inspected September 26, 1845.]

The alterations in the building mentioned in the last Report were completed about five months ago.

The prison now consists of 6 cells and 2 rooms, with an airing-gallery, bath, kitchen, &c.; also rooms for the keeper and matron.

The following are the dimensions of the cells and rooms:—

Cells, &c.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Cubical Contents. Feet.
6	10	9	9	810
2	15	14	8	1700
Airing-gallery, 42		5	—	—

The prison is lighted with gas, and there is a provision for warming it; but the apparatus does not work well.

Some of the cells are not yet dry.

The officers consist of a keeper and matron, chaplain and surgeon.

The average number of prisoners is about four.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. As already mentioned, the warming of the prison is not satisfactory. The keeper stated that 49° was the highest temperature which he was able to obtain.

2. The food is still supplied by the keeper.

3. The supply of work has not been constant, especially for those confined for short periods.

The prisoners appear to have had good health.

The following is the surgeon's report:—

The health of the prisoners during the last year has been good, on the whole. There has not been any serious case of illness. The lower cells are not yet sufficiently dry for use, and I fear they never will be, owing to the nature of the foundation. In my certificate respecting the prison, before it was legalized, after the alterations made in it, I excepted these cells; at least, I believe I did so. The warming apparatus does not work well.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been generally good. There had been no punishment for a long time.

The chaplain's duties seem to be discharged with zeal and discretion.

Since my last report there has been another escape from the prison; but it was before the alterations in the building had been completed. Now that the building is secure, and that there is accommodation for a resident keeper, I trust that there will be no more escapes of prisoners.

The following statement was made by the keeper:—

The matron, myself, and the prisoners have been greatly disturbed sometimes, by drunken persons confined in the cell in the building which is used as a lock-up house. At present I have the charge of these people, although the cell is not part of the prison, and those confined in it are placed there without warrants.

Both the keeper and matron are at present often absent from the prison, in the day-time, owing to their having a shop and a house in the town.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book were generally creditable to the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The keeper and matron to be required to reside wholly at the prison, instead of passing part of their time, as at present, at their shop in the town.

2. The stores of food to be the property of the County Board, instead of belonging to the keeper; and the keeper, as required by the Rules, not to have any interest in the supply of the food.

3. Means to be taken to make the warming apparatus work properly.

4. Wooden floors to be laid down on the stone pavement of the lower cells, and other means taken to remove the dampness of these cells.

5. Shutters to be put to the windows in the passages, in order to prevent people on the outside from seeing what is going on when the gas is lighted.

6. The constable to keep in his own custody any person apprehended without a warrant,

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until he can be taken before a magistrate, instead of bringing such persons to the prison; since, although these parties are confined in a cell which has not been legalized as part of the prison, they come under the charge of the keeper, which is contrary to the instructions contained in a circular of the General Board, issued last October; and it appears from the keeper's report, that, when in a state of drunkenness, they greatly disturb both the prison officers and prisoners.

7. A small library to be provided.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected September 30, 1845.]

The alterations in the building mentioned in the last Report have been completed.

The prison now consists of 46 ordinary cells, 3 reception cells, (used also as cells for the refractory,) 2 debtors' rooms, a class-rooms, 4 airing-yards, kitchen, washhouse, baths, store-rooms, &c.; with house and office for the governor and matron, &c.

The following are the dimensions of the cells and rooms:—

Cells, &c.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Cubical Contents. Feet.
4	11	10	9½	1050
8	11	6½	9½	680
2	10½	6½	9½	670
15	11	7½	9	740
2	12½	11	10	1370
2	11	9	10	990
8	11	6½	10	710
5	10	7	10	700
3	6½	4	8	210
1	28½	25½	8½	6150
1	17	12	9	1850
1	13½	10½	10	1450

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The prison is warmed by Arnott's stoves, and lighted with gas.

It is unfortunate that there is not more land attached to the prison, and that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to add to it; but such ground as there is, is now turned to the best account; and the late alterations, which have greatly enlarged and improved the building, reflect much credit on Mr. Mackenzie, the architect.

The officers consist of a governor and matron, a chaplain, (who acts also as teacher,) a surgeon, two male warders, a female warder, and a gate-keeper; the latter also rendering much assistance as a clerk, for which he is well qualified; indeed, as mentioned in previous reports, the registers of this prison, which are all kept by him, may serve as a pattern for any prison.

All the new prison furniture and new looms which were required were made by a prisoner; and the governor said that he believed there were not such good looms to be found in any factory at Perth. The same prisoner took all the old looms to pieces and reconstructed them.

The average number of prisoners during the last year has been 70; which is considerably less than the average of the previous year; and for the last three months the number has been yet smaller.

I found all the rules in operation.

The prisoners have had good health. The following is the surgeon's report:—

The health of the prisoners, since Mr. Hill's visit in March, has been remarkably good. There has, however, been one death, though there has been no removal on account of illness. There is no cause of sickness in operation in this prison.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears also to have been very good. There have been but 38 punishments in the last six months, and in no case have fetters been used.

All who desire it get instruction in reading and writing; and the progress in writing, as shown by the Book of Specimens, was very satisfactory.

The bibles and writing-books were all in neat order.

A boy who had lost his right hand had learned in the prison to write neatly with his left. The following is the boy's story:—

I live at Alloa. My father and mother are both dead; I am 15 years old; I was brought up by my brother, who has always been kind to me. When only four years old, I was riding on a coal-waggon and fell off; the wheel went over my right arm and broke it, and cut off my hand. The first offence I committed was taking some apples out of a garden, for which I was sent to prison for 10 days. I was then 12 years old. The next offence for which I was taken up was stealing four biscuits out of a shop, for which I was imprisoned 40 days. Both these times I was confined in the Stirling Prison, and was in the same room with several other prisoners. I was next taken up because I was found carrying some stolen lead; for this I had 50 days, also in the Stirling prison. My next offence was stealing some oranges, and for this I have been sent here for eight months. My brother is very sorry for my misconduct.\*

\* At his departure from prison, this boy addressed the following letter to the chaplain. I hope that some benevolent person will aid the poor fellow in getting suitable employment:—

Sir,  
I get my liberation to-morrow, the 17th day of October. My sentence was eight months' imprisonment. I have

County Prison, Perth, 16th October.

The following is the report of Mr. Baxter, the chaplain and teacher:—

I continue to keep up as much superintendence as possible over liberated prisoners, and am convinced that much good is thereby produced. When a prisoner goes to a considerable distance from Perth, and I do not happen to know any one in the neighbourhood, I still invite him to write to me himself, and many of them do so; and I very seldom hear of any liberated prisoners going on badly who acted on my advice and wrote to me; indeed, I remember only one case. I have never received any begging letters. The letters almost all bespeak an earnest desire to get honest employment, and great pleasure when they succeed in doing so. ~~I have had several pleasing~~ letters from a young man who on leaving the prison went to sea, a situation on board a ship having been procured for him by the governor of the prison. This young man is going on very well, although he was once regarded as utterly irreclaimable, having led a very dissolute life and been in many prisons, both in England and Scotland. It is now about nine months since he was liberated.

Several of the letters to the chaplain showed how much a liberated prisoner often prizes a letter from a respectable person who takes an interest in him.

The following is the copy of a letter to the governor and matron lately received from a young woman who was sometime ago transported:—

*Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, April 28, 1845.*

DEAR MR. & MRS. HUTCHISON,—I embrace this present opportunity of writing you this few lines, in hopes it will find you both well, as, thank God, it leaves me at this time. I wrote you on the day we landed, that was a twelvemonth last Christmas, and we were all put on board her Majesty's ship, the "Susan" is its name, and we have all to do six months' probation, and then we get out to the colony to situations, and I am still in my first one this six months past: I am nursemaid to a most respectable family, and a pious, Christian people, and they have been so good to me, and I know you will be so happy to hear it. J. M. is with the one sister and I am with the other; my family's name is Mr. R. S. W., and her family's name is Mr. P., and we are both so happy. Janet sends me her kind love to you and Mrs. Hutchison, not forgetting Miss Ann: we heard she was married, we both wish her well and happy, and likewise her husband, Mr. George. I hope you will be so kind as to remember me to Captain B. and his lady, and Mr. and Mrs. M., and good Miss McL., and kind Dr. Monteath, and Mr. Sheriff Barclay, and that worthy, pious minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, Mr. T. I hope God will bless you all for your kindness to me, you could not believe how happy I am, I have such dear children to mind—two little misses. If you please to remember me to that poor Ann Bisset, as she kept a home to me when I could not keep one to myself. If I had not been such a foolish woman, you know I might have been as comfortable a woman as was in Perth, although my dear grandmother left me nothing at her death. You will be so happy to hear of my good behaviour: I would be allowed a glass of wine every day, and I would not nor never shall put a glass of anything into my hand again; and with the help of God, I will see you all again; and I hope to be like that holy man of old, I will be enabled to say, "It was not man that sent me here, it was God." Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, I have two years of my time done now, and it will pass away; if you would write me out a letter as soon as possible, and tell me about R. C., and if it be true that he is dead, as M. L. sent word to me of his death; and it would do me good, as if I liked to marry, I might, as I don't think I could: I told I was married, but after you know I have been twelve years without seeing my husband or hearing of him, and on receiving a letter from home testifying the death of a husband, one can marry again. I hope you will write to me as I have no person that I would write to in Perth but yourselves, and it would take me out of Government hands. I have seen E. M., and she is well and doing well; and I have seen M. D. and she is quite well; she is gone up the country a hundred miles farther away; please to tell her poor mother, if alive, Hobart Town is a pretty place, and it is a good country, and provision very cheap: the loaf, the best quarter fine flour, only fourpence, and the best butchers' meat threepence per pound. It is beginning to be your winter now, and summer is past, and the night here is your day at home. I have nine pounds of wages in the year, and I want for nothing; God has been good to me. I do often think of you all, and bonny Perth, and I hope to see it once more. I forgot to make mention of Mr. and Mrs. A., please to remember me to them, and all old friends, as I hope God will bless them all, for every one was kind to me. If I had not been so simple and foolish for myself—if I had kept my grandmother's shop—I might have been a good member of society; but it is never too late to do well, and I will, I hope, be enabled to do so now. I hope you will write to me a few lines by the first opportunity, and I hope you will be so good as to make a little inquiry about my husband, as I am very uneasy to hear if he be dead or not; the last account I heard of him, he was living with another woman in Dunfermline, in Fife; so I must conclude, with wishing you both well here and for ever, shall always be the earnest prayers of your sincere friend and well-wisher till death.—C. I.

P.S. Please when you write to me, address to C. I. at Mr. R. S. W. Hobart Town, per ship. "Wood Bridge," Van Dieman's Land. I hope you will write me a few lines soon. Farewell.

I did not receive any complaints.

The governor of the prison stated as follows:—

I always invite the prisoners who live in the neighbourhood to call on me after their liberation, to tell me whether they have procured work, and how they are going on; and the greater portion do so, particularly those who have been with me any considerable time; and I find that many of them get into honest employment, and remain in it. I learn, too, that most of the young go voluntarily to

enjoyed good health, excepting now and then a headach, which hurt my eyes. I lost my right arm when I was four years of age, by a fall from a waggon. My father died some time before that; and my mother died on the 3rd of Oct., 1844. I hope it will be for my good that I have been brought to this prison. I could not write at all when I came, but have now been taught the use of my left hand, to such a degree as to write in the way you see on this copy, and I am able to write letters to my friends in mine own hand. I have been taught a little arithmetic, and have committed to memory a great many psalms, as well as the 119th, and many other portions of Scripture, pointed out to me. I have also repeated the whole of the Shorter and Larger Catechism, and Leitch's Catechism. All of them twice over. The instructions and advices I have received will, I hope, be sanctified to me, and become the means of making me willing to earn an honest livelihood by the use of my own left hand. I have been well treated by the governor, and all who were giving me my meat and work. I will write you when I get home, and would be glad if you would send me a good advice. I am yours till death,

W. M.

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Sunday-schools after their liberation, which are conducted by the gentlemen who kindly attend the prison to assist the chaplain. These gentlemen give valuable aid to liberated prisoners in getting employment for them, and in giving them advice. I think that with the precautions now taken in paying prisoners for their over-work and for work done before trial, little of it is now mis-applied. \* \* \* There have been several cases lately of two or three members of the same family being in prison together, and in some instances they have been here repeatedly. I have remarked, that when crime settles in a family, it is almost impossible to eradicate it, and that such families are usually distinguished, even as compared with criminals generally, by ignorance and the want of education. There are several boys in prison at the present time, as is usual at this season of the year, for stealing fruit; and I have much difficulty in convincing them that they have really committed a crime.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was 3*l.*, being about the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner was 1*l.* 4*s.*, being about 4*l.* under the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book were very frequent; and these and the general state of the prison were very creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, the governor and matron, and to the other officers.

The following rules have been drawn up respecting the use of strong rooms, in the constables' houses; and Mr. Barclay, the sheriff-substitute at Perth, said that they appear to answer their purpose well:—

*Rules regarding the use of the Strong Rooms in the Houses of Constables.*

1. The strong rooms are only to be used for the temporary detention of persons until they can be conveniently taken to Perth, or to Dunblane, or before a magistrate in the district, or forwarded to be passed out of the county. These rooms are not prisons, and cannot be used as places of punishment. They are considered merely as portions of the constable's houses; and persons detained in them are all the while understood to be in the personal custody of the constable, and not in a separate place of confinement.

2. Persons may be detained as aforesaid, (1.) Who have been apprehended for crimes and offences at so late an hour as to render it very inconvenient then to take them to Perth or Dunblane, or before a Magistrate in the district. (2.) Persons apprehended as drunk and disorderly may be detained as aforesaid until they become sober and peaceful, or until they are taken charge of by their friends fit for such charge. (3.) Vagrants having no means of procuring lodgings. (4.) Persons apprehended for the above or any other offences who are likely to abscond, or where there is any fear of a rescue being attempted.

3. In all cases persons apprehended as accused, must as soon as possible, and before being locked up, be carefully searched, and all articles found on them likely to have been stolen, and any knives or other articles with which they may injure themselves or others, should be taken from them, and be properly labelled or marked by the constable, and an inventory thereof entered in the Detention Book.

4. Persons detained are not to be allowed to have communication with improper persons. They must not be detained longer than for a night, or such other short time as may be necessary for taking them to Perth or Dunblane, or before a local magistrate. The constable shall set out with them early in the morning when they have been detained during the night. In all cases when persons charged with serious offences have been locked up, they must be taken before a magistrate for instructions before they are liberated.

5. In all cases of detention, entries are to be made in the columns of the book provided for that purpose.

6. Persons detained shall be supplied with such food as may be absolutely necessary for their subsistence, a note of the expense of which shall be regularly entered in the portion of the book appropriated for that purpose.

7. When persons detained seem to be seriously unwell, the constable must forthwith procure the aid of some medical practitioner in the neighbourhood. The fact to be entered in the Detention Book.

8. The constable must scrupulously attend to the separation of the sexes, and, where possible, of drunken persons from those that are sober. He must occasionally, during the night, visit those detained in the strong rooms—especially those in a state of intoxication; and he should also, when called, answer the call, unless it be obvious that it is made merely for the purpose of annoyance. He must not be absent while persons are detained in the strong rooms, excepting in cases of urgent necessity, and then some one must attend for him.

9. Unless the persons detained are very violent, they must not have handcuffs put upon them; and, when used, the hand-cuffs shall be kept on no longer than is absolutely necessary; and the fact of their being used must be immediately entered in the book, stating also the length of time in use, and the occasion for their use. Generally great mildness, combined with firmness, is enjoined on constables.

10. The strong rooms must be well ventilated, and kept at all times thoroughly clean. They should be swept out every morning after any person has been detained. The walls to be washed with quicklime twice at least in the year, at nearly equal periods.

11. In cases of any difficulty as to the final disposal of any person detained, the constable will, either before or immediately after locking up the person, state the case fully to the nearest justice of the peace, if there be one resident within three miles from the station house, and obtain his instructions if possible in writing; and, if not in writing but verbal, the constable shall enter the instructions in the Detention Book, and forthwith report all such cases to the chief constable.

12. A schedule, showing the particulars engrossed in the Detention Book, to be sent weekly to the chief constable, where any entries have been made within the week.

## INVERNESS PRISON.

[Inspected October 2, 1845.]

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The building of the new prison has not yet commenced.

The late governor, although at the time of his appointment and for a considerable time afterwards, an excellent officer, having fallen into bad habits and thereby ceased to be qualified for his situation, was recommended to resign, which he did, and the head warder of the prison was appointed interim governor.

The average number of prisoners in the year has been 31, which is about five more than the average last year.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. In the present building there is no proper provision for warming, and the ventilation is necessarily imperfect.

2. There is no proper place for exercise.

3. Little can be done towards separating the prisoners beyond keeping the sexes apart.

4. It must be difficult at all times to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles.

5. All the untried prisoners are required to wear the prison dress, because there is no means for separating them from convicted prisoners; and it is feared that if they were allowed to bring in their own clothing, they would secrete tobacco and other forbidden articles, and supply both themselves and convicted prisoners. The governor stated that none of the untried prisoners objected to this arrangement.

The prisoners appear to have had tolerably good health. The following is the surgeon's report:—

The health of the prisoners during the last year has, on the whole, been good; there has not been any serious case of illness. There is not any cause of sickness which can be removed in the present building. Considering the bad construction of this building and the want of accommodation, the health has been much better than could reasonably be expected; which I attribute to the regular and wholesome diet, the great attention to cleanliness, and the occupation for mind and body provided by the work. The prisoners have, in my opinion, enjoyed better health than an equal number of persons taken at random from the people at large.

The conduct of most of the prisoners seems also to have been good. During the three months that the interim governor had been in office there had been only 10 cases of punishment.

The following is the chaplain's report:—

Divine service is performed in the prison every week generally, and always, if possible, on the Sunday. I have also a conversation with the prisoners every week. The prisoners have been attentive and respectful whilst I was with them. Owing, however, to the impossibility of having either separation or classification to any considerable extent in the present building, some of the prisoners have exercised a very bad influence on the others by turning their religious exercises into ridicule, when neither myself nor any other officer of the prison was present. I would particularly refer to the case of a man named J. C., formerly a sheriff's officer at Fort William, who pretended to be acquainted with prison rules, and who made some of the other prisoners dissatisfied with the regulations. Two soldiers, also, sent from Fort George, exercised a pernicious influence on the other prisoners, especially on a boy named D. Prisoners after their liberation have called on me to complain of such conduct, although they did not like to mention it while they were in confinement. J. C. has now been removed to the Dingwall prison, where I believe there are the means of separation, which do not exist here.

The teacher stated as follows:—

I continue to give the same time to the prison as heretofore, viz., at least two hours per day, though the time often extends to three hours. The conduct of the prisoners during the last four months has been exceedingly good, more so than I ever knew it for an equal space of time. The prisoners generally show a desire for instruction, and many of them have called on me after liberation and expressed their gratitude for the instruction they received in prison.

The books were generally in good order; but there was a little writing in some of them.

An old woman and her two sons, charged with sheep-stealing, had been waiting more than 7 months for trial; viz. 6 weeks at Portree, and nearly 6 months at Inverness.

The following is taken from the interim-governor's journal:—

*Inverness Prison, August 23, 1845.*

E. M. or S., aged 26, a native of Inverness, was committed to prison on 20th December last, accused of theft, was tried on 1st February following, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. For about three weeks after her admission she behaved tolerably well, but afterwards her conduct was of the worst description; viz., tearing her clothes, and filthy in the extreme. Every means was tried to correct, and make her act according to prison discipline; but she put all rules respecting order and cleanliness to defiance. Owing to there being only one room for female prisoners in this prison, she was certainly a very unfit subject to be confined in the same apartment along with others; so much so, that the surgeon was of opinion that, should she be kept in prison any longer, she would be the means of breeding a pestilence among the inmates, and, consequently, danger to her own life. Yet he could discover no decided proof of insanity, as she speaks most distinctly. On 4th February the sheriff granted a warrant for having her confined in one of the police cells, to which she was removed, but got decidedly worse; 22nd of the same month, on application made by the clerk to the Board, the sheriff issued another warrant, to have her removed to the infirmary, which was acted upon; there she conducted herself no better. I may also state that, while she was detained therein, she made her escape during night, by breaking one or more panes of glass of the window of the cell in which she was confined, but was retaken the following morning. Notwithstanding the very limited period that elapsed before she was apprehended, she committed several acts of theft in the neighbourhood of the town. In consequence of there not being sufficient room for her in the infirmary, the sheriff granted another

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warrant to remove her from thence to a private house, No. 2, King Street; there she was confined for some time, and behaved no better. From thence she was again recommitted to prison on 28th March, but could not be kept in the same room with the other prisoners; she was, therefore, confined in the Castle cells. There was a chair gotten, to which she had to be continually strapped (with exception of the time she was taking exercise and washing herself), in order to keep her clean; there had, also to be leather mufflers put on her hands, to keep her from destroying her clothes. Although the utmost efforts were tried to prevent her from doing so, yet she would tear all that she could get hold of with her teeth. In this state she had to be kept during the remainder of her confinement, and was no better the day of her liberation, which was the 1st instant. She had no home to go to in this town, her people, who bore a good character here, having gone some time ago to reside at Aberdeen, where she also said her husband (a watchmaker) was; but I am told that she was not married, but has been a common prostitute for some years past. On the day she was liberated from prison, the burgh officers obtained admission for her in the poor's house, where they wished her to be kept at the town's expense, thinking that she would probably relinquish her odious habits in a short time. The following morning the keeper of the house sent for one of the officers, ordered her to be removed, at the same time stating that she could not be kept there, although they would be paid five pounds per week for her. From there she had to be taken to the police cells, and from thence Mr. M'Bean, superintendent of police, sent one of his men out of town with her, in order that she might go to Petty, where she has an uncle (a shoemaker) residing; but she was not there long till she again committed theft, and the minister of that place sent a horse and cart back to town with her. She was kept in the police cells for a few days, and then shipped on board a steam-boat for Aberdeen, to which town she stated that she wished to go to, to live with her husband.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was 3*l.*, being about the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner was about 16*l.*, being 12*s.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. Kerr, the interim governor, and to Mrs. Fraser, the matron.

The following letter from the interim governor, received since the date of the foregoing report, shows much zeal and humanity in providing for liberated prisoners:—

SIR,

*Inverness Prison, October 22, 1845.*

I BEG leave to transmit for your information the following particulars connected with the case of C. M'L. or M'Q., and her two sons, D. and J., who were committed to Portree, accused of sheep-stealing, on 19th February last; from thence they were removed and committed to this prison on 5th April, in order to be tried at the Spring Circuit; but I believe, in consequence of some deficiency in the evidence, they were not tried until yesterday, when they were tried by the sheriff and a jury. The mother and the elder son were found guilty, and have received a sentence of four months' imprisonment; J., the younger, aged 17, was acquitted; he had neither home nor friend to go to. Indeed it was painful to see them after they were tried. There was no person to whom the widowed mother could recommend her son to ask for shelter. They had written several letters to their relations in the Isle of Skye since their confinement here, requesting their advice as to what would be expedient for them to do, when they would obtain their liberation from prison; but they received no answer to any of their letters. They had no money, except what they have earned since their admission into prison; the total sum of which amounts to one pound fourteen shillings, but of that sum I shall have to pay the agent who conducted their case the sum of one guinea. There was no person in the town or neighbourhood with whom I am acquainted who required the services of J.; but some time ago I wrote to my father, who resides in Dumbartonshire, requesting him to endeavour to procure a situation for D., who is inclined to go south; and from his good conduct since committed to this prison, I could recommend him to any person who might require a lad of his age. In the last letter I had from my father he stated that he would take him into his own employ, as he required a young servant man. I did not think it proper that J. should go south, because he is not yet of an age that he could be of any material service to either a master or a mistress. However, in consequence of the way in which his mother and brother are situated at present, I stated to them that I would write to my father, and request of him to take charge of the lad until he could provide a place for him somewhere else, and would also endeavour to get him a passage in the steam-boat to Greenock; to which proposal they all gladly consented. This morning got him sent off in the steam-boat, and if he conducts himself well, my father will probably, ere long, put him to learn a trade. I expect that he will still agree to take D. on the expiration of his sentence, although it will be difficult for him to do without his assistance so long; therefore, there is a good prospect of having the two brothers well provided for. With regard to their mother, on her liberation from prison, I shall endeavour to get her sent to the Isle of Skye, and the parish to which she belongs will necessarily have to provide for her.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER C. KERR, *Keeper.*

*To Frederic Hill, Esq., Inspector of Prisons, Edinburgh.*

#### DORNOCH PRISON.

[Inspected October 6, 1845.]

There has been no alteration of importance either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been three; but there have also been three prisoners in the general prison; and the number, including these, has been about the same as last year.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. Male and female prisoners when confined for vagrancy, have not always been separated.
2. The chaplain's visits have sometimes been omitted.

*Dornoch.*



Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The surgeon stated that since my visit in May, 1844, there had not only been no serious case of illness, but scarcely an ailment requiring more than the most ordinary remedies; and that most of the prisoners had improved under the diet and exercise of the prison, while none had suffered from it.

The following is the keeper's evidence:—

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last visit have been very good. Almost all the prisoners have a home to go to on their liberation. During the time I have been keeper, now nearly two years, I have not had any prisoner, except two who were here when I arrived, for a longer period than 60 days after conviction. This has made it difficult for me to teach them much, either as regards work or instruction in reading and writing. There were two prisoners sentenced to 18 months' confinement, who were industrious, and quite willing to learn, but they were removed to the General Prison. There was plenty of room for them here, and I was sorry to lose them. For nearly two months in the last year there was not a single criminal prisoner. The warming apparatus does not work well. It heats the corridors too much, but does not sufficiently warm the cells. The highest temperature to which I was able to raise the air of any cell last winter by its means was 50°, and there is only one cell in which I could get even this degree of warmth. I could not raise the temperature of the cells in the highest flat more than two or three degrees above that of the air outside; and even the cells in the lower and middle flat, I could not get above 45° of temperature. There is a good field for prison labour at Dornoch, owing to there being less competition than in the south. If I had many more prisoners, and especially if they remained longer with me, I could have them all well employed. The people in this neighbourhood appear to think whiskey necessary for health, and to consider it absurd to think otherwise. The habit of drinking is more general among them than in the south, but it is not so common to run into great excess here as there. In nine cases out of ten, I find the offence of the prisoners to be caused, in part at least, by drink.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

I have held the office of chaplain of the prison about two years. During that time I have found only one prisoner who appeared to be depraved in habit, and hardened in mind. When he left, I fully expected that he would commit other offences, and he has done so. He lately made his escape from prison, and has been outlawed by the Court of Justiciary. None of the other prisoners here appeared to be habituated to crime, though guilty of the particular acts which occasioned their imprisonment. The prisoners here generally have been respectful and attentive.

I received no complaints.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book (chiefly by the sheriff substitute) and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, the keeper and matron.

I recommended that a press be put up in the debtors' room; that Chambers' Miscellany be substituted for their Journal; and that Feats on the Fiord be added to the library.

## WICK PRISON.

Wick.

[Inspected October 4, 1845.]

Since my last Report, a new house for the keeper and matron, and a bath-room, have been built; and new drains have been formed, and other alterations of a minor kind made. The County Board have also purchased some more land, which is to be added to the present ground.

By these changes the prison has been much improved.

The prison seems to be now dry; though there has not been yet the experience of a winter since the floors of the lower cells were relaid.

The airing-yard is not secure; since, unless some one was watching at the time, a confederate on the outside might throw a cord over, and enable a prisoner to escape.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been between three and four, which is about two more than the average last year.

I found all the rules in operation.

The prisoners appear to have had good health. The following is the surgeon's report:—

Since Mr. Hill's last visit, the prisoners have enjoyed very good health. There has not been any serious case of illness, and most of the sickness which has existed arose before the admission of the prisoners. Upon the whole, I think the prisoners have improved in health during their confinement, especially since the dampness in the cells was removed, and a bath provided. The only thing to be desired now is, a better plan for warming the cells. I always find the prison in good order, and the prisoners clean. The conduct of the keeper to the prisoners, indeed, is admirable.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good.

The following is the chaplain's report:—

I have acted as chaplain to the prison about a year and a half. I see and converse with every prisoner twice each week. I always find them respectful and attentive; though there is, of course, a great variety of character, and some of them, probably, make but little real moral improvement; while others, I hope, alter greatly for the better. I think highly both of the keeper and matron.

During the progress of the alterations last spring, a prisoner made his escape, but was immediately pursued and retaken.

The sheriff substitute and procurator fiscal both stated that there had been but little crime in this district for several years; and it was observed, that it is now several years since there was any trial at the Circuit Court. Much of the improvement is attributed to the rural police.

The sheriff substitute said that, notwithstanding the great assemblage of people at the

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herring season, there was less crime at that time than at almost any other period; plainly showing, as he remarked, that abundance of employment is the greatest security against crime.

The keeper said that most of the offences which were committed were caused by drunkenness; and that most of the prisoners had honest employment to go to after their liberation.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. Osborne, the keeper.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The plan of warming the cells by gas, as in use in the Selkirk Prison, to be tried in one cell; and if it succeeds, to be extended to the other cells.
2. For the sake of warmth, and as a security against dampness, a wooden floor to be laid down on the stone floor of each of the lower cells.
3. A thermometer to be procured.
4. A secure airing-yard to be built, as explained on the spot.
5. Sheets, and slips for pillows, to be supplied.
6. Each cell to be furnished with a slate.
7. Chambers' Miscellany to be substituted for their Journal, and for the Penny Magazine; and Fests on the Fiord to be added to the library.

### CROMARTY PRISON.

[Inspected October 3, 1845.]

Large additions and alterations are at present making, which, when completed, will be almost equivalent to the erection of a new prison.

The stone-work and plastering are finished, but the walls are not yet dry; nor are the windows fixed in.

When the alterations had been carried to a certain extent (about three months ago), the only prisoner was removed to Dingwall, and since then the prison has not been used.

The present keeper is an old man of 77, and evidently quite unfit for his office. He has been retained only till the alterations in the prison should be made.

According to the Register, there has, during the last 3 or 4 years, been about one prisoner per month on an average; most of them remaining for a few days only, but some for long periods.

The surgeon stated, that during the four years that he had held office, there had not been any serious case of illness.

### TAIN PRISON.

[Inspected October 3, 1845.]

The new prison has now been built; but it is not yet ready for use.

Owing to the insecurity of the old building, a prisoner, who stood over for trial at the next Circuit Court, lately made his escape, and has not been retaken.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been about three, which is the same as last year.

The old keeper is still in office, but a new keeper is to be appointed when the new prison is brought into use.

The surgeon stated, that the general health of the prisoners since my visit, in March, 1844, had been very good.

### DINGWALL PRISON.

[Inspected October 8, 1845.]

The new prison has been completed and brought into use. It has been declared a legal prison for all kinds of prisoners.

The building stands in a good and airy situation, outside the town.

There is nearly an acre and a half of land; and the whole, except a narrow strip left purposely on the outside, is surrounded by a high wall.

There are 17 cells and 2 rooms, with kitchen, bath-room, 2 store-rooms, and 2 airing-yards; also rooms for the keeper and matron, with keeper's office, &c.

The following are the dimensions of the cells and rooms:—

Cells, &c.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Cubical Contents. Feet.
6	13	7	9	820
6	11½	8	9	850
2	11½	9	9	950
2	12½	7	9	800
1	10½	7	9	670
1	16½	15½	10½	2700
1	15½	12	10½	2000

Most of the cells are arranged in tiers on one side of an open hall, the keeper's rooms and offices being on the other side, and commanding a view of the whole.

The general arrangement of the prison is excellent, and superior to that of any other prison of equal size that I know.

The plans were prepared by Mr. Brown, architect to the General Board.

The prison is warmed by hot air, and lighted with gas.

The main yard into which the airing-yards open, is not at present secure. An escape might easily be made by means of the windows of the small building intended for a lock-up house.

The prison has been in use about five months.

The officers consist of a keeper and matron, chaplain, surgeon, and male warder.

The average number of prisoners has been hitherto about six.

The following is the keeper's enumeration of the offences for which prisoners were committed to this or the old prison in the year ending 30th of June, 1845:—

Contravention of excise-laws	6
Lunacy	1
Assault and robbery	1
Horse-stealing	1
Theft by housebreaking	4
Common theft	26
Fraud and imposition	3
Common assault	8
Breaking windows	3
Letting cattle out of pound	2
Lawbreakers	1
Concealment of pregnancy	1
Total	57

I found all the rules in operation.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The surgeon stated that there was not any cause of disease in operation.

There had been but one case of punishment since the new prison was occupied.

The following is the chaplain's report:—

I continue to visit the prison weekly, and to converse with every prisoner; and since the new prison has been occupied, I go to each prisoner in his separate cell, which I think the best plan, as I am enabled to adapt my observations to the peculiar circumstances of each case. I always find the prisoners attentive and respectful. Soon after the admission of a prisoner, I obtain from him a history of his past life, in order that I may ascertain and make the prisoner see clearly the causes that have brought him here; and generally find them open and candid in their statements. Before leaving, too, they generally become grateful for the attentions paid to them in the prison, and for their improvement both in their learning and habits. It is evident, by the increased steadiness and caution after liberation of many of the prisoners, who live in this neighbourhood, and whose subsequent conduct I have an opportunity of observing, that their confinement has been of great service to them. Some of the relatives of prisoners have called on me to express their gratitude for what was done in the prison. The keeper is most assiduous in the performance of his duties, and is in every way deserving of respect.

There was scribbling in a few of the books, and some of the clothing was out of repair.

A simple and cheap kind of desk, fastened to the wall, and with a folding leaf, has been contrived by the keeper, which, while it serves the purpose of a table as well as a desk, is better than a table, because it is cheaper, and, from its situation, cannot be used for climbing up to the windows.

The grounds have been neatly laid out and brought into cultivation by the labour of the prisoners.

As there is seldom a female prisoner, a male prisoner is taught both to cook and to wash; an arrangement which I should recommend, under similar circumstances, in other prisons.

The following case shows to how great an extent some of the people in this district have still a belief in witchcraft. The story was told by the prisoner himself, a young man of decent appearance, and equal apparently to the generality of persons in the same rank of life in intelligence and education. The account was corroborated in parts by other evidence:—

I live near Tain, and am a fisherman. I am in prison for assaulting a woman named M. M. She is about 60 years old. I assaulted her because she was bewitching everything I had. She prevented me from catching fish, and caused my boat to be upset. The other fishermen said that they should have no chance of catching any herrings while I was with them, and they would not let me go out with them. M. M. is known by all in the neighbourhood to be a witch. She has been seen a hundred times milking the cows in the shape of a hare, though I never saw her do so myself. People believe, in my neighbourhood, that if any one gets blood from a witch she can do them no more harm, and that is the reason that I cut M. with my penknife; but I held the knife so that it might go into her as short a way as possible. All I wanted was to get blood. I was not the first person who wanted to draw blood from her. Those who advised me to cut her told me that if I did not she would drown me, and the rest who were in the boat with me, as sure as any man was ever drowned. It is hard that I should be put in prison, for the Bible orders us to punish witches, and there was not a man on the jury who did not know M. to be a witch.

The following are extracts from the keeper's journal:—

1845. June 11. A prisoner arrived here from Cromarty, as the prison there is undergoing repair, and in this case, as is too generally the practice here, the prisoner was not brought to prison until near midnight, although the officer reached Dingwall with him by eight o'clock, p.m. I found out that they had been three hours in a public-house before coming to prison. The prisoner was a little excited, and threw the document the officer served him with on the floor. It was very clear he had been drinking freely. It is a very common practice here, particularly with excise prisoners and

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debtors, to bring them to prison about 11 or 12 o'clock at night, with the double view, I believe, of screwing up their courage with a good dose of drink, and to avoid being seen by the public.

*June 24.* Received two convicted prisoners from Tain Prison, and although they arrived in Dingwall about 10 o'clock, A. M., the officers did not bring them to prison until near 1 o'clock, P. M. The whole of them appeared to have been drinking freely. I found out they had been at U.'s public-house. This is a very gross and yet a very prevailing irregularity in this locality, that of officers landing their prisoners in a public-house instead of bringing them direct to the prison. They take them in under the excuse of giving them something to eat, and sit for hours drinking with them, sometimes keeping them till near midnight, and thus disturbing the rest of every person in the prison.

*July 25.* Received the following transfers from Inverness Prison:—D. M., 41, theft, habit and repute 2 years; J. C., 44, breach of trust, 18 months; D. C., 33, assault with intent, 12 months. These three prisoners were brought by the police in a vehicle, and got whisky on the way, a most reprehensible practice in this part of the country when escorting prisoners.

The keeper stated that the inmates of this prison are generally of a better class than those in the south, and that most of them have honest employment to go to after their liberation.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was 2*l.* 6*s.*, being about 14*s.* under the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner was 22*l.* 12*s.*, being about 7*l.* 5*s.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, which were very frequent, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The main-yard to be made secure in that corner in which the building is that is intended for a lock-up house, and where it is now insecure, and the entrance to this lock-up house to be made from the outside instead of through the prison grounds, as at present.

2. Feats on the Fiord (forming one number of Knight's Weekly Volume) and Chambers' Miscellany to be added to the library.

3. The keeper to have a superintendence over the prisons at Tain and Cromarty, and to make a quarterly report upon them to the County Prison Board.

*Nairn.*

## NAIRN PRISON.

[Inspected October 9, 1845.]

The alterations in the building are now finished, except that the stove for warming has not been put up.

The new portion of the building is not yet dry, and has not been legalized.

The average number of prisoners is still about two.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The keeper has not yet given security.

2. Some parts of the prison are not yet warmed.

3. The stock of clothing is insufficient.

The surgeon stated that the general health of the prisoners, since my visit in May last year, had been very good, and that almost all the illness which had existed had had its rise before the admission of the prisoners.

With one exception, the conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good.

The keeper gave the following evidence:—

I still sometimes receive prisoners without written warrants, in cases where the prisoner is drunk, or when a magistrate tells me to admit him. The last instance was about three days ago, when three men were brought to the prison quite drunk and outrageous, and I was told by one of the bailies to receive them. These prisoners were taken before the Police Court next morning and fined. I did not enter them in the Register. I never had more than one prisoner who was ill to manage. All the others would behave well with a little advice and a little trouble taken in explaining the Rules to them. Even the lunatic prisoners I could get to do what I wished.

Mr. Falconar, the sheriff-substitute, stated, that ever since an old woman, addicted to stealing, had become disabled by age and infirmity, and another woman, now in confinement (an old and confirmed offender) had been put in prison, petty thefts, except those of fruit from gardens (a distinct kind of offence, and often committed by young persons who would not steal anything else), had ceased in Nairn.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The keeper to give security without delay, as required by the Rules.

2. The keeper to have strict orders not to receive any prisoner without a written warrant, in conformity with the instructions in the Circular of the General Board, issued last autumn.

3. The keeper and matron to be authorized to procure hammocks and bedding, and to complete the stock of clothing, including towels, and more clothing for female prisoners.

4. Each cell to be furnished with a desk, to serve also as a table, (like those in the Dingwall Prison), and with a stool; also with some small shelves in one of the corners near the window.

5. A shed to be put up in the little yard, opposite the entrance to the prison.

6. Shelves to be put up in the kitchen; and the kitchen chimney to be cured, if possible, of smoking.

7. Some bibles and a small library to be procured.

8. The keeper to visit the Dingwall Prison to obtain information on various points.

## FORRES PRISON.

[Inspected October 10, 1845.]

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Forres.

The new prison has not yet been begun.

A new keeper has been appointed. He has a respectable appearance, and seems to be well qualified for his duties. He is also chief constable at Forres. His wife acts as matron.

The keeper has not given security.

At the time of my visit, the prison was empty; and according to the Register, there had been only 10 prisoners in the course of the year, the longest period of detention being five weeks.

The keeper said that there had been no sickness among the prisoners whilst he had been in office (about nine months) and that they had behaved well.

There is no regular surgeon.

It appeared that prisoners were sometimes confined without written warrants.

The keeper supplies the food.

There is no prison clothing, and the prisoners have seldom any work.

The provost stated that within the last three or four years there had been a considerable improvement in the peace and order of the town, and that few offences are now committed. This he said, was partly owing to the efforts of the Temperance Society.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The keeper to give security, as required by the Rules.
2. A surgeon to be appointed to make the weekly visits, and to perform the other duties required by the Rules.
3. Blank registers of sickness, punishments, and visits to prisoners, and a book to record the visits and inspections of members of the Prison Board to be procured.
4. The keeper to be strictly enjoined not to admit any prisoner without a written warrant; in accordance with the instructions contained in the Circular of the General Board, issued last autumn.

## ELGIN PRISON.

[Inspected October 10, 1845.]

The only change of any importance since my last Report has been the removal of the warder; his services not being required on account of the small number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners during the last year has been seven, which is about the same as last year.

I found all the rules in operation, except that there is no chaplain, in consequence, I was informed, of the difficulty of procuring one. The duties, however, are performed by the teacher.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good. The following is the surgeon's report:—

The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's visit in May 1844, has been good. There has been one death, but the causes were in operation before the prisoner's admission, and were in no way connected with the prison. There has not been any removal on account of illness. There has not been any serious case of illness that did not exist before the prisoner's admittance. There is no cause of sickness in operation in the prison. The warming apparatus is working better than it used to do, but still it is not satisfactory.

There were only six punishments in the year.

The teacher said that he had found the prisoners very attentive.

The following are extracts from the teacher's journal, and from his Report for the last year:—

*May 22, 1844.—(Theft).* T. M'C., from Granton, aged 14 years, can read a little, writes very imperfectly. Has no arithmetic. T., poor fellow, has never had a good example set before him. His father cohabited for some years with his, T.'s, mother, and then left her. He lately married another woman, and T. and another brother were cast upon the world to provide for themselves. He left Granton on the 1st of February, in search of work. Went to Aberdeen, but could find no employment there. Was one month in the House of Refuge. Came to the place where he committed the theft about the middle of March.

*July 16.* Liberated. Visited him every day for instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Much improved.

*May 24.* A. B., from Keith, aged 17 years. Charge, house-breaking and theft; but was liberated on the 20th September, after giving evidence against his confederate, M'L. All the education he had received was acquired in Aberdeen Prison, where he was confined for 18 months for theft. A. gives the following account of his father, &c.:—Removed to Aberdeen about 14 years ago. His father has been 8 or 10 times in prison, chiefly for assaulting his wife while under the influence of strong drink. J., an elder brother, has been twice in Dundee Prison for theft. A younger sister, only 14 years of age, has been in Aberdeen Prison, and is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Perth Penitentiary for theft.

*June 6.—(Theft.)* T. M'N., from Aberdeen, aged 10 years. Cannot read. Was never at school. Father dead. Mother married again. When at home, sent out to beg. Is beaten when he does not bring home anything. Went out to the country to beg; liked it better than the town. Sleeps in barns. Came the length of Alves, where he committed the theft.

*Extracts from Annual Report, January 24th, 1845.*

Yesterday closed my first year as teacher, &c., of the prison. I have much reason to be thankful to God for the measure of strength granted me, not having been absent one day from disheath.

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*Elgin.*

It is with pleasure I record the uniform attention of the prisoners during the time I am with them. They seem grateful for the attention paid to them, and the instruction tendered. Several of the prisoners have made very good progress both in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

As no qualified person has been found to act as chaplain, I have, to the best of my ability, performed the duties of that office. In this capacity I visit all the prisoners three times a-week, spending from 20 to 30 minutes with each, or nearly one hour and a-half per week. I feel often very fatigued on the sabbath evenings; yet on no account would I infringe upon the discipline of the prison by taking two of the prisoners into one cell, in order to lessen the labour.

I have found in the most of cases the prisoners lamentably ignorant of the first principles of our holy religion. Few, indeed, were church-goers. Some were in the habit of attending church, and knew the letter of the gospel scheme of salvation. But, alas! it was inoperative.

Since my connexion with the jail, I have been more deeply impressed than ever of the importance of cultivating early habits of moral obligation; for of all the juvenile offenders that have come under my care, not one of them have has the advantage of early moral training. Some of the youths have been cast upon the world at a very early age to provide for themselves, and others sent out to beg, uttering falsehoods in order to mislead the charitable, as also to pick up whatever they may find. Can anything else be expected than that such youths should turn out expert thieves?

Sack-making has been introduced as a new kind of work.

A young sailor, named J. D., aged 19, who had behaved well in confinement, and who on his trial had received a good character, the keeper said, from the minister and elders of his parish, and who was in prison for stealing some clothes, stated that he took the clothes because he could not get his master to pay him what was owing to him.

I have lately met with several cases of this kind; and if the statements be true (and I found them believed in by the prison officers), they show that, while much blame attaches to the prisoner who undergoes the punishment, the employer also, who escapes punishment, is greatly to blame.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was rather more than 3*l.*, being about the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner was 30*l.* 12*s.*, being about 15*l.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Some more religious books to be added to the library as suggested by the teacher; also Feats on the Fiord (forming one number of Knight's Weekly Volume), and Chambers' Miscellany, including the back numbers; their Journal being for the present discontinued.

2. The remainder of the ground to be brought into cultivation.

3. The keeper to visit the Dingwall Prison, in order to see how the grounds are laid out there, and to obtain information on other matters.

*Aberchirder.*

ABERCHIRDER PRISON,

[Inspected October 11, 1845.]

A small prison has been built at Aberchirder, on one of the model plans, containing two cells, and rooms for the keeper and his wife.

It is in a good situation, at the outskirts of the village, and at the top of some sloping ground.

Though it has been built a considerable time, it is not yet dry; and in wet weather particularly, such as that in which I saw it, the place is damp, and I found the plaster not yet hard.

There is the usual provision for warming, but little of the warm air appears to get into the cells.

The prison has been legalized for the reception of untried prisoners, without limit as to time, and for convicted prisoners for periods not exceeding 10 days.

It has been open for the reception of prisoners about 11 months; but the only prisoner who has hitherto been confined is one who ought not to have been put in at all, as there was no written warrant against him.

There was no entry in the Prison Register.

The cells are secure, but the windows and outer door of the keeper's house are not secure; so that if an attempt to rescue a prisoner were made, it might be difficult to repel it.

I found the prison clean and in neat order.

The keeper is a young man of respectable appearance. He is, however, a rural constable, besides being keeper, and his beat sometimes takes him 8 or 9 miles from the prison.

The keeper's wife is the matron.

The keeper said that he believed that no surgeon had been appointed; none at least makes the weekly visits required by the Rules.

There is no other register than Register No. 1 and the County Board's Inspection Book; and in the latter there was only one entry.

The keeper said that he had received no instruction about the supply of food.

There are hammocks and bedding, but the only articles of body clothing are shirts, stockings, and shoes.

The keeper stated that the prison would be more useful as a lock-up house, where persons might be confined immediately after arrest, and till they could be taken before a magistrate, than as a regular prison, in which no one could be detained without a written warrant. The nearest magistrate to whom he could apply for a warrant lived about 3 miles off, while it is only 9 miles to Banff; and his practice is to convey every prisoner whom he takes up to that town.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. In order to remove the dampness, proper drains to be formed round the prison.
2. Slides to be put before the cold-air gratings, to regulate the admission of cold air.
3. The windows and outer door of the keeper's house to be made secure, in order to enable the keeper to repel any attempt that might be made to rescue a prisoner.
4. The prison to be either discontinued as a regular prison or a surgeon to be appointed, and the keeper to have strict orders not to admit any prisoner without a written warrant.
5. If the prison be continued, instructions to be given to the keeper to give the prisoners the dietary recommended by the General Board.

This prison has now been discontinued.—*December, 1845.*

### BANFF PRISON.

[Inspected October 13, 1845.]

The new prison has been completed, and has now been in use nearly a year.

It stands in a good and airy situation outside the town.

There are about three-quarters of an acre of ground and the whole is surrounded by a high wall.

The new prison consists of 18 cells, (of which four, however, have not yet been fitted up for use,) a debtors' room, a room for meetings of the Board, (used also as a chapel,) a dark-cell for refractory prisoners, an airing-gallery, and a bath-room, which latter is used also as a wash-house; there are also a small sitting-room, bed-room, and kitchen for the keeper and matron; but no kitchen has been built for cooking the food of the prisoners; it having, I suppose, been intended that the keeper's kitchen should be used for this purpose, which is an objectionable arrangement.

The following are the dimensions of the cells and rooms:—

Cells, &c.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Cubical Contents. Feet.
1	16½	11½	9½	1750
1	16½	11½	10½	1950
3	12	6½	9½	770
6	12	8½		970
3	9½	6½		600
4	11	6½		700
2	7	6½		480
1	9	5½		450
Airing-gallery,	22½	4½		—

There is an apparatus for warming, but it does not work well.

The prison is lighted with gas.

Some parts of the prison are in wet weather rather damp, which a mason who had been employed in building it said was owing to the nature of the stone and to the walls having been plastered before they were quite dry.

The general arrangement of the prison is tolerably good, but much inferior to that of several other new prisons, particularly the Dingwall Prison.

The accommodation for the keeper and matron is much too small, as is the washhouse. The want of a separate kitchen for the prisoners has already been noticed.

The officers consist of a keeper and matron, a chaplain, who acts also as teacher, and a surgeon.

The average number of prisoners since the new prison was opened has been ten.

I found all the Rules in operation, though some parts of the prison were not in that nice order which is desirable. Allowance, however, must be made for the accommodation of the keeper and his large family being so cramped.

The prisoners appear to have had good health and to have behaved well since the new prison has been in use.

The following is the surgeon's report:—

The general health of the prisoners since the opening of the new prison has been very good. There has not been any case of fever or serious illness of any kind. There is no cause of sickness in operation.

The following was written spontaneously by a prisoner immediately before liberation. Mr. Milne is the chaplain and teacher:—

*Banff, Sept. 25, 1845.*

I have been six months in prison, and it is the best six months that ever I saw for time and for my everlasting peace; I thank God for it, and I hope and trust in his name it will keep me from ever doing the like, and enable me to keep good company for all times to come. Mr. Milne's kindness unto me has been very great. I am able to say, with the help of God and his labour, I am turned from the evil of my ways: I wish him many thanks and the blessing of God; and Mr. Lyon, who is a very regular and attentive man, and for his good advice unto me, I wish him many thanks for his trouble and the blessing of God. J. B.

The food is at present supplied, ready cooked, by contract; but the plan does not succeed, and gives rise to much dissatisfaction among the prisoners, and that not without cause, as will be seen by the keeper's evidence. It would appear by the entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, that almost all the complaints have reference to the food. In the old prison there were no means of cooking the food; but in the present building this may be done, although not so conveniently as if a proper kitchen had been built.

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The following is the keeper's statement :—

In the coldest parts of the winter I could not get the temperature of the cells above 45°. The food is still supplied ready cooked ; but the prisoners often complain of its quality or quantity ; and the complaints are generally well founded. I have frequently had the stated quantity of barley, &c., made into soup, and I have always found that what was thus made under my own eye was better in quality or greater in quantity than that supplied by the contractor. In wet weather the cells and rooms on the northern side of the prison are rather damp ; but in dry weather the whole prison is dry. With few exceptions, both the health and conduct of the prisoners have been very good since they came to the new prison ; much better than in the old prison. I find that the separate system works remarkably well. The prisoners are more attentive to their instruction, and to all their duties. There have been very few punishments, and in no case has it been found necessary to use handcuffs, or any other restraint. Most of the prisoners have homes and honest employment to go to on their liberation. The chief offences for which they are committed are assaults and other breaches of the peace arising from drunkenness. When I find that there has been a quarrel between a prisoner and his relatives, I either call on the relatives or write to them to bring about a reconciliation, and I often succeed. When, too, the friends of a prisoner, especially in the case of a young female, do not come for her at the appointed time for her to leave, I and my wife allow her to remain with us till she can be safely placed in their hands. Except as regards a few confirmed offenders, whom there is no chance of reclaiming, few of the prisoners are re-committed. There is a woman, however, belonging to Banff, who has been ten times committed in the five years that the Prisons Act has been in operation, and four times in the last year. In all the cases she has been tried by the Burgh Police Court ; and has been three times convicted of theft, and seven times of breaches of the peace. Although she behaves well in the prison, I look on her as quite incurable so long as she is at large. She was at one time a soldier's wife, and followed the army.

It appeared by an entry in the County Board's Inspection Book, that in one instance the police magistrates had interfered with the dietary of the prison by sentencing a woman, under the powers, I believe, of a local act, to be fed on bread and water.

There were four convicts under sentence of transportation, who had been sent to Aberdeen for trial, and then brought back again previous to removal ; though they might have been more readily, and with less expense, sent direct with the other convicts from Aberdeen. Under the present arrangements, such waste of money and such useless trouble are frequent.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book were creditable to the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations :—

1. The debtors' room to be used when required for meetings of the County Board, any debtor who may be in confinement being for the time removed to one of the cells ; and the room now used for meetings of the Board to be fitted up temporarily as a kitchen, with a view to the food of the prisoners being henceforth cooked within the building, as in other prisons ; the arrangement for having it supplied, ready cooked, by contract, which has caused much trouble and dissatisfaction, being discontinued.

2. The windows, if possible, to be made impervious to the rain in stormy weather.

3. Handles where there are none at present, and where they are required, to be put on the doors.

4. Two or three wooden sheds to be put up for stone-breaking.

5. Provision to be made in the debtors' room for having divine service performed on Sunday in such way (as explained on the spot) that the chaplain may be able to see the prisoners without their being able to see each other.

6. The male prisoners to have flannel or serge drawers in winter ; and the females an additional petticoat.

7. The burgh magistrates to be informed that the powers of the General Board of Directors of Prisons to regulate the treatment and discipline of prisoners, including their dietary, are held to supersede the authority given to magistrates in certain local acts to sentence prisoners to be fed on bread and water ; and the magistrates of Banff be requested, in future, to abstain from giving such orders.

8. The keeper to visit the prisons of Dingwall and Elgin, in order that he may witness the arrangements made for having a higher degree of neatness and order than at present exists in the Banff Prison, and to collect information on other points.

Peterhead.

PETERHEAD PRISON.

[Inspected October 14, 1845.]

A prison has been built at Peterhead, containing 6 cells, a bath-room, washhouse, exercising-room, store-closets, &c., with rooms for a keeper and matron.

It is in a good situation, on rising ground, outside the town.

There is about a quarter of an acre of ground, and the whole is enclosed by a wall.

The following are the dimensions of the cells and exercising room :—

Cells, &c.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Cubical Contents. Feet.
2	12	8½	9	920
4	12	7	9	750
Exercising-room,	39	12½	9	7900

There is an apparatus for warming and ventilaing, which seems to work well.



The building is suitable for its purposes, and well arranged; but two of the cells are not yet dry, and in wet weather some of the other cells are damp.

The prison has been legalized for criminal prisoners, with no limit in time as respects the untried, but restricted to periods of 60 days for convicted prisoners; and has been in use about three months.

The prison officers consist of a keeper, matron, and surgeon.

The keeper is an old man, but he seems to be well qualified for the light duties which he has to perform, and to take a pride and pleasure in his office. The matron, who is the keeper's wife, was unwell, and I did not see her.

Hitherto there have been only 8 prisoners, and the longest term of confinement was 20 days. It was expected that there would be a considerable number of prisoners at the herring season; but instead of this the prison was then quite empty; a fact confirmatory of the statement by the sheriff-substitute at Wick, that when the people are busily occupied, although there may be an unusual concourse of them, there are but few offences.

I found all the rules in operation, except that there is no chaplain.

The prisoners appear to have had good health, and to have behaved well.

The following is the surgeon's report:—

The health of the prisoners has been good, and although some of cells are not yet dry, I have not seen any bad effect from this on the health of the prisoners. No one, however, has remained long in the prison.

There was only one entry in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the result of the examination was not recorded; merely the date and names of the visitors being entered.

The general state of the prison was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, the keeper and matron of the prison.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The two cells at the gable end to have wooden floors laid on the stone pavement; and the same to be done in the other cells, if found necessary, either on account of cold or damp.
2. In order to make the prison dress quite complete, and that no convicted prisoner may be allowed to wear any article belonging to himself,—braces to be added.
3. A small library to be procured.

#### ABERDEEN PRISON.

[Inspected October 13 and 14, 1845.]

The recommendations in my last Report, which relate to the bibles and library books only, are in the course of adoption. They have been delayed in consequence of there being no chaplain; but a new chaplain (who seems to take great interest in his duties, and to perform them with much zeal) has lately been appointed.

A cell, apart from the main building, has been erected for refractory prisoners, and will no doubt be very useful; complete separation being generally the best of all punishments. As yet, however, the cell is not in a state for use.

There has been no other alteration of any importance either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year, exclusive of those in the general prison, (for whom there has been always plenty of unoccupied room in this prison,) has been 91; which is about the same as last year.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. There is no provision for warming some of the cells in the West Branch; but these cells are not very cold even in winter, and at that time they are seldom used.
2. The ventilation of the West Branch is still insufficient.

The health and conduct of the prisoners appear both to have been good.

Dr. Reid, the assistant surgeon at the West Branch, stated as follows:—"The prisoners have had very good health since Mr. Hill's visit last March. There is no cause of sickness in operation." And Dr. Williamson, the surgeon at the East Branch, made the following report:—

The health of the prisoners, since Mr. Hill's visit in March last, has been remarkably good, and there is no cause of sickness in operation. I may repeat what I have often observed, that the same number of persons out of prison would not be likely to enjoy the same degree of health.

The following is taken from the chaplain's report to the County Board for the half-quarter of a year that he has been in office:—

It is gratifying to record that the inmates of both establishments have been very attentive, with one single exception, to the exhortations addressed to them in private; and as I cannot see them face to face on Sabbaths, during divine worship, it is of course not in my power to speak of their conduct on these occasions; but is certainly a matter of great importance that criminals in confinement should be prevented from forming an acquaintance which after their liberation may prove injurious to the interests of the public; besides, by this method the preacher can, in the discharge of his public duty, present truths to their notice, how unpalatable soever these may be to their taste or galling to their feelings, without meeting the glance of their eye, or being in any measure disconcerted by their presence.

It is well that flogging, as a punishment in the army, has been in some measure at least abrogated. Of the soldiers put into the West Prison for desertion, the majority of whom had been brought up from their infancy in the Roman Catholic faith, I can speak favourably. They appeared attentive to any expositions of the Holy Scriptures brought before them, and joined with me in prayer. There was one, however, who remained obstinate. I was informed that at one time, when quartered with his regiment in a Scottish town, he had been, by order of court-martial, subjected to a very severe bodily chastisement. Idle, careless, and reckless of all future consequences, he was disrespectful and dis-

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obedient. One of the Protestant soldiers pleased me much. He was a good tradesman. He made very great proficiency, during his confinement, in penmanship, mild and affable in his manners, of a winning disposition: it was a pleasing task to expound Scripture to him, and I may say that good hopes may be entertained of him. He appeared to take great delight in reading the pages of the "Scottish Christian Herald," and other religious publications.

To those who take an interest in the reformation of criminals, the schools of industry established in Aberdeen during the course of the year 1841, present a very pleasing spectacle. Their object is to reclaim the most destitute children from a life of crime and of wandering mendicancy. These schools reflect the highest credit on the respected originator, under whose favourable auspices they flourish. The benefits which society derives from this scheme it is impossible to calculate,—crime is prevented,—moral and spiritual instruction is imparted; eternity alone can disclose the blessed results. I intend to pay more frequent visits to these industrial schools than I have hitherto done. I find my present occupation as chaplain to be a very pleasant one in several respects. I have not to go from house to house in visiting a scattered congregation—they are all at hand; and although a wayward congregation, still is to be presumed that the untoward circumstances in which they find themselves placed by their own misconduct may, in some cases at least, operate favourably for the reception of moral and spiritual instruction.

I was glad to find three out of the five debtors at work, and a fourth usefully employed. Indeed the only one who was idle seemed to be weak-minded.

There were more boys and girls in the prison than I have seen for some time, which I was sorry to remark; but very few of them seemed to have been at the Industrial School. One boy, however, J. T., had been there, and gave the following account of himself:—

I am 14 years old. My father is alive, but my mother is dead. About four years ago I went to the Industrial School, and stayed there eight months; I there learned net-making: I left because I was tired of it. Since that time I have been idling about the streets, except that I went to Mr. Black's school for about four months, and last summer herded cattle. Since I left the Industrial School I have been twice in prison. The first time was for stealing a new hat, marked 17s. 4d., which I sold to Mrs. B., in the Gallowgate, for 2s. I believe Mrs. B. knew the hat was stolen. I am now in prison for stealing worsted. I now see that I did not do wise to leave the Industrial School.

B. T., the woman from Orkney, of unsound mind, mentioned in the last Report, has been here ever since, and has given a great deal of trouble. It is quite clear that she ought never to have been sent to a prison, and that she should be an inmate of a lunatic asylum. The surgeon of the prison, although he long since pronounced her to be of unsound mind, had a difficulty in granting a certificate of insanity in terms of the Act; but the visiting physician of the Aberdeen Lunatic Asylum, and another medical man, have lately examined her, and furnished the necessary certificate, so that she will soon be removed. B. T. was once in the General Prison, and gave nearly as much trouble there as she has since given at Aberdeen.

Since my last Report there has been an escape from the East Branch. The following is the entry about it in the governor's journal:—

June 16, 1845.—R. F., aged 28, charged with theft by housebreaking, made his escape from the East Prison to-day at noon. He had been very ill for some days with epileptic fits, and the surgeon had recommended that he should be allowed to remain in one of the yards as much as possible. Accordingly, he was placed in the yard next to the refractory cell, where the alterations were recently made, as, from his apparently weak state, it was not anticipated that he would make any attempt to escape. However, he contrived to force off the lock of the door leading to the back area, and which was not quite finished, and passed out in presence of two of the tradesmen, who were working at the refractory cell. They did not give the alarm for some minutes, and, consequently, F. got off; but measures have been taken for his apprehension.

I was sorry to learn that A. D., a liberated prisoner, mentioned in the last Report, of whom the matron entertained good hopes, was again in confinement.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was about 4*l.*, being about 1*l.* above the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner was 17*l.* 10*s.*, being about 2*l.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general result of my own inspection, were creditable to Mr. Chalmers, the governor, and to Miss M'Coll, the matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. A few of the cells at the West Branch to be warmed, as an experiment, by gas, on the plan adopted at Selkirk Prison.
2. Two of the cells at the West Branch to be formed into one, and to be fitted up comfortably as a sleeping-room for the warders.

*Stonehaven.*

STONEHAVEN PRISON.

[Inspected October 16, 1845.]

The recommendations in my last Report have been adopted.

There has been no other alteration either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been about seven, which is the same as last year.

I found all the rules in operation.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The following is the surgeon's report:—

The general health of the prisoners, since Mr. Hill's last visit, has been good. There is no cause of disease in operation. There is a weak-minded young man in the prison, but he was so when he was received, and has not become worse.

There had been only two punishments since my visit, seven months before.

There was a little scribbling in some of the books.

There were two convicts under sentence of transportation, who had been sent to Aberdeen for trial, then brought back again, and were about to be conveyed once more to Aberdeen, to be shipped for London.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was 2*l.* 4*s.*, being about 16*s.* under the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner was 21*l.* 15*s.*, being about 6*l.* 8*s.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the keeper and matron.

I recommended that, as suggested by the surgeon, some stones be brought from the beach, and a prisoner employed in paving the airing-yard.

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### BRECHIN PRISON.

[Inspected October 17, 1845.]

Some of the recommendations mentioned in my last Report have been carried into effect, and the others are in the course of adoption.

There has been no other alteration.

In wet weather all the cells, particularly the north cell, appear to be damp.

The average number of prisoners is less than one, and the prison is often empty; though there were on one occasion as many as five at the same time.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The warming is still unsatisfactory.

2. There is no chaplain.

3. The surgeon's weekly visits have not been regular.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been tolerably good.

The surgeon stated, that the dampness in rainy weather acted as a cause of sickness, but that the general state of health among the prisoners had been rather good.

The following is the keeper's report:—

All the cells are rather damp in wet weather, but the north cell is very damp. The prison, however, is a good deal drier than it was a year ago. The warming apparatus still works badly; if the doors of the cells are shut, no heat gets in.

There has been a case of suicide in the prison since my last Report, but neither the keeper nor matron appear to be at all to blame. The prisoner was a woman said to be in a very destitute state, and she hanged herself, when she had not been more than a couple of hours in the prison.

Now that there is easy communication with Forfar (and it will be yet easier when the new railway is made), I think it would be well to discontinue this prison as a regular place of confinement, and to use it only as a lock-up house for the detention of persons till they can be taken before a magistrate.

Brechin.

### MONTROSE PRISON.

[Inspected October 17, 1845.]

The recommendations in my last Report have not yet been carried into effect.

There has been no alteration, either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 15, which is the same as last year.

I found all the rules in operation, except that the warming apparatus is not yet in a satisfactory state.

The health and conduct of the prisoners appear both to have been good.

The following is the surgeon's report:—

The general health of the prisoners, since Mr. Hill's visit in March last, has been good, and there is no cause of sickness in operation. One prisoner, however, had lately a severe and prolonged attack of asthma, a complaint to which he is subject, owing, in my opinion, to nervous excitement, caused by the delay in bringing him to trial. Since his trial he has been better.

There had been only five punishments since my last visit.

The matron said that she found great pleasure in her duties; and that in the five years she had been in office, she had not once received a short or rude answer from a prisoner.

The chaplain being unwell, I did not see him.

Some of the bibles are too much worn for use, and in some of them there was scribbling.

There has been an escape from the airing-yard, owing, in part, to the neglect of the keeper; although in general he is a very attentive and efficient officer. At the end of a week the man who had escaped returned of his own accord to the prison. He said that he had been wandering about, but could get no food, and was uneasy in his mind; and that he had, therefore, come back.

The female teacher mentioned two recent cases (one of a girl, and the other of an old woman) which had come to her knowledge of liberated prisoners who are doing well.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was 4*l.*, being about 1*l.* above the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per annum was 18*l.* 13*s.*, being about 3*l.* 6*s.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, the keeper and matron.

Montrose.

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*Arbroath.*

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The matron to be authorized to procure some new and warmer clothing for the female prisoners in winter; and the present female clothing, which is much worn, to be used in summer.
2. Flannels to be supplied to such prisoners as are in the habit of wearing them out of prison, or who, in the opinion of the surgeon, keeper, or matron, may require them.

#### ARBROATH PRISON.

[Inspected October 17, 1845.]

The recommendations in the last Report have not yet been carried into effect; and there has been no alteration of any kind.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 8, which is about the same as it was last year; sometimes, however, there are as many as 15 or 16 prisoners, while the number of cells in use is only 6, and 2 even of these are very small.

As stated in the last Report, the present accommodation is quite insufficient for the number of prisoners.

I found all the rules in operation, except that there is no regular chaplain. The dissenting minister, however, mentioned in the last Report, still kindly attends on the Sunday, and sometimes on a week-day also.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The following is the surgeon's report:—

The health of the prisoners, since Mr. Hill's visit in March last, has, on the whole, been good; and there is no cause of sickness in operation, except, as before mentioned, the dampness of the lower north cell in damp weather, and the smallness and excessive heat in summer of the upper cells.

There had been only three punishments since my last visit.

There was scribbling in some of the books.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was 1*l.* 12*s.*, being about 1*l.* 8*s.* below the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner was 21*l.*, being about 5*l.* 13*s.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. On account of the want of more accommodation, prisoners, when fully committed for trial, to be removed to Dundee; and in order to save delay in the removals generally from this prison, the County Board to authorize the Local Board to make applications for removal direct to the secretary of the General Board, instead of through the clerk to the County Board.

2. As a means of making the two lower cells warmer, boarded floors to be laid down on the stone pavement.

3. The keeper and matron to be authorized to procure materials for making the new prison clothing which is wanted.

I am of opinion that this prison should either be considerably enlarged or be discontinued as a regular prison, with a view to its being added to the police prison, which it adjoins. And the latter course, while it would be productive of a considerable saving to the county, would, I think, upon the whole, be best, considering the great facilities for removals of prisoners to Dundee, and the enlargement which has lately been made to the Dundee Prison.

*Forfar.*

#### FORFAR PRISON.

[Inspected October 18, 1845.]

The recommendations in my last Report have been either carried into effect, or are in the course of being so, except the 10th recommendation (about weighing prisoners), and the 12th (respecting the remuneration to the warder).

There has been no other alteration of importance, either in the building or management.

Two of the cells are not yet dry.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 15, which is less than it was.

I found all the rules in operation, except that there is yet no improvement in the warming apparatus. An alteration, however, was about to be made in it.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The following is the surgeon's report:—

The general health of the prisoners, since Mr. Hill's visit in March last, has been good. There has not been any death, or any removal on account of sickness.

There had been only 6 punishments since my last visit.

The Rev. Harry Stuart, the chaplain, stated that if the prison were properly warmed, the prisoners would be much more easily managed. He added—

I believe there is a question just now about surplus earnings, or about giving a prisoner money when he is released. Could it be compromised by paying all the prisoners' savings into a house of refuge, where he could get the good of them, without abusing them, until he could provide himself with work? Many would no doubt go on the stroll again, or forfeit their earnings, rather than submit to the rules of a house of refuge. If they did so, this would be a pretty sure criterion that they never would do any good in this country. Of course exceptions would have to be made in the case of those who had homes or families of their own to go to. How a wretch can do well who comes out of prison, without a penny, I cannot conceive. Might not longer periods of confinement be made beneficial in this way—such a period as would enable them to gain something, to give them another chance of doing well, and that something placed under trustees out of prison, in a house of refuge?

Most of the money due to liberated prisoners is paid to them in the form of food or clothing. The following are extracts from the keeper's journal:—

*June 17, 1845.*—To-day R. H. called at the prison, to let me know he had been regularly employed since he left the prison, and that he had been in Dundee Prison, and had there left money to support his wife after her liberation. I was happy to see him, he appeared so respectable, and had a considerable quantity of baskets of his own manufacturing, which he was disposing of. His appearance denotes his habits to be improved.

*August 26, 1845.*—To-day M. S. called and said, "I have just called to let you know that I have been employed since I left the prison, and have now taken a serious thought of my past conduct, and hope I will never again commit the like crime." Her clothes were new, apparently, and, to judge from appearance, she is now doing well.

There was a boy, 13 years old, in the prison, who had lost his father, and whose mother is of dissipated habits; and the keeper said that on Mr. Stuart, the chaplain, representing the case to a lady in the neighbourhood, she had generously offered to send the boy to school when he left the prison, and to pay for his board for a year, in order to give the lad an opportunity of learning to do well.

I was sorry to learn that a girl, mentioned in the last Report as having been employed since her liberation from prison as a servant to the keeper and matron, had been dismissed, in consequence of endeavouring to communicate with some of the prisoners; and that, since her dismissal, she had committed another theft, for which she was then in the prison.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was nearly 3*l.* 5*s.*, being about 5*s.* above the general average for Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner was 22*l.* 7*s.*, being about 7*l.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. and Mrs. M'Kessock, the keeper and matron.

#### KELSO PRISON.

[Inspected November 10, 1845.]

Three of the recommendations contained in my last Report have been carried into effect, and measures are taking for the adoption of the others.

There has been no other alteration.

The average number of prisoners is less than one.

The rules appeared to be in operation, except that the cells are not well warmed, and that there is no work and no bath.

The surgeon stated that, with trifling exceptions, the prisoners had had good health. He said, however, that the great quantity of dung near the prison taints the water in the well, and might act otherwise as a cause of sickness. I was glad to learn that measures were taking to remove this nuisance.

There has been another escape from the prison, owing to the insecurity of the prison yard. The following is the entry relating to it in the County Board's Inspection Book:—

*July 14th.*—The prison inspected by Bailie Darling and Mr. Elliot Clerk.—A prisoner named P. R. having escaped last night by leaping over the boundary wall after emptying his water-pot, but was pursued and re-taken, and is sent to Jedburgh. It appeared that the escape took place in consequence of the insecurity at the point which is mentioned in the committee's minute of 27th June, and the necessary alteration will fall to be immediately made at the same time that the improvements recommended in that minute are carried into effect. The clerk undertook immediately to get specifications of the whole work, by Mr. Young, to be laid before the local committee.

The following statement was made by the keeper:—

The cells are still damp in wet weather, and the warming apparatus still works badly. There has been no change in either respect since Mr. Hill's visit last April. The prisoners have had good health, and most of them have behaved well. In wet weather the water in the well is bad, and we cannot then use it for cooking.

There had been only three entries in the County Board's Inspection Book since my visit last April.

#### JEDBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected November 11, 1845.]

The intended alterations in the building have not yet been made, nor, except that Chambers' Miscellany has been added to the library, have the recommendations contained in my last Report been carried into effect.

New locks have been put on the cell doors where required, and the front gate has been made more secure, so as to prevent another escape like that mentioned in my last Report.

There has been no other change of any importance.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 26, which is about four less than last year.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The present provision for warming is insufficient and unsatisfactory. In part of the prison, indeed, there is nothing but hot-water bottles. The ventilation, too, is not good.

2. The rules respecting forbidden articles is sometimes broken through by tobacco being thrown over the boundary wall into the airing-yards.

3. There is no bath.

The surgeon reported that the prisoners had been very healthy since my visit in March last, and that the only cause of sickness in the prison was the want in winter of a proper provision for warming.

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The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. There was scribbling, however, in some of the Bibles and library books.

I was sorry to find a spirit of discontent among the male prisoners. Many complained about their food, but the complaints appeared, upon examination, to have arisen chiefly from the quantity of water used in making the porridge having been irregular, so that, with the same quantity of meal, the porridge had varied in quality.

The recommendation for having the prisoners weighed on their admission not having been carried into effect, I could not test the validity of the complaints, as I wished, by ascertaining whether the prisoners had gained or lost in weight.

From the female prisoners I did not receive a single complaint, though they partake of exactly the same food as the male prisoners.

I was very sorry to see one of the male prisoners, a boy apparently of about 18 years old, with bruised and sore wrists, caused by his having been put in handcuffs some weeks before. It appeared, upon inquiry, that the handcuffs were too large; and that, to prevent the prisoner from getting them off, a cord had been twisted round them; and that this had made them too tight, and had produced the wounds which I saw. Such a case as this strengthens my desire for the complete discontinuance of fetters of all kinds. In properly constructed prisons, under skilful management, I believe their use to be wholly unnecessary. Fetters not only tend to irritate the mind and inflame the passions, but permanently to weaken, if not to destroy, the moral influence on the particular prisoner at least, of the officer who orders or inflicts the punishment.

The following report was made by the chaplain and teacher:—

Since my last general report, I have met with great encouragement in my duties as chaplain. Though I am ever averse to speak positively of the effects of my labours in this department, and though the seat of true religion is in the heart before God, and therefore not to be infallibly judged of by man, yet, in gratitude to the sovereign Teacher, I am bound to say that in many prisoners, both male and female, I have witnessed strong indications of that faith which works by love, and of that repentance which needs not to be repented of.

One of the most important improvements in modern education is that of teaching the learner to understand his lesson, both in its individual expressions and general argument, and to draw from it such practical, intellectual, moral, or religious instructions, as are best suited to his age, circumstances, and views in life. All this is necessary in the public school or family class-room, but especially so in prison tuition. There the powers of mind are generally to be met with totally inert and untutored in all that is good, but fearfully energetic in the pursuit of all that is evil. The change which takes place from the mad career of headlong iniquity to the silent and soul-searching solitude of the exclusive cell, is, under such teaching, most likely to give them a new and blessed direction. It is the combined effect of such teaching under such circumstances, met with kindness and perseverance in the teacher, which often produces such wonderful results in prison instruction.

Experience has taught me to extend instruction to writing and arithmetic as well as reading.

The grand object is the reformation of the individual taught. This may be advanced through the instrumentality of a copy-line as well as by a read paragraph; by a question in accounts referring to his particular trade, savings, waste, or emoluments, as well as by a verbal admonition on honest industry, and the noble art of gaining a lawful independence.

In a public school, a copy, such as "Dishonesty is its own Punishment," might affect the scholar's mind slightly, but it is calculated to impress that of the prisoner, suffering the stern reality of the truth he writes, again and again deeply indeed.

In like manner, an example wrought by himself, and showing, according to his own account, and for the first time, what he would spend monthly, yearly, and for life, on snuff, tobacco, or drink, or what he might save, on the lowest calculation, for the same periods, does impress him most powerfully.

I am more and more convinced that active, interesting, and profitable employment, requiring the exertion of both mental and bodily powers, is most conducive in prisoners, to improvement in education and morality. In our prison I find, in general, the stocking-weavers, shoemakers, and tailors, apt to learn, while the pickers of wool and oakum and passage-cleaners are given to mental slothfulness and gloom. Even in the same individual I have met with great and speedy improvement in education, while he was actively, cheerfully, and profitably employed in stocking making, and with proportionate carelessness when confined again to the wool-picker's cell. While active employment promotes the best interests of the prisoners, it is also most profitable to the Board.

I have again to lament the little good done by short and repeated imprisonments. The first, though short, confinement may, and often does, produce the best effects; but when repeated again and again, every repetition instead of improvement seems to harden the prisoner.

Family crime still obtains in this county to a considerable extent. I know many families which seldom want a representative in our jail; in them ignorance, idleness, drink, and bad example, all unite in leading to crime. I have frequently seen a father and two sons, and a mother and two daughters, confined at the same time, and for different offences. On one remarkable occasion we had no less than seven prisoners in gaol, male and female, of the same kindred, at the same time, and for different crimes, imprisoned here,—namely, three sisters, aged 77, 72, 63, a son and daughter, and two grand-daughters. This was a fearful instance of family crime, and of its tendency to extend itself from heart to heart, and from generation to generation.

In concluding this report, I prefer giving the written voluntary statements of the prisoners themselves, to any account of improvement which I could give; and from many, I select only the following:

*Jedburgh Castle, 16th June, 1845.*

To the Chaplain of Jedburgh Castle.

SIR,—I return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention to me since I came into this prison. When I came in I could read, but not write; I have improved very much in my reading, and this is a specimen of my hand-writing after two months' teaching from you. I hope what I have learned since I came in here will not be forgotten, but will be for my temporal and eternal good.

I remain your humble servant,

J. S.

*Jedburgh Prison, 6th October, 1845.*

It is with sincere gratitude that I return my humble thanks to the governor and warders of the institution for their kind and unremitting attention to me as a prisoner, and particularly to Mr. Scott, by whose exertions I have greatly improved in my education in general, and particularly in writing and arithmetic. The moral and religious lessons that he taught me, I trust in God will be of great benefit to me in after life, inasmuch that they show me the error of my sinful course of life, and the impropriety of my unlawful proceedings heretofore, which in a great measure I was ignorant of.

I am your humble servant, H. M.

This prisoner was confined here from the 20th July to the 6th October, when he left in his cell what is here copied from the last page of his arithmetic book.

*Jedburgh Castle, 19th November, 1845.*

When I was incarcerated, I had entirely forgot the little of arithmetic I had learned at school; by the kind assistance of the chaplain, Mr. Scott, I have, far beyond my expectations, been enabled to work Gray's Arithmetic from end to end, upon the best principles. I will always think of him with gratitude for the many lessons of moral and religious instruction which I have received.

G. M.

This prisoner accomplished what he states above in less than three months.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Chaplain and Teacher.

I lately received from the chaplain the following account of the prisoners liberated during the last quarter of a year, and who remained in the county :—

REPORT of Prisoners Liberated from Jedburgh Jail, for the Quarter to 1st October, 1845, exclusive of those who left the County.

Name.	Age.	Crime.	Committed.	Liberated.
A. F., labourer, Jedburgh	18	Theft . . . . .	January 29, 1845	June 30, 1845
I. H., Melrose . . . .	22	Ditto . . . . .	May 27, „	July 21, „
E. M., Melrose . . . .	25	Ditto . . . . .	June 2, „	„ 31, „
A. R., Kelso . . . . .	12	Passing bad coin . .	„ 1, „	August 30, „
E. S., Jedburgh . . . .	26	Theft . . . . .	January 2, „	Sept. 3, „

As far as I have been able to learn, none of those persons reported in my list for the quarter ending 30th June last, save the first, have returned to their former evil ways. The first, fourth, and last of the above are, to all appearances, leading honest and industrious lives. The second and third, both natural daughters of the same mother, who was also charged with the same crime but got off for want of evidence, are living in very degrading circumstances; and though no act of dishonesty has again appeared against them, yet there are but slight hopes of reformation.

By the co-operation of the magistrates of this place and the governor of the jail, I have, since my last report, been instrumental in placing two liberated male prisoners in comfortable situations of life, and have good reason to trust they will prove themselves worthy of the blessing.

It gives me still more satisfaction to state that I have found one man in Hawick and one woman in Jedburgh, who were formerly notorious for intemperance, and punished for theft, now living, the first, after two years, and the second after ten months' liberation, in the most sober, honest, industrious, and comfortable manner, and gradually gaining the respect of all who know them. Their first imprisonments were short, and seemed to be lost upon them; but the last were longer, and impressed them deeply both in a moral and religious sense; and reformation from such inveterate crimes has been the happy result.

The following statement was made by the governor :—

There are two brothers now in the prison charged with robbery; they belong to a family addicted to crime. Another brother is at present in the Haddington prison. The elder brother lately returned from transportation, and was, I believe, the cause of his younger brother A. committing new offences; for both the chaplain and myself had good hopes of this younger brother, who had undergone an imprisonment of eight months here, and had conducted himself very well; but soon after meeting with his elder brother, he fell again into crime. There is a little boy also in the prison whose father was transported, and whose mother is seldom out of prison.

The following is taken from the governor's report for October, 1845 :—

An elderly female, who had in the early part of her life been in the service of various respectable families in the town and neighbourhood, had latterly given herself over so completely to habits of intemperance, that she had become a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Although an active servant, this vice had cast her out of all employment, and her friends felt justified in withdrawing that support which they would in different circumstances have most willingly granted; as their benevolence would only have been wasted on that which was evidently leading her thoughtlessly and rapidly to destruction.

During last autumn, she was three times committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; her two first sentences being only five and 14 days respectively. As might be expected, little or no good resulted; but her last offence was aggravated by an act of dishonesty in obtaining the means of gratifying her debasing appetite, which had in a great measure become her perpetual pursuit, and so little hope did her friends entertain of her restoration to a life of sobriety, that they had reluctantly resolved to place her permanently in a house of refuge for her personal safety. Her last sentence, however, having been considerably longer, and her imprisonment otherwise extended by a month's confinement before trial, her unnatural craving for ardent spirits has been, I have reason to believe, effectually eradicated; as it is now ten months since her last sentence expired, during which she has lived in the strictest sobriety, regaining the lost respect both of friends and acquaintances.

The following is from the governor's report for November, 1845 :—

During the early part of last spring, two boys were committed on a charge of theft. About a fortnight afterwards the father of one of them was incarcerated for fishing, who, by such and other similar

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disreputable means, had principally procured a precarious livelihood for several years. From his knowledge of the nature of the charge against the boys, the father anticipated conviction and a sentence of considerable confinement, and evinced his anxiety for its advantages, by repeatedly requesting me before trial as a favour to both, that I would teach his son stocking-weaving, to which trade he had himself been brought up. Seeing probable prospects of its ultimate advantage, I embraced the first opportunity of placing him under instructions; and to show his perseverance, although only sentenced to three months' imprisonment, at its expiration he was earning about 6s. a week. After the liberation of father and son, both removed to Hawick, where they obtained an engagement both as stocking weavers; and are now in the enjoyment of constant employment in one of the most respectable establishments in the line, living comfortably by honest industry. The other prisoner, who will be liberated in a few weeks, and who at the date of admission scarcely knew a single letter of the alphabet, is now capable of corresponding with his friends in writing; and so far master of a trade as to be perfectly able to support himself respectably at pleasant in-door employment, which he had little or no prospects of obtaining, his father having died several years ago, and his other relations having been too poor to apprentice him to a business. He was very destitute of clothing when sent to prison; but by his industry during confinement, he has earned as much as will cover him comfortably, and I expect to procure him employment to enter upon on his regaining liberty.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was 5*l.* 4*s.*, being about 2*l.* 4*s.* above the general average; and the average net cost per prisoner was 17*l.* 10*s.*, being about 2*l.* above the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book were creditable to the governor and to the other officers.

Dunbar.

DUNBAR PRISON.

[Inspected November 13, 1845.]

A surgeon has been appointed; but the other recommendations contained in my last Report have not yet been carried into effect.

There has been no other alteration of any kind, either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been less than one; though at the time of the last fair at Dunbar there were as many as ten prisoners at once, chiefly for drunkenness and breaches of the peace.

The prison was clean, and in as neat order as the place would well allow.

The surgeon stated, that the general health of the prisoners, visited by him since his appointment in June last, had been very good. His weekly visits, however, did not appear to have been regular.

The keeper gave the following evidence:—

In one instance, since Mr. Hill's visit in April last, I have received a prisoner without a written warrant; but only in this instance. It was at the time of the fair, and the man was causing a great disturbance, and there was no other place to put him in. It was in the middle of the night, and no magistrate could be applied to for a warrant. The man had struck an assistant police officer. There has not been any case of illness since Mr. Hill's last visit. Except for a short time occasionally after they are first put in, the prisoners have all behaved well.

There is still no book wherein to record the inspections of members of the County Prison Board; and there appeared to have been only one such inspection since my visit in April last.

Haddington.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected November 13, 1845.]

The new prison has been roofed in, and is expected to be ready for use early next summer.

There has been no alteration in the old prison, either as respects the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 14, which is about three less than last year.

Mr. Riddell, the sheriff-substitute, stated, that there had been but little crime of late, notwithstanding the large number of people employed in making the railroad.

I found the rules in operation, with the exceptions mentioned in my last Report; these exceptions being chiefly caused by the bad construction of the building.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been generally good since my last visit.

There has been a case of suicide; but no officer appears to have been at all to blame in the matter. The prisoner had been in confinement only a few days, and was untried. He had, however, been twice convicted before, and seems to have been apprehensive that several charges were about to be brought against him. It appeared, also, that he had been in the habit of taking opium, which had probably made him nervous and excitable.

The following anecdote was related by the keeper:—

A person named J. B., from the county of Longford, Ireland, was committed to this prison 2nd Sept. last, on the charges of assault, deforcement of officers, and breach of peace. Two days after his admission he was tried by the sheriff-substitute, and acquitted. He had 2*s.* when brought to prison, which was given him on his liberation. He had been gone only a short time when he returned to me, and said he had lost his money, and he seemed very much distressed, as he had nothing to buy a reaping-hook with; and he had come to Scotland purposely to work at the harvest. I offered him 1*s.* 3*d.* to purchase one with; which sum he promised to return me as he passed in his way to Ireland, when the harvest



was over. I however never expected to see him again, and had almost forgotten the circumstance, until one day lately, when it was brought to my remembrance by his calling, and, expressing his gratitude, proffered me the 1s. 3d. I had lent him. I accepted of 1s., but told him to keep the threepence, as a small reward for his honesty.

I have frequently met with gratitude from prisoners after liberation, particularly from the Irish; but never before have I experienced such a trait of honesty as was displayed by the conduct of that poor Irish shearer.

There has been no entry in the County Board's Inspection Book since July.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner last year was 3*l.*, being about the general average for Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was 18*l.*, being about 2*l.* 13*s.* above the general average.

The general result of my inspection was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, the keeper and matron.

#### DUMBARTON PRISON.

[Inspected November 20, 1845.]

The recommendations contained in my last Report have been carried into effect.

There has been no other alteration either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 22; last year it was 21, and the year before 22; so that the average has remained nearly uniform for three years. There has been but little difference also in the greatest number in each of the three years. Last year the greatest number at any one time was 30, the year before 34, and the year before that 30.

These numbers must show, with tolerable accuracy, the amount of prison accommodation at present required in the county; which, without allowing for an increase in the population, ought not, in my opinion, to be less than 30 cells. For in small prisons, like this, where there are often few or no prisoners who can be placed together without injury (especially where from the smallness of the class, an officer cannot be spared to be constantly with them), there should always be the means of putting every prisoner into a separate cell. At present, however, there are only 18 cells; so that this is now seldom possible.

I found all the rules in operation.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good; and the surgeon said that there was no cause of sickness in operation.

There had been only two cases of punishment since my visit last June.

There was scribbling in some of the Bibles and other books.

The chaplain said—

I have observed that prisoners who are sent to Glasgow to be tried, and where no doubt they meet with many of their old acquaintances, return in a much worse state of discipline, and in a worse state of mind than when they left this prison. They come back restless and inattentive.

The keeper confirmed the foregoing remarks.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner last year was 3*l.* 10*s.*, being about 10*s.* above the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was 14*l.*, being about 1*l.* 7*s.* under the general average.

The general result of my inspection was creditable to Mr. and Miss Macfarlane, the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The prison to be enlarged by the addition of another story, and by the erection at one end of the building of a matron's room, kitchen, provision store, and wash-house. The present kitchen, which commands a view of many of the cell windows, and is otherwise objectionable, to be used as a store-room for prisoners' work, &c. The lower floor of the prison to be occupied exclusively by female prisoners, and the two upper floors by males. An airing-gallery to be formed, if possible, in the roof for the use of the male prisoners, and the present airing-gallery to be reserved for the females. A room in one of the two upper floors to be fitted up for the use of the male warder.

2. The prison library to be enlarged as recommended by the chaplain.

#### INVERARY PRISON.

[Inspected November 21, 1845.]

The addition to the building, mentioned in my last Report on this prison, has been made; and consists of a separate wing, containing 12 cells, a warder's room, 3 store-rooms, a wash-house (to serve also as a bath-room), and an exercising gallery. Two new airing-yards also have been formed in another part of the grounds, and some little improvement has been made in the keeper's house.

Although it is now two years since the new wing was roofed in, none of the cells are yet dry or fit for use. In stormy weather, and when the wind is in the west, the rain appears to find its way not only through the crevices of the windows, but through the joinings of the wall.

There is a warming apparatus on the same construction as that which has been put up in several of the new prisons; but, as in most of the other cases in which it has been adopted, it works badly, giving a great heat in the corridors (where heat is not wanted), and leaving the cells too cold.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 16, and at one time there were 24; but for these prisoners there have been only 10 cells.

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## Inverary.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The ventilation of two of the present cells is not sufficient.
2. At present the female prisoners are confined in the same division with the males (though of course in separate cells), owing to the want of more room, and to the circumstance of part of the prison not having been legalized for criminal prisoners.
3. The prisoners are generally divided to the extent required by the rules, but individual separation cannot be carried far for want of more room.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The surgeon said that there had been no case of illness of any importance, which had not been contracted before admission to the prison, for more than two years. He added—"I strongly object to the heating apparatus provided for the new prison. It has completely failed in its purpose of diffusing anything like a sufficient and equal degree of warmth, while it frequently emits a strong sulphureous smell, which must be very injurious to health."

The chaplain said that an arrangement was wanted, by which he could address all the prisoners at the same time. He added—"I continue to keep up a superintendence, as far as practicable, over liberated prisoners, sometimes directly and sometimes through another clergyman at a distance; and many cases have come to my knowledge of amended conduct after the termination of the imprisonment. I think, however, that short imprisonments are of very little use, while, by lowering a man's self-respect, they often do injury. If a considerable term of confinement is not judged necessary in any case, I think it would be better to fine the offender or punish him in some other way."

An addition is wanted to the library, and some of the books want re-binding.

There was a man in the prison charged with murder, but whom the jury found to be insane. The surgeon of the prison, however, does not consider him insane, and cannot, therefore, grant the necessary certificate for his removal to a lunatic asylum. On the other hand, the keeper does think him insane. This prisoner gave me the following account of himself:—

I am 40 years old. I was brought up to the farming business, but thought I should do better at something else. I went to Glasgow and kept a victualler's shop, and there remained about three years. I got out of health and returned home to the Highlands; but there I became worse and for a time went out of my mind. I got better, however, and went to live at Lochgilphead. I took a croft in the neighbourhood, and opened a school in the village. I kept the croft for about three years, and then went to live in the village. I went on with the school about six years longer; that is, to the summer of 1843. I had from 70 to 80 scholars at a time and no assistant. I became unwell, and took Morrison's pills, with salts and senna; but I got worse, and again lost my reason. Before I had quite gone out of my mind I gave up my school, and went to live with my friends. I got better for a time, but then became worse. As I was harmless, my friends thought there was no danger in letting me be at large. I never attempted to hurt any person till I committed the act which brought me here. At that time I had scarcely had any sleep for about two months. I thought some witches were abusing and tormenting me, and that I was defending myself.

With reference to this prisoner, and other matters, the keeper gave the following evidence:—

There is a man in the prison named P. C., who has now been here nearly two years. He was tried for murder; and it was clearly proved that he had killed his aunt, but the jury found that he was insane at the time he committed the offence. I do not myself think that he is at any time in a sound state of mind, or that he is a proper subject for imprisonment. So long as the subjects of conversation are pleasant to him, he talks rationally and like another person; but if they are otherwise, he becomes nervous and agitated. Almost any contradiction or disappointment makes him tremble, and has such an effect on his mind that he is often obliged to take to his bed. I do not consider myself justified in punishing him for breaches of the prison rules, from an apprehension of the effect which punishment would have upon him. It appeared by the prisoner's declaration, taken after his apprehension, that his father killed himself in a fit of insanity, and I believe this to be true from other information. I believe, too, that his mother required attention from time to time on account of the weakness of her mind. I believe that C.'s disposition to insanity was greatly increased by a habit of drinking to excess, although it appeared on his trial that he had not indulged in this habit for some months previous to the attack of madness in which he killed his aunt. The immediate cause of almost all the offences for which persons are committed to this prison is drunkenness. It is a rare thing to have a case in which drink is not the immediate cause. This is one reason that the prisoners behave so well generally; for the means of indulging in drink being entirely removed while they are in confinement, there is nothing to excite them to violence or misconduct. With the small amount of accommodation and the facilities for communication, it would be almost impossible to preserve good order among them, if the prisoners were like many who are to be found in the prisons of large towns such as Glasgow.

The heating apparatus in the new wing works very badly, and consumes a great quantity of coals, as much in one day as that in the old wing in four, and at the same time much better coal is required in the new apparatus than in the old; and yet the old apparatus, Perkins's, warms the prison far more equally and affectually than the new apparatus.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner, last year, was 4*l.*, being about 1*l.* above the general average in Scotland; and the net cost, per prisoner, was 17*l.*, being about 1*l.* 13*s.* above the general average.

The general result of my inspection was creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Dr. Hutchinson, the physician of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, to be requested to examine the prisoner P. C., in order to pronounce an opinion on his sanity, with a view, if he should consider him to be insane, to giving a certificate for his removal to a lunatic asylum.
2. An addition to be made to the library, as recommended by the chaplain.

## PORT GLASGOW PRISON.

[Inspected Nov. 22, 1845.]

The prison has been whitewashed; but the other recommendations, contained in my last Report on this prison, have not been acted upon.

The prison has been discontinued for convicted prisoners, sentenced to more than fourteen days' confinement.

There has been no change in the building.

The keeper does not now reside on the spot; but a police-officer attends to the prisoners in the keeper's absence.

During the nine months that the prison had been discontinued, for periods above fourteen days, there had in all been 58 prisoners, few of whom remained above three days, the longest period being thirteen days; and the average number of prisoners during the same time had not been more than one. The prison, indeed, is now often empty; and at the time of my visit there had been no one in it for nine days.

As mentioned in previous Reports, the prison is ill adapted for its purposes, and the cells are not in accordance with the provisions of the statute. There is no provision for warming the cells, or, after nightfall, for lighting them; and there is no place for the prisoners to take exercise in. There is, moreover, no regular surgeon, no clothing (except that belonging to the prisoners themselves), and no work; and there are no registers of sickness, punishments or visits, or book for recording the inspections of the members of the County Prison Board.

Large alterations were some time ago contemplated in the building; but no steps towards making them have, I believe, been taken for a long time.

The keeper stated that the health and conduct of the prisoners since my last visit had been good, and that, in case of necessity, a surgeon was sent for.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed continue to be drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

I recommended that this prison be wholly discontinued.

## PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected December 10, 1845.]

The recommendations in my last Report have not been carried into effect, and I found the warden, who was to have been removed, still in office.

Workmen were employed in carrying the boundary wall on the eastern and northern sides farther back and in forming some airing-yards; but the intended additions to the building have not been proceeded with, in consequence of a difficulty in obtaining full possession of the land.

A new matron has been appointed.

There has been no other alteration of importance, either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 105, which is considerably less than it was last year.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. One of the warders is not properly qualified, and the office of clerk is at present vacant.
2. The present provision for warming and ventilating is not sufficient.
3. There are no proper airing-yards at present. The prisoners, however, take exercise daily by running for a short time in the corridors, and in fair weather by running in the open air.
4. Most of the prisoners are in separate cells; but, owing to the want of a proper provision for warming and for exercise, some of the requirements of the Prisons Act, as respect separate confinement, are not observed.

5. The prisoners are brought together for public worship in a room which is much too small, and is otherwise ill adapted for preventing improper communication; and they are placed together also in classes for instruction in reading.

Both the general health and general conduct of the prisoners were reported to have been good since my visit last June.

There was still scribbling in the Bibles and library books.

Very few of the prisoners made any complaint.

The governor made the following statement:—

I am careful to pay the money due to prisoners either in clothing, &c. or in cash in small sums; and I believe that most of the money thus distributed is now well applied, and that the plan of awarding a prisoner part of his earnings is productive of good. Most of the prisoners have honest and respectable friends, who receive them back again on their liberation; but there is a class of prisoners without such friends, and these are, of course, the least hopeful prisoners. Some of them are orphans, and others have bad parents. I attribute the comparatively small number of prisoners of late to the continued good state of trade and abundance of employment.

The chaplain mentioned several recent cases which had come to his knowledge of liberated prisoners who were doing well.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner last year was 2*l.* 13*s.*, being about under the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was 12*l.*, being about 3*l.* 7*s.* under the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. Mitchell the governor, and to Mrs. Young, the matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The recommendations in my last Report to be carried into effect

IV.  
SCOTLAND.

Reports on  
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*Port Glasgow.*

*Paisley.*

SCOTLAND.  
—  
IV.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
*Paisley.*

2. When the intended additions are made to the building, a proper chapel to be erected; the present chapel being very unfit for its purpose, and causing the prisoners to be brought together in a way that must much impair the effect of their separation at other times.

3. Means to be taken to prevent letters, tobacco, or any other thing, being thrown from the street into the new airing-yards that are forming.

4. If, when the outer wall is finished, it is still found that people on the outside call to prisoners, wooden or iron blinds to be put to those windows from which prisoners can be seen.

5. The Bibles and library books for the use of the female prisoners to be kept quite apart from those used by the male prisoners, and to be put into the charge of the matron.

*Ayr.*

#### AYR PRISON.

[Inspected December 9, 1845.]

The recommendation in my last Report to appoint a female warder has been carried into effect, but not the recommendation to enlarge the building.

The female warder acts also as teacher, for which she is properly qualified.

Wooden blinds have been put up before such of the windows as are visible beyond the prison walls, in order to prevent people on the outside from seeing prisoners when they call to them; and this has had the desired effect of stopping the practice of calling to prisoners.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 72, of whom 22 have been females. This is an increase on the number last year; and with the constantly-growing population of the county a gradual and further increase may be expected.

For such a number of prisoners the present accommodation, especially in the female department, is quite insufficient; but I was informed that the question as to an enlargement of the building had been deferred until it was settled whether another sheriff-substitute was to be appointed for the county, and where he was to be stationed; since, until that matter was determined, it could not be decided what kind of prison to build at Kilmarnock, and how far it would be necessary to provide accommodation for Kilmarnock prisoners at Ayr.

The following is part of an entry in the County Board's Inspection Book, by Mr. Jameson, late sheriff-substitute:—

*14th August, 1845.*

I inspected the south wing of the prison on the 12th August, and have this day visited the north wing. I found the prison in good order and all the prisoners at work, but the cells crowded, there being to-day 82 prisoners in the 54 cells, including the kitchen. It is evident from the state of the female cells that the principle of separation is now, and has long been, in abeyance in this jail from the want of prison accommodation. In nine cells of the north wing there are at present 25 women and four children, six cells with three prisoners in each, and one cell contains four women. In such circumstances, the effect of the confinement as a punishment to the convicts must be greatly neutralized, and the object of the improved system of prison discipline almost entirely frustrated.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. There is still no provision for warming the prison beyond what is afforded by the gas-lights. As already mentioned, however, the prisoners have extra clothing in winter, and they seem to enjoy very good health. Only one prisoner complained of cold, and he was an invalid. I recommended that he should be removed to a room with a fire-place in it, which was done.

2. There are two airing-yards, but they are not very secure, and are overlooked from the prison; and, in fact, they are but little used except by the debtors, few of the other prisoners having at present any exercise in the open air; and some in confinement for periods of 60 days and under, seldom having exercise even in the passages.

3. In the female division, owing to its crowded state, tried and untried prisoners are sometimes put together.

4. Owing to the want of a provision for warming the cells, and for the exercise of those confined in them, the cells are not in conformity with the provisions of the statute.

5. The prisoners go to bed about half an hour before the appointed time, and on Sunday rise after the appointed time.

6. The debtors' room was not in a neat state.

7. In wet weather, the prisoners' shirts and stockings are changed only once a fortnight; in consequence, I was informed, of there being no means of drying the clothes except in the open air.

8. The payments to prisoners for overwork, and for work done before trial, have not been made in accordance with the rule.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners were reported to have been good: and the prisoners had generally a healthy appearance.

The surgeon stated that, since my visit last April there had been no case of sickness worth notice, except that of the prisoner already referred to as an invalid, and who he said came to the prison labouring under a diseased liver.

The following are portions of a report to the County Prison Board, lately presented by the chaplain:—

*Sept. 23, 1845.*

Having been employed for about 15 months as chaplain, I beg to offer a few remarks founded on experience in the discharge of my duties.

I begin by stating the plan I pursue with the prisoners. On my first visit after their commitment, I endeavour to obtain from them all the information I can of their previous life and habits, and the causes that led to their commission of crime.

At first they are shy and reserved, and by no means willing to satisfy my inquiries, until I assure

them that no confession they make to me will operate against them on their trial, and that my sole motive is to do them all the good I can. Perceiving that I take an interest in their welfare, they lay aside much of their former reserve, and give in many instances a pretty correct account of their past history. All of them, with few exceptions indeed, ascribe their delinquencies to intoxication or the influence of bad company. I endeavour to convince them of the extreme sin and folly of the course they have been pursuing, the inseparable connexion between misery and crime, and that intoxication, instead of being a palliation of their offence, is justly regarded as an aggravation.

I assure them, and appeal to their own feelings and experience, that happiness, both here and hereafter, can be attained only by living a life of godliness and virtue. To the truth of these remarks they yield a ready assent. But it is evident, as regards many of them at least, that it is the mere profession of the lips, as may reasonably be inferred from not a few of them, on their liberation, returning to their former evil ways. "Their goodness is as the morning cloud and early dew, soon passing away."

My next object is to ascertain the extent of their religious knowledge, which I find, in almost every case, to be very limited and imperfect, even such of them as are able to read with tolerable accuracy are lamentably ignorant of the meaning of what they read.

I select a few passages from Scripture, which bear more directly on their respective offences, and illustrate them with all the plainness and simplicity in my power. These passages, and many others, I require the younger portion of the prisoners to commit to memory, which all of them do willingly, and some of them with wonderful accuracy. The way of salvation I point out to all, and the only remedy for perishing sinners.

The great majority of them display deplorable ignorance of the plan of redemption revealed in the gospel. Some of them are entirely ignorant of the simplest facts connected with the history of Jesus Christ and the design of his mission into the world.

I may state, that some of the prisoners make wonderful progress in reading and writing under the superintendence of Mr. Lennox, the teacher. They are particularly anxious to improve in the art of writing, and it is consistent with my knowledge that he affords them every assistance and encouragement.

I have observed, that a greater proportion of those convicted of theft have been re-committed than of any other class. When the habit is acquired in youth, as it commonly is, reformation, I am sorry to observe, is almost hopeless. Careless and drunken parents are much to blame for the extent and frequency of this crime; as, although they may not openly bid their offspring steal, yet they tacitly give them every encouragement by receiving without due inquiry the stolen goods. This is a melancholy fact, but its truth would not be difficult to establish.

I pursue the same plan with the females; but the crowded state of the prison allotted for them is a mighty barrier in the way of much good being effected. It is very seldom that fewer than two or three, sometimes even more, are in the same cell. To many of these characters imprisonment is no punishment at all; they enjoy far greater comforts than in the haunts from which they have been taken, as their improved appearance after some confinement clearly shows. They also enjoy the society of the very persons most congenial to their depraved tastes and vicious inclinations. And there cannot be a doubt that it is a hopeless task to attempt the improvement and reformation of the youthful offender, who has constant intercourse with those who have grown grey in the works of iniquity. The obvious inference indeed is, that they must leave the prison infinitely more depraved and vicious than when they entered it, having, as it were, studied the theory of their profession under the most eminent and experienced masters.

Solitary confinement would, I am persuaded, be attended with more beneficial effects. The advices given and the instruction communicated would make a more permanent impression. The prisoners would not only be separated from the contaminating influence of one another, but they would have better opportunities of reflecting on their past life, "and of communing with their own hearts;" and their reformation, the chief design of imprisonment, would be more easily effected.

Of one class of females, those poor and unfortunate beings who live in open profligacy, of whom the prison is never clear, I regret to state, that so far as I know all the means that have been employed for their reformation have proved fruitless. By their bad conduct they have excluded themselves from the friendship and intercourse of all respectable members of the community. Every door being thus shut against them, they are constrained to repair to their old haunts and to join their former associates.

All of them treat me respectfully, and receive the advice and instructions I communicate with apparent attention and gratitude.

I have frequently asked some of the prisoners their opinion of solitary confinement: they all declared that it was the most conducive to reformation, although it certainly was not so agreeable.

There was scribbling in some of the Bibles.

A considerable improvement is manifest in the female department since the appointment of a second female officer.

I received few complaints of any kind.

There was a boy, 18 years old, who had been sentenced to 15 months' confinement in the General Prison, but had been rejected there on the ground of his being weak-minded. As the accommodation for such prisoners is much greater in the General Prison than in most of the local prisons, I consider it an unfortunate arrangement that prisoners so affected should be sent back to the local prisons. This boy appeared to be of a sullen and vicious temper; and the governor said that he did not like to put him into the same cell with another prisoner lest he should strike him. I fear, however, that in solitude this boy will become worse.

There was another boy, 14 years old, who had been already five times in prison, and who had passed part of the last three winters there. This boy had a brother, I was informed, in the General Prison.

The governor stated, that three boys from the prison, who had been placed at different times in the House of Refuge at Glasgow, and had since left that institution, had all been provided with situations, and when he last heard of them were doing well.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner last year was 4*l.*, being about 1*l.* above the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was about 8*l.* 12*s.*, being nearly 7*l.* under the general average.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book, and the general state of the prison, were creditable to Mr. Macpherson, the governor.

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Ayr.

IV.  
SCOTLAND.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Ayr.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The windows at the southern end of the corridors, which are at present unglazed, to be glazed.
2. The debtors to be supplied with a reasonable quantity of fuel, and their rooms to be lighted (with gas), at the cost of the County Prison Board; in accordance with the 3rd and 4th introductory rules, as interpreted in other cases by the General Board.
3. Shelves to be put up in the females' cells.
4. The main gate of the prison to be thoroughly repaired or renewed.
5. The teacher's hours of attendance to be from 9 to 12, instead of from 10 to 1; in order that they may be kept with regularity, his other engagements not permitting him, he states, to be punctual at the present times.
6. The prison library to be renewed.

Leith.

#### LEITH PRISON.

[Inspected December 8, 1845.]

The recommendations in my last Report have been carried into effect.

The time that prisoners can remain here has been extended from 3 days to 10 days.

The average number of prisoners is now about three; but here, as in most other small prisons, the actual number often far exceeds the average. In this prison it is often twice the average, and sometimes fourfold; and as there are only five cells, it is frequently necessary to put prisoners together.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. The surgeon's weekly visits have not been quite regular.
2. Tried and untried prisoners are sometimes put together.
3. The rules about clothing were not in full operation, owing to the stock of prison clothing being deficient.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The surgeon stated, that the ailments that had occurred were for the most part the result of causes in operation previous to imprisonment. He added, however,—

I would take leave to direct attention to the state of the drain or sewer proceeding from the shambles behind the prison; its stagnant and putrid contents still continue more or less constantly to taint the atmosphere of the passage and staircase of the prison with the most offensive effluvia. I would suggest that steps be taken if possible to expedite the purchase and contemplated alterations of these adjoining premises.

The nuisance caused by these shambles was mentioned in my last Report.

There were no complaints from prisoners.

The keeper made the following statement:—

The prisoners have had good health since Mr. Hill's visit last May. They have also behaved well. Their conduct has been better since work was introduced. Before that time it was impossible to keep the boys quiet. They would be at some kind of mischief. Prisoners attacked with *delirium tremens*, caused by drink, are sometimes sent here, but we have no proper means of managing them. About six months ago, a man named J. B. S. was committed suffering under this disorder, and he was so violent that I was obliged to get a police officer to help me to master him; but in the night he attacked this officer and wounded him severely. I had sat up with the officer till three in the morning, when I went to bed, as S. was apparently quite quiet. I am sometimes obliged to put tried and untried prisoners together, but not often.

There had been only one entry in the County Board's Inspection Book, by a member of the Board, since January.

The general state of the prison was creditable to the keeper and matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The drain behind the prison to be again cleaned, and to be cleaned periodically, until the slaughter-house is discontinued.
2. The room and cells on the ground-floor, which are quite unfit for the confinement of prisoners, and never used for that purpose, to be converted into a wash-house and bath-room, with a store for oakum; which can be done at little expense.
3. The stock of clothing to be completed, by the addition of some shirts and shoes for boys, and some complete dresses for young girls.

Edinburgh.

#### ABBEY PRISON, EDINBURGH.

[Inspected November 26, 1845.]

There has been no alteration of any kind since my last Report on this prison, and it is now several years since there was a prisoner.

The rooms formerly occupied by prisoners are now used by the keeper's family (their own apartments being let to lodgers), but they would of course be at once given up if any prisoners should be committed; and in the meanwhile they are kept drier and warmer than would be the case if they were unoccupied.

## CANONGATE PRISON, EDINBURGH.

[Inspected November 26, 1845.]

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—  
Edinburgh.

The recommendation in my last Report has been carried into effect.

There has been no other change of any kind.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 15, which is about the same as last year.

I found the rules in operation, with the exceptions mentioned in my Ninth Report.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

The female prisoners generally work, but very few of the males do so.

One prisoner had been in confinement nearly two years, another four years, and another five years. I was informed that in each case the prisoner refused to surrender his property for the benefit of his creditors.

There was no entry in the County Board's Inspection Book between January and November.

The general state of the prison was creditable to Mr. Fisher, the keeper.

## EDINBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected December 26, 1845, and following days.]

The recommendation, in my last Report, to build a prison of 30 or 40 cells adjoining the police office, in order to prevent the necessity of sending prisoners for very short periods to the main prison, and with a view to the discontinuance of the present lock-up house, has not been adopted, in consequence of the want of space for building.

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new wing, and much of it is now ready for the roof.

There has been no alteration either in the present building or in the management.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been nearly 400, which is about 30 less than the average last year.

I found the rules in operation with the following exceptions:—

1. Notifications have not hitherto been made to the General Board of the appointments of new warders.

2. The ventilation of some parts of the prison is bad.

3. Some of the female prisoners, in confinement for a few days only, do not get exercise in the open air, in consequence of there being only one airing-yard for females.

4. The chaplain does not visit the male prisoners; but these prisoners are visited by two young men, who act as his assistants, and who are studying for the church.

5. Many of the cells used for separate confinement are not in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

6. On Sunday morning the prisoners rise an hour after the appointed time.

7. Owing to a deficiency in the supply of stockings, caused, I was informed, by a difficulty in getting the particular kind of wool used in knitting them, the stockings have not been changed regularly once a week, as required by the rule.

The general health of the prisoners since my inspection last June, appears to have been very good. The following summaries for the two last quarters of a year are taken from the surgeon's journal:—

During last quarter [ending June 30th] the general health of the prison has been excellent, though there have been three deaths. R. M. was admitted ill with bronchitis, water in the chest, delirium tremens, &c., and died in a few days after admission. M. C., an old convict, and who was detained and not sent away in consequence of dropsy and extensive pectoral inflammation. Her case was hopeless from the beginning. M. N. also died from malignant ulceration of the throat; &c. He was only a very few days in prison, and was ill when admitted. I do not consider any of the deaths depend upon any circumstances connected with the prison.

During the last quarter [ending September 30th] the general health has been very good. There has been one death from delirium tremens, with effusion of blood upon the brain; the man was in prison only about 24 hours. There has been a number of old chronic cases, but in no way connected with the prison.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. Owing, however, to the bad construction of that part of the prison in which the females are placed, and to its being overcrowded, there is a great deal of communication among these prisoners, indeed an almost constant conversation is kept up; an evil which it would be impossible to prevent so long as there are two or three prisoners in one cell, as is at present the case in many, and which, therefore, it would be unwise to try to prevent, as to do so would only increase one evil by adding to it another—the practice of deception.

The progress made by the male prisoners in writing, as shown by the specimens on admission and liberation, was very satisfactory and highly creditable to Mr. Johnstone, the teacher of writing; but I am sorry that I cannot extend the same praise to the writing in the female department. The inferiority is, however, in some degree attributable to the female prisoners writing only on slates; they not being allowed the use of paper, in consequence of the readiness with which, in their part of the prison, notes can be handed from cell to cell.

The chaplain and his assistant again called attention to the want of a proper chapel, where the preacher can see those he is addressing without the prisoners being able to see each other.

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Edinburgh.

There was scribbling in some of the Bibles and library books, and writing on some of the doors and furniture of the cells.

The average amount of clear earnings per prisoner last year was about 2*l.* 13*s.*, being about 7*s.* under the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was about 10*l.* 6*s.*, being about 5*l.* less than the general average.

In considering the amount of profit from the labour of the prisoners, it must be borne in mind that Edinburgh is not a manufacturing town; also, and this tends more than the other circumstance to lower the amount, that while there is a vast number of commitments (amounting this year even, though the number is considerably less than usual, to between four and five thousand), the periods of detention are generally very short, being less on an average than 30 days, even including the time before trial, during which a prisoner is not compelled to work, and, indeed in which he is often in so unsettled a state of mind that he cannot work with much effect. As respects two-thirds of the prisoners, the average length of imprisonment under sentence does not exceed 14 days!

The number of committals to the prison of Edinburgh is much greater than to any other prison in Scotland, while, except in those small prisons which serve for little more than lock-up-houses, the ordinary period of detention is, I believe, considerably less.

The evils arising from this system of short but frequent imprisonments (some of them much worse than the pecuniary loss they entail) have been dwelt upon in several of my reports.

For three of the months since my last inspection there was no entry in the County Board's Inspection Book; but such entries as had been made were creditable to the governor and to the other officers, as was the general result of my own examination.

I recommended that the practice of allowing prisoners to walk through the public streets from the police-office, the lock-up house or the Leith prison to the chief prison, which has been reduced in extent since a new van was built, be wholly abolished.

The following excellent letter, honourable alike to the zeal and humanity of Mr. Smith, the governor, and bespeaking a careful consideration of the causes of crime, was addressed by him to the governors of Heriot's Hospital:—

*Edinburgh Prison, 24th October, 1845.*

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to bring under your notice the claims of a numerous and unfortunate class of children, at present existing in this city in a condition of extreme ignorance and misery, and who appear to have been hitherto totally neglected and uncared for.

The Heriot Schools, which have been erected of late years in various parts of the city for the education of the children of the poorer classes, have effected much good, in the providing of better qualified teachers, and more commodious and healthy school-rooms; and although it be true that these seminaries, like the Hospital itself, are attended by great numbers of pupils whose parents are able to pay for their education at other and well-appointed schools, yet they are doubtless a most important boon to many who are unable to obtain such efficient teaching elsewhere.

But, besides the children of parents in narrow or reduced circumstances who yet enjoy the benefit of these institutions, there is a great and increasing number of miserable little outcasts of both sexes, who of necessity live partly by begging and partly by stealing, and whom the schools of that noble charity do not reach. These houseless children of want are growing up in ignorance, misery, and vice. Moral restraint, even in its weakest form, is entirely unknown and unfelt by them; their associations, and the influences they are under, comprehend all that is brutalizing and worthless; they are neglected by those who should be their natural protectors; and crime, instead of being shunned, becomes with them a necessity and a habit.

This class of children, together with their older associates, make up that baleful under-current which saps the foundations of morality and virtue in society, and from which our prisons are filled. Many young persons, who have been decently brought up, are ruined by coming in contact with these wretched outcasts; so that the duty of endeavouring to reclaim them possesses a double force, as it points not only to the reformation or welfare of the class in question, but to that of others, who by association with them might be corrupted.

During the last three years upwards of 740 children, under fourteen years of age, were committed to this prison for crime. Of that number, 245 were under ten years of age. The most of these had been the victims of the unkindness and neglect of others. Some of them had no parents, and were uncared for by any one. Others were the children of widowed mothers, receiving a most inadequate out-pension from the parish, and obliged to supplement the miserable pittance at the expense of the moral well-being of their families, by going out to work, and leaving their children unrestrained in their houses. They have thus grown up in ignorance and idleness, and have been exposed to contamination of all kinds. The parents of many others are dissipated and worthless; far from preventing, they instigate their children to the commission of crime; their example and precept are wholly evil, and their very existence a calamity to their offspring.

I think it will be admitted that a vigorous and effectual effort has never been made in Edinburgh to remedy this fearful state of things; and while I believe that its causes lie too deep for entire removal by anything short of the thorough Christianizing of the masses, yet I respectfully submit that there exist strong grounds for believing that a well-appointed School of Industry would materially mitigate the evil.

The experience of the existing Heriot's Schools has, I believe, sufficiently demonstrated that there exists a numerous class of wretched children, who, by habits peculiar to vagrancy and idleness, place themselves beyond their pale: who do not, and indeed cannot be expected to appreciate the sound elementary moral and intellectual training given in these institutions. The number of neglected and destitute children wandering about the city, many of them beggars, and all in the way of becoming thieves, is probably not less than seven or eight hundred. These may be apprehended by the police for begging or vagrancy, but as soon as set free, they will return to their former habits. What can they do? They know not, and have never known, anything else; and they *must have food*. Juvenile begging, with all the evils incident to it, cannot and ought not to be put down, unless the food which is sought by means of it be first supplied in another way to those who practise it. To take advantage of this natural want, and, by providing for it, confer upon the children at the same time the benefits of industrial



training in manual labour, and of intellectual, moral, and religious culture, is the object of a School of Industry.

As in all large cities, the producing causes of crime, and the condition of those classes who are more than others driven to its commission, are all nearly alike, I append to this letter a portion of a Report by a Committee of the Country Prison Board of Aberdeen, as it affords a vivid and instructive picture of that miserable class of children for whom I am pleading, and also shows that success, in no small degree, has attended the School of Industry in that city.

No arguments for the expediency of such an institution in Edinburgh can be more forcible than those drawn from the experience and success of a similar institution in another large city. A copious array of facts might be brought forward, both from the Report above alluded to, and from documents of a corresponding nature, to prove the adaptation of Schools of Industry to the exigencies of this unfortunate class of children. Setting aside, however, the question, whether a School of Industry is in reality the institution best adapted for their education and improvement, this incontrovertible truth remains,—that here, within the bounds of our own city, remarkable for its intelligence, and for its schools and charitable endowments, there exists a multitude of young and defenceless beings, who are emphatically the “*poore fatherlesse boyes*” of George Heriot, and to whom the Act of 1836 appears to have contemplated extending the benefits of his noble charity,—that at present they are exposed to every evil influence and to all the worst results of ignorance and crime,—and that any effort, or at least any effectual effort, towards improving their condition, has scarcely ever been attempted. It may be that a School of Industry would operate to a great extent for their benefit,—such is to be expected; but whether to a greater or less, that there is an undoubted claim on the part of this miserable class for a strong and speedy effort of some kind towards their enlightenment, cannot be denied.

I am aware that, besides these unfortunate and neglected children, who are, from the causes above mentioned, in a great measure beyond the reach of the Heriot Schools, there is a numerous and very different class, who might, in the event of any extension of the Institution, be looked upon as possessing almost a prior claim to its benefits. I allude to those children who are, from its limited accommodation, refused admission to the Hospital, and who do not partake of its benefits in any other way. In pleading the necessities of the one class, I am far from undervaluing the wants of the other. I am aware that it may be thought of importance to extend to the children of parents in the same rank of life the superior education at present enjoyed by the 180 inmates of the Hospital; but I would respectfully submit that between these two things,—between a still limited dispensation of superior schooling to the children of parents in moderate or reduced circumstances, and a far freer and more generous dispensation of moral and industrial training to a multitude of outcasts,—there is a grave and important difference; no less, indeed, than the difference between a matter of ultimate expediency,—a matter which might be taken up, or laid aside, or indefinitely postponed, without society feeling injured by the delay,—and a matter of such broad and glaring urgency, that if suffered to continue, or to increase, it will be a living and embodied reproach upon society itself.

The actual nature of the claims of these unfortunate children may be thus stated. There is, *first* and more immediately, a claim upon society at large for the ordinary protection of the laws,—a protection which many of them experience only within the walls of a prison; there is, *secondly*, a claim upon the common humanity of the inhabitants of our own city, in which they abound, but in which humanity towards them has never as yet manifested itself in any organized or definite shape; and, *thirdly*, there is a claim, I would respectfully submit, of a very strong and urgent nature upon the bequest under which you act, in the event of its benefits being extended, for that education which has hitherto been denied them.

In conclusion, I respectfully take leave to express my earnest hope, that as the old and invaluable bequest under which you act appears to comprehend the claims of these unfortunate outcasts, and as hitherto they seem to have been in a great measure overlooked, they may, as well as the children of more fortunate birth, speedily experience its benefits, either through the channel of a School of Industry, or, if possible, in a still more effectual form.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant;

J. SMITH.

#### APPENDIX.

##### No. 1. *Extract from a Report by the County Prison Board of Aberdeen on Juvenile Delinquency.*

“These children are the very outcasts of society, and objects of the deepest commiseration to every well-constituted mind. In most cases, from the criminality of their parents, but in some from their extreme poverty, these children do not receive from them even the first elements of education; poorly clothed and poorly fed, they are rarely placed at school, and many perhaps are never led to a place of worship; and thus they are never put in the way of doing well, and are left, without any fault of their own, to follow every evil inclination from their earliest infancy. They commence by idling about the streets when they ought to be at home or at school. They soon learn to beg to supply their pressing wants, and from this the transition is easy to the commission of petty thefts for the same purpose; and so from step to step, till the little boy or girl who some years ago only excited sympathy from the apparently artless tale of distress which procured an alms, soon becomes a frequent inmate of our prison cells.”

##### No. 2. *Extract from same Report, showing the effects of Schools of Industry.*

“It appears, both from the police and prison returns, that since the opening of these schools a marked diminution has taken place in the number of juvenile delinquents, although very many still remain.

“The boys’ school was opened in October, 1841, and from that date up to 1st April, 1844 (two and a half years), 281 were admitted; of these a considerable number have been placed in situations where they can maintain themselves; some are still in attendance; some have been removed by their parents in consequence of the latter having got into employment, and thus become able to maintain them; and others have deserted, either because their parents preferred having their earnings as beggars, or because they themselves disliked the discipline of the school.

“The peculiar feature of the Industrial Schools is the combination of instruction in useful employment with education and food. The children have three substantial meals a-day; three hours of lessons and five hours of work suited to their ages. All the boys [and girls] return to their homes every evening. On Sundays they receive their food as on other days, and attend public worship, and they have also religious instruction in school.

[IV.]

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Edinburgh.

No. 3. *Extract of a letter from Mr. WATSON, Sheriff-Substitute, Aberdeen, to Mr. HILL, Inspector of Prisons.*

"We have now no begging children either in town or county. I was rather surprised at the effect produced in the country districts. During the three months preceding 6th July, 1843, upwards of a hundred children were found wandering in the county, and reported by the rural police. During the corresponding period of 1844, fifty were found. In the corresponding period of 1845, only eight; and from the 8th of June to the 5th of July none were found."

DURHAM.  
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### DURHAM PRISON.

[Inspected July 19, 1845.]

The new wing, mentioned in my previous Report, which has been a long time building, is not yet finished, though it is nearly so.

Much of the work in building this wing has been done by the prisoners; and they have made the looms for it, and all the furniture.

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report have not been carried into effect.

New drains have been laid, which it is hoped will remove the evils of bad drainage mentioned in my last Report; but these new drains have not yet been sufficiently tried.

The chapel is now well warmed and dry.

The average number of prisoners during the last year has been 184, viz., 172 criminals (of whom about a fifth were females) and 12 debtors. This number shows a very considerable decrease as compared with the last Report, especially as respects the debtors, of whom there used generally to be about 30.

Of late, too, the number of prisoners has been even less than the foregoing. On the day of my visit the whole number was only 158, viz. 153 criminals and 5 debtors; whereas this time last year, when there was a strike among the colliers, and much consequent idleness and distress, there were nearly 300 prisoners.

The governor attributed the decrease in the number of criminal prisoners to there being now plenty of work, and to food being cheap. The great falling off in the number of debtors is also probably caused in part by the prosperous state of the country, but yet more, no doubt, by the abolition of imprisonment for debt for sums of less than 20*l.*, and by the alteration in the law which facilitates the liberation of such debtors as are still committed to prison.

I found the rules in operation, with the following exceptions, and with a few others of minor importance:—

1. There are at present no proper reception cells.
2. The ventilation is still not good.
3. There is no alarm bell or watch clock.
4. There is no inventory of the prison property.
5. In the surgeon's half-weekly visits he has not always examined all the prisoners.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good, though there were six deaths last year, and one liberation on account of sickness. The following is the surgeon's report:—

The prisoners have generally been healthy since Mr. Hill's last visit. Their health during the last year has been better than previously, which I attribute to the prison having been less crowded.

Since last October a register has been kept of the weight of every prisoner on admission and liberation, and it is found that a large majority (more than five-sixths) increase in weight.

The prisoners are still employed chiefly in breaking stones, sewing, and picking oakum, and a few in different kinds of manufacture. Most of the untried prisoners, however, are idle.

The power of the tread-wheel, which used to be turned to waste, is now employed in pumping water.

The general progress of the prisoners in writing was very satisfactory.

I received very few complaints.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been generally good. The number of punishments is but little more than one per day.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was about 4*l.*, and the net cost per prisoner was about 18*l.*

The entries of the inspections of the visiting justices, and the state of the prison at the time of my visit, were creditable to Mr. Green, the governor, and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. An alarm bell and watch clock to be provided, as required by the 17th Rule.
2. A direct passage to be made from the prison into the chapel, so as to avoid the necessity of taking the prisoners out of the building.
3. The surgeon's contract not henceforth to include the supply of medicine.

[Re-inspected 12th November, 1845.]

The new wing is now complete, and I have been able to certify the fitness of the cells, except those on the basement floor, which are not yet dry, for separate confinement.

## LANCHESTER LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected July 21, 1845.]

A lock-up house, containing two cells, each 10 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 10 feet high, has lately been built as part of a county police station and justice-room.

The site is unobjectionable.

Each cell has a small glazed window, looking into a yard belonging to the building.

There is a provision for warming and ventilating; but the keeper said that the warming was not very effective. The cells, however, were dry.

The roof of the cells is not very secure.

Each cell has a guard-bed, with rug and loose shavings for bedding.

The keeper and his wife, who reside in the building, have a respectable appearance, and seem to be properly qualified for their duties. The keeper is also a county policeman.

The lock-up house is used for the ordinary class of prisoners received into an English lock-up house, viz., for prisoners immediately after arrest or remanded for further examination; but not of course for convicted prisoners or for any committed for trial.

No register has been kept of the prisoners. The keeper stated that the longest period of retention had been four days.

At the time of my visit, there was one prisoner.

One of the cells was not clean, and there were cobwebs and writing on the walls.

The keeper said that those prisoners who had not money to maintain themselves with were fed by himself at the cost of the county; and that they had bread and coffee for breakfast, a little bacon with cabbage or potatoes for dinner, and tea and bread for supper.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The ceiling of the cells to be covered with sheet iron, for the sake of security.
2. Matting made of jute, like that used at the Wolsingham lock-up house, but wider, to be provided for the prisoners to lie on.
3. A register of prisoners to be kept, showing in each case the date and hour of admission; the name, age, and offence of the prisoner; the name of the magistrate before whom the prisoner was taken; how the case was disposed of; with the date and hour of the prisoner's removal or liberation.
4. Wash-hand basins, soap, towels, and combs to be provided.

## WOLSINGHAM LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected July 21, 1845.]

A lock-up house has been built at Wolsingham, containing three cells, and forming part of the county police station and justice-room.

The following are the dimensions of the cells:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
1.	12 feet.	7 feet.	11 feet	920 feet.
2.	12 "	7 "	9 "	750 "

The site is well chosen.

Each cell has a small glazed window, looking into a garden belonging to the station. The windows however are not very secure, and a guard door is wanted at the entrance to the cells.

There is a provision for warming and ventilating, and the cells were dry.

Each cell has a guard-bed, with matting and rugs for bedding.

The place was in neat order.

The keeper and his wife reside in the building. They have a respectable appearance, and seem to be properly qualified. The keeper is also a county policeman.

There is no register of prisoners, but the keeper stated that there were about six prisoners a month on an average; that three was the largest number he had had at once; and that the longest period of detention had been four days.

The prisoners have the same kind of food as at Lanchester.

The keeper stated that there were few offences in the neighbourhood of Wolsingham, the chief being drunkenness and breaches of the peace. He said that the people were frugal and saving, and that many of them possessed a little piece of land or a house; that there was very little dishonesty, and that it was several years since any one had been committed for felony. He said that the principal annoyance arose from vagrants, most of whom were impostors, but who contrived to work on the humanity of the inhabitants of the district. He stated that these beggars were in the habit of collecting large quantities of bread and other food, and then selling them much below their value in exchange for eatables of a daintier kind and for rum. He said that he happened to go into a lodging-house some time ago, soon after a beggar had been emptying his wallet, and that he found that the bread which the beggar had just sold, and for which he had received sixpenny-worth of rum, was of very good quality, and weighed more than a stone. He added that he knew one woman, the keeper of a lodging-house, who regularly fattened two pigs with food which she received from beggars.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cell window to be made more secure, and a grated door to be put up near the entrance to two of the cells, as suggested by Mr. Bonomi.
2. A wall, as high as the adjoining garden wall, to be put up in a line with the building on the west side, so as to prevent any one from getting into the garden behind.
3. A register of prisoners to be kept.
4. Wash-hand basins, soap, towels, and combs to be provided.

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Chester-le-Street.

CHESTER-LE-STREET LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

[Inspected July 21, 1845.]

Two cells for a lock-up-house have lately been formed out of part of an old house, the remainder of the house being used for a county police station, and the dwelling of a resident keeper and his wife.

The situation is in the middle of the village, and appears to be unobjectionable.

The cells are each  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, and 8 feet high; the breadth of one being 6 feet, and of the other 5 feet.

Each cell has a small glazed window looking into a yard belonging to the station.

There is a provision for warming and ventilating; but the warming does not appear to be effectual.

There is a guard-bed in each cell, with straw bass and rugs for bedding. The place appears to be secure.

In one of the cells part of the wall was damp.

The keeper and his wife have a respectable appearance, and seem to be properly qualified. The keeper acts also as a county policeman.

There is no register of prisoners.

The keeper stated that there were not more than about three prisoners per month, and that few of them stayed more than a day and night; though he has known a case of a prisoner remaining a week.

On the day of my visit the place was empty. The keeper said that the prisoners had coffee and bread for breakfast, bread and cheese generally for dinner, and tea and bread for supper.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cause of dampness in the west cell to be, if possible, removed.
2. A register of prisoners to be kept.
3. Matting and rugs to be provided for bedding.
4. Wash-hand basins, soap, towels, and combs to be provided.

Houghton-le-Spring.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

[Inspected July 21, 1845.]

This lock-up house consists of two small cells near the workhouse, and under the care of the keeper of the workhouse.

The cells are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical contents.
1.	8 feet.	8 feet.	8 feet.	510 feet.
2.	$9\frac{1}{2}$ „	9 „	8 „	680 „

There is a provision for warming, but none for lighting, except holes in the doors.

The place is tolerably secure, but not very dry.

There are guard-beds in the cells with mattresses and rugs.

Although the cells are detached from the workhouse, the keeper said that he could hear any person in them during the night.

There is no register of prisoners; but the keeper said that there were about two prisoners per week.

The prisoners have the same food as at Chester-le-Street.

I recommended that this lock-up-house be abandoned, and a new one built in connexion with the police station.

Sunderland.

SUNDERLAND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected July 21, 1845.]

A new police station and court-room have lately been built at Sunderland; and in the lower part of the building (which was formerly an old house) a room and two cells have been constructed for police prisoners.

The building is in a good situation, both for health and convenience.

The room is 15 feet square and 9 feet high; and the cells are each 11 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 8 feet high.

There is a provision for warming.

There is a glazed window in the room; but the cells are lighted by grated openings into a passage, and by a small aperture into the open air.

I was informed that some new police cells were about to be built in the yard, in place of these; partly, I believe, in consequence of the annoyance to which the superintendent of police, and his family, who live in the building, are subjected from the noise of prisoners committed in a state of drunkenness.

The place is dry and secure, and I found it clean.

There are guard-beds in the cells, but there is no bedding.

The police officer on duty said, he thought there were from 20 to 25 prisoners per week, on an average.

At the time of my visit the prison was empty.

The prisoners have coffee and bread for breakfast; soup and bread for dinner; and tea and bread for supper.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Matting and rugs to be supplied for bedding.
2. Wash-hand basins, soap, towels, and combs, to be supplied.

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### SOUTH SHIELDS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected July 23, 1845.]

A new lock-up house, containing six cells, has been built, as part of a new police station and justice-room.

The site appears to be unobjectionable.

There is an airing-gallery, 30 feet long and 4 feet wide.

The cells are each 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high.

Each cell has a glazed window, opening into a yard belonging to the station.

There is provision for ventilating the cells; but there is only one cell which there are any means of warming; and in winter the place must be very cold. It is, however, dry and secure.

Each cell has a guard-bed, but there is no bedding.

The police-officer on duty said, that during the six months the prison had been open, he never knew more than four prisoners in it at one time.

On the day of my visit the place was empty.

The prison was not clean.

The prisoners have coffee and bread for breakfast; bread and cheese for dinner; and tea and bread for supper.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Provision to be made for warming the cells.
2. Matting and rugs to be provided for bedding.
3. Wash-hand basins, soap, towels, and combs, to be provided.

South Shields.

### GATESHEAD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Gateshead.

Gateshead is by far the most important place in the county of Durham which is not now provided with a proper lock-up house; there being still nothing there but the insufficient and miserable places described in my Sixth Report.

Plans of a new lock-up house are, however, at present under consideration, to be built in connexion with the police station and court-room, which have lately been constructed; and I hope these plans will be carried into effect.

There is great and pressing need for a suitable lock-up house in this populous town and district.

### NEWCASTLE PRISON.

[Inspected July 22, 1845, and following day.]

Since my last Report, the official code of rules has been adopted, except the dietary; and the old dietary of the prison has been altered.

There has been no other change of importance, either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners, during the year just ended, has been 123, viz., 110 criminals and 13 debtors; whereas the average last year was between 160 and 170; so that there has been a decrease of a quarter; and among the debtors, for the same reasons as those mentioned in the Report on the Durham Prison, the decrease has been much greater.

The governor said that he thought the decrease in the number of criminals was caused by the abundance of work.

Of 99 criminal prisoners, at the time of my visit, 33, or one-third, were either Scotch or Irish, there being 14 Scotch and 19 Irish.

The only exceptions which I found to the observance of the rules, were—

1. That the rules relating to prisoners are not fixed up or read, and,
2. That no inventory has been made of the prison property.

The prisoners appear, as heretofore, to have enjoyed very good health. The following is the surgeon's statement:—

The general health of the prisoners since the date of Mr. Hill's last Report has been uniformly good. During that period there has been no fever; and no case of serious illness of any kind has originated in the prison. There has been only one death in the last year, and that was the case of a woman who laboured under organic disease, the effect of dissipation. I much approve of the present dietary: it is found by experience to be sufficient for maintaining health and strength, and yet not to be expensive. There is no cause of disease in operation in the prison.

Of the prisoners (18 in number) who had been in confinement for three months or upwards, and employed at stone-breaking, and who were lately weighed, 16 were found to have gained in weight, and only two to have lost.

A prisoner waiting for trial said he had lost two stones in weight. This was probably a great exaggeration, even if he had lost at all; but there were no sufficient means of checking his statement, as my recommendation to have all prisoners weighed on admission and liberation

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has not been acted upon, the weighing being still confined to those who are employed in stone-breaking.

The general appearance of the prisoners was healthy.

The conduct of most of the prisoners, except the debtors, was reported to have been good. There were 304 punishments in the year, consisting of confinement in light or dark cells, the compulsory use of the cold-shower bath, or restriction of diet, and in a few cases, I am sorry to say, of corporal punishment.

The chaplain was absent on leave.

A Sunday-school has been opened in the prison, in compliance with one of the recommendations at my last visit.

The progress of the prisoners in reading and writing was very creditable to the teacher.

Some of the clothing was out of repair.

I received but few complaints.

The following evidence was given by the governor:—

I knew an instance lately of the tools of a shoemaker (who was an industrious man) being forfeited and sold in consequence of his having been convicted of felony. His difficulty of getting into honest employment again, on liberation, must have been thereby much increased. Since the dietary was increased, there has been much less stealing of food among the prisoners than formerly.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year (exclusive of work done for the prison) was about 17. 14s., and the net cost per prisoner about 17l.

The general state of the prison, considering the bad construction of the building, was creditable to Mr. Thompson, the governor, and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The subordinate officers to have a uniform, as is the case at the prisons both of Morpeth and Durham.

2. Payments to prisoners on liberation to be made as much as possible in clothing and orders for food, and as little as possible in money, so as to avoid offering temptation to misapply them.

3. The character book to be kept in a place accessible to the governor and the official visitors.

4. At the first fitting opportunity presented by the passing of a local Bill or otherwise, power to be obtained to place the debtors in such part of the prison as may be considered most convenient, with a view to the wing which they at present occupy, and which, with their reduced numbers, is unnecessarily large for them, being appropriated to female criminal prisoners.

Mouthall.

#### MOOTHALL LOCK-UP HOUSE, NEWCASTLE.

[Inspected July 24, 1845.]

There has been no change of any kind since my last Report.

The place was clean, but the keeper himself was not clean.

There were no prisoners; and the average number is now less than one.

There were no entries of inspections by visiting justices.

North Shields.

#### NORTH SHIELDS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected July 24, 1845.]

A new lock-up house, of five cells, has been built, forming part of a new town-hall and police office.

The building stands on a good site.

The following are the dimensions of the cells:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
2	14 feet.	8 feet.	10 feet.	1120 feet.
1	15 "	7 "	11 "	1150 "
2	15 "	14 "	10 "	2100 "

Four of the cells have each a glazed window, looking into the yard belonging to the town-hall; but the window of the fifth cell, which, however is but little used, is not glazed, and it has no shutter.

All the cells except this are warmed by fires, closed in with grated fenders, as in lunatic asylums.

Each cell has a water-closet.

There is also a guard-bed in every cell, but there is no bedding.

The prison is secure.

The walls of one of the cells had been much written upon.

The prison is at present used only for prisoners immediately after arrest, remanded prisoners being sent to the House of Correction at Tynemouth; which is an objectionable arrangement, as there is trouble and public exposure in carrying them backwards and forwards, while there is room for them here. The reason for this proceeding appears to be an unwillingness, on the part of the burgh, to incur the expense of maintaining the prisoners; but this objection could be removed by the county consenting to pay the same cost to which they are subjected when the prisoners are removed to Tynemouth.

The number of prisoners appears on an average to have been about one per day; and the largest number at any one time, during the three months the lock-up house has been in use, to have been four. At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The superintendent of police stated that the prisoners had coffee and bread for breakfast, and the same for supper, but that they had no dinner; and that for this unusually small allowance of food, the Commissioners paid eightpence per day for each prisoner.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. A shutter to be put up before the grated opening in the south cell.
2. Matting and rugs, which can be obtained at the Durham prison, to be provided for bedding.
3. The prisoners to have dinner, in addition to breakfast and supper, when in confinement at that meal-time, which must sometimes be the case on Sunday.

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*North Shields.*

### TYNEMOUTH PRISON.

[Inspected July 24, 1845.]

Since my last Report gas has been introduced, but there has been no other alteration of any kind.

The cells, though used for separate confinement, have not yet been certified.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been about seven, which is much the same as last year; but in the last quarter it has been only four. On the day of my visit there was but one prisoner, and the prison is now sometimes empty.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good.

One of the airing-yards was not in a neat state.

Only one inspection by a visiting justice had been recorded during the year; but I was informed that many other visits had been made.

I recommended that a thermometer be procured, and a register kept of the temperature of the cells, with a view to their being certified, if the temperature be found proper.

*Tynemouth.*

### MORPETH PRISON.

[Inspected July 24, 1845.]

There has been no change in the building since my last Report; but a new governor has been appointed, and the new rules approved of by the Secretary of State have been brought into general operation.

The subordinate officers have now a uniform.

The average number of prisoners during the last year has been only 50, viz., 47 criminals (of whom only 7 were females) and 3 debtors. This number is considerably less than it was last year. On the day of my visit there were only 41 criminal prisoners, and not a single debtor; and in April the number was as low as 35, which is the smallest number for several years.

The only exceptions of any importance which I found to the observance of the rules were the following:—

1. Inventories had not yet been made of the prison property, but they were in the course of making.

2. There are no cells for solitary confinement with the requisites laid down in the rules.

3. The surgeon's general visits have sometimes been once a week instead of twice.

The health of the prisoners during the last year appears to have been generally good. The surgeon stated that there had been no serious case of illness.

The conduct of the prisoners seems also to have been good; at least, during the three months that the present governor has been in office, during which time the whole number of punishments has been only 35.

The chaplain was absent on leave.

The progress of the male prisoners in reading and writing, on which I had to remark in my last Report, has again been unsatisfactory. The lessons have not been sufficiently frequent, and seem often to have been too short.

There was scribbling in some of the printed books.

The entries of the inspections of the visiting justices, and the general state of the prison at the time of my visit, were creditable to Mr. Brunton, the governor, and to the other officers.

I recommend that the governor be authorized to visit some other prisons, with a view to obtaining additional information in the details of management.

*Morpeth.*

### ALNWICK PRISON.

[Inspected July 25, 1845.]

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report have been carried into effect; and in accordance with a recommendation made some time ago, hammocks have been substituted for the fixed bedsteads.

*Alnwick.*

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*Alnwick.*

*Berwick.*

There has been no other alteration.

The average number of prisoners is not now more than one, and the prison is often empty. Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good. I found the prison quite clean.

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BERWICK PRISON.

[Inspected July 26, 1845.]

The new prison, which has been so long under consideration, and which is so much wanted, has not yet been begun.

The rules have been remodelled, with the approval of the Secretary of State; but the alterations have as yet been only partially acted upon.

The average number of prisoners during the year has not been more than three or four; and on the day of my visit the prison was empty, and had been so nearly a week.

It was stated that only one prisoner had been tried at the quarter sessions during the year, and none at the assizes.

The small number of prisoners of late is attributed to the good state of trade and the abundance of employment.

Many of the commitments are for fishing in the Tweed.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good. The following is the surgeon's evidence:—

The prisoners have had very good health during the year. There has not been any serious case of illness except in the instance of the child of a prisoner, who came in ill and left the next day.

The prison was clean and in good order. It was in charge of the warder, in consequence of the absence of the keeper, who had been removed for a time on account of a violent attack of insanity, brought on, it was supposed, by disorder of the bowels, to which it appeared he was liable. Under the circumstances of the case, I thought it my duty to recommend that the keeper's removal should be made permanent, and a new keeper appointed; and the recommendation was adopted.

**REPORTS**  
**OF THE**  
**INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES**

**TO**  
**HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE**  
**FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,**

*For the Half-year ending 31st October, 1845.*

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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**1846.**



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## REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.,

*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

REPORT of *Leonard Horner*, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 31st of October, 1845.

SIR,

*London, 26th November, 1845.*

Report by  
*L. Horner*, Esq.  
26th Nov., 1845.

My information being imperfect as to several particulars relating to the factories in my district, chiefly in consequence of the great increase that has been going on during the last three years, and being desirous of making, as far as is in my power, the records in the Factory Office full and correct, I directed the Sub-Inspectors of my district to collect the information I wanted at each factory, between the first of May and the end of September, within which time I knew that every factory in my district would be visited. In the few cases of hesitation as to compliance, when the inquiries were made, it was not concealed from the mill-owners that some of the particulars asked for were not requisite for carrying the factory law into effect, and therefore could not be demanded of them. But when it was explained to them, that my sole object was, by availing myself of the opportunities within my reach, to show the general extent of the important branches of manufacture to which I have access, and the large number of persons to whom they give employment, and, as regards power-looms, to show the vast increase that has taken place in the use of that machine, affecting thereby a very large class of labourers—the hand-loom weavers; and further, when it was stated that the particulars relating to any individual establishment would not appear, but that general results only would be made public, there was not in a single instance an objection to giving all the particulars I asked for.

I shall classify, in a table in the Appendix, the different branches of manufacture, but I will here give the general results.

I have ascertained by this inquiry, that the 1519 firms on my books occupy 2068 factories; have 1552 steam-engines, with a power of 44,338 horses; and 515 water-wheels, the power of which is estimated at 5413 horses; being together 49,751 horses power. They employ 221,437 persons of all ages, of which number 14,441 are children between 8 and 13 years of age; 65,546 between 13 and 18; and 141,450 of 18 and above. Of these there are 5424 female children, 38,172 females between 13 and 18, and 77,208 above 18; making in all 120,804 females; or above 54½ per cent of the whole number employed. Since the last return to Parliament in February, 1839, there has been an increase in my district of 529 factories, of 10,041 horses power, and of 50,522 persons employed. This increase has all taken place since November, 1842, when the revival of trade began; and indeed the increase of persons employed since that time must have been considerably greater than the above amount; for between June, 1838, when the collection of particulars for the return of 1839 began, and November, 1842, many mills had entirely ceased to work, and others had considerably reduced the number of their hands.

The total number of power-looms in my district, ascertained by this inquiry, is 142,949. The only return of power-looms made to Parliament, is that of 1835, and I find from it, that in the same parts of England which now constitute my district, viz., Lancashire, part of the West Riding, and the whole of the North Riding of the county of York, and the four northern counties of England, there were then only 63,861; showing an increase of 79,088 in the ten years; and there are now 26,237 more power-looms at work in my district alone, than there were in the whole United Kingdom ten years ago.

### *Employment of Women.*

The clause in the late Act, which prevents women from working more than 12 hours a day, and secures to them regular intervals for meals, applies to 85,515 in my district, that is, to all those of 18 years of age and upwards;

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and I have every reason to believe that the interference in their behalf, is very generally approved of, and especially by the women themselves.

*Observance of the Law.*

I am enabled to state, both from my personal inspections of more than 400 factories, and from the reports of the four Sub-Inspectors of my district, during this half-year, that the Factory Act is upon the whole well obeyed; in so far as regards its main provisions, very generally so; the exceptions bearing a small proportion to the large number of factories under my inspection. I have had repeated, and in some cases quite voluntary testimony borne to the improvement of the laws by which the labour in factories is now regulated, to what they were previous to the late amending Act; the most ready admissions that, with a moderate, and not more than a reasonable degree of attention, all its provisions may be observed; and in so far as regards the younger classes of the workers, I have heard the Act even eulogized by the occupiers of factories, and described as a blessing to the rising generation in the manufacturing districts. Nor even (as has been the case in the last year) when there has been in the majority of branches of the cotton trade, such an opportunity of employing time to very profitable account, have I heard any complaints either from masters or work-people of an undue interference of the Act with their trade. I consider that it may now be safely affirmed, that the nearly twelve years experience of the Factory Act has solved a very important problem, by proving that, under a judicious adaptation of means and with special reference to the nature of employments, it is practicable to check, by legislative interference, the excesses and moral evils which an unrestrained pursuit of gain has a tendency to create, more particularly as respects children and adolescent females, without injury to commercial interests.

But while I speak thus favourably of the observance of the law, I must also state the exceptions. The greater number of these have arisen from culpable negligence, and from the practice, too common, of masters contenting themselves with giving a general order to their servants to obey the law, without ever doing that which they unquestionably do in the conduct of their ordinary business, viz., ascertain that their orders are obeyed. Were this done, and it would not occupy the master above half an hour three or four times a year, a large proportion of the grosser neglects would be prevented. As the law is admitted and proved to be of easy observance with moderate care, I have felt it due to the mill-occupiers who fulfil its provisions, that those who by gross carelessness violate them, should not go unpunished; and I have had reason to believe, that this strictness has had a good effect. During the last half year 80 informations have been laid for various offences, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Employing children and young persons without having them registered	16
Employing children and young persons without a certificate of age	14
Employing children without a certificate of their attendance at school	12
Employing children a greater number of hours in the day than is lawful	8
Not keeping the registers and notices required by the Act	6
Not giving notice to the Certifying Surgeon of accidents that had occurred in the factory	5
Allowing children to work between the fixed and traversing part of self-acting mules, while the machines were in motion	5
Employing children both in the forenoon and the afternoon of the same day	3
Employing children and young persons during meal times	3
Making false entries in the registers	3
Neglect of the enactments respecting lime-washing	2
Neglecting to case machinery, required by the Act to be securely fenced	1
Employing children and young persons after half-past four in the afternoon of Saturday	1
A parent uttering a forged certificate of the age of his child	1
Total	80

*Reports of Accidents.*

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In my last report, I stated that between the 1st of October, 1844, and the 30th of April following, I had received 996 reports of accidents, which was an average of 33 a-week. In the half year between the 1st of May and 31st of October, I received 1167 of these reports, which is an average of 45 weekly. This increase is doubtless to be accounted for by greater attention on the part of the occupiers of factories in sending notices of the occurrence of accidents; an increased attention which it is more than probable has been excited by the prosecution of some parties who had failed to obey this important enactment; and which examples I took care to make as widely known as I could, by getting reports of the hearing of the cases inserted in the local newspapers. The following is a summary of these 1167 reports:

*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	1	..	3	1	1	..	5	1	6
*Causing permanent injury to right hand. . .	10	5	8	17	2	5	20	27	47
*Causing permanent injury to left hand . . .	9	5	11	11	6	1	26	17	43
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . .	9	5	12	3	4	4	25	12	37
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	20	15	22	25	9	6	51	46	97
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	96	91	115	127	41	17	252	235	487
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	15	11	13	19	4	..	32	30	62
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities. . . . .	78	67	68	74	23	9	169	150	319
Total . . . . .	238	199	252	277	90	42	580	518	1098
*The following cases of amputation have been reported to have taken place in these cases:—									
Amputation confined to loss of fingers. . . .	13	8	17	27	7	6	37	41	78
Amputation of extremities . . . . .	6	2	2	1	1	..	9	3	12

*Accidents arising from Machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities. . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total . . . . .	2	..	1	2	1	1	4	3	7

*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . .	5	2	3	3	1	..	9	5	14
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	1	..	2	1	1	..	4	1	5
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	15	5	7	6	5	1	27	12	39
Total . . . . .	23	7	14	10	7	1	44	18	62
Total number of accidents reported. . . . .	263	206	267	289	98	44	628	539	1167

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In every case where an accident causing bodily injury has arisen from parts of the machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced, I make an investigation of the circumstances if I am near the spot; if not, I direct it to be made by the Sub-Inspector. There have been seven cases of this kind reported in the last half year; three of which caused the death of the injured person. In the case mentioned in my last Report as under consideration, I ascertained the facts at the mill; a woman was killed by an upright shaft left without any casing, which turned the wheels by which the hoist was worked. The Act says that every hoist or teagle shall be securely fenced, and I directed that Mr. Sykes, the owner of the factory, should be proceeded against; but, to my surprise, the case was dismissed; the magistrates strangely, as I think, maintaining that a shaft which turns the machinery by which alone the hoist can be moved does not form a part of the hoist; and, as it did not communicate motion to any manufacturing machinery, it did not come within the description of mill-gearing given in the 73rd, or Interpretation Clause. This case shows the difficulty of expressing in legal terms the sources of accidents, even from the larger parts, in so complex a mass of machinery as a factory contains. In six of the seven cases above mentioned there were circumstances that led me to conclude that there were not sufficient grounds for a prosecution; but in one of them, that of a child being killed by an exposed shaft, part of the steam-engine in the yard of the factory of Messrs. Studdard and Co., which I personally investigated, I directed Mr. Graham, the Sub-Inspector, who accompanied me, to bring an action, and a penalty of 10*l.* was imposed. This case occurred in October, but having been heard in November, does not come within the list of informations given above.

The Act does not describe any part of the *manufacturing* machinery which shall be fenced; but it provides by the 43rd section, that if any part of the machinery shall appear to an Inspector, or Sub-Inspector, likely to cause bodily injury to the workers, he may leave a warning notice; and if, after such notice, bodily injury is caused by the machine described as dangerous, the occupier of the factory becomes liable to a heavy penalty by clause 60. It is very difficult for any one not a machine-maker or occupier of a factory, to say whether machinery that appears to him to be dangerous is capable of being fenced without impeding its working. I waited, therefore, nearly a year, until I should discover by the surgeons' reports, whether any part of the manufacturing machinery was peculiarly productive of accidents. I saw that a great many arose from the cog-wheels at the ends of certain spinning machines called throstle-frames, causing severe lacerations of the hand, and making amputation of fingers necessary in many instances. I ascertained from the occupiers of some factories, where the machinery is carefully fenced, that it is both necessary and practicable to guard these cog-wheels, and their opinions were confirmed by that of an eminent machine maker in Manchester. I therefore directed the warning notice to be left by the Sub-Inspectors at every factory where the cog-wheels of the throstle-frames are not boxed, and they are now leaving these notices in their present circuit of inspection. They inform me that, in general, they meet with the most ready compliance with the recommendation; Mr. Davies, the Sub-Inspector at Ashton, in his last Report, says, "I have not had an objection made by any mill-occupier to fencing the throstle-frames." The 43rd clause provides, that the mill-occupier, on receiving such a notice, may call upon the Inspector to have it submitted to the arbitration of persons "skilled in the construction of the kind of machinery to which the notice refers," whether the machinery alleged to be dangerous is so or not. Only one instance has yet occurred of this; Messrs. John Bright and Brothers, of Rochdale required an arbitration; they named Mr. Mason of Rochdale on their side, and I prevailed upon Mr. Benjamin Fothergill, machine-maker of Manchester, to be the arbitrator on my side. I had the satisfaction of being told afterwards, by a very competent judge, that I could not have selected a better. I recently received the award, which states that the two arbitrators, not being able to agree, had chosen a third arbitrator, as the Act directs, and had called in Mr. William Fairbairn of Manchester, and that the decision came to was, that it was both necessary and practicable to fence the machinery alleged in the notice to be dangerous.

*School Attendance.*Report by  
L. Horner, Esq.

26th Nov., 1848.

There are now above 14,000 children in my district working half the day, and attending school five days a-week.

I am happy to say that, although much remains to be done in the establishment of good schools, a considerable improvement has taken place within the last two years, and that the opportunities of the children in factories getting a tolerably good elementary education are much increased by the many National Schools, British Schools, and other public day-schools, which have been recently opened. I have used all the means in my power, and I have been most zealously seconded by the Sub-Inspectors, to get the children removed from bad private schools to the public schools that are available; and the mock education in what were termed factory schools is nearly done away with. Several excellent schools within the premises of the factory continue in operation, but there are still some of that description which are very bad, but yet not so bad as to come within the terms of the 39th section of the Act, which gives the Inspector the power of interference. The occupiers of the factories where these exist will, I hope, in time, be shamed out of merely observing the letter of the law in this respect, and so entirely disregarding its spirit. But I have great satisfaction in being able to state, as the result of my own experience, and that of the Sub-Inspectors, that, with few exceptions, we have found not only no unwillingness, but, on the contrary, a readiness on the part both of the masters and their managers to use all their influence to get the children sent to the best schools within reach.

In my Report of the 6th of April, 1842, there is the following passage:—  
“I believe that, as regards day-schools for the children of the working-classes, no part of the manufacturing districts has been allowed to remain in a more destitute state than that embracing the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, and Stalybridge, where there are some of the largest mills, and some of the most opulent mill-owners, in the United Kingdom, with a population of 55,000 souls. I made particular inquiries on the subject there last May, and, except one school for the children of Roman Catholics, *there was not one public day-school in the district.* A National School was building at Stalybridge, very much through the exertions and great liberality of a small number of the mill-owners, but it is not yet in operation; and, since that time, a National School has been begun at Dukinfield.

“At Ashton, the chief place, with a population of 25,000 within the borough, and sending a member to Parliament, *there is not one such school.* There is a large building, erected some years ago, but it is only used as a public school on Sunday. Thus, in a place where, under any right system, there ought to be at least twenty public day-schools, to give an adequate education to the children of the working-classes, there is not one.”

In my Report dated the 17th of October, 1842, I again adverted to the destitute state of that populous district, as regarded public day-schools for the children of the working-classes, and, in my Report of the 30th January, 1843, there is the following paragraph:—

“The adjoining town of Oldham is quite as destitute of day-schools as the Ashton district was represented to be in my April and October Reports of last year. This town, including, within a circle of a mile and a-half radius from the centre (which comprises all the populous portion of the township), a population of 45,000, and considered so important as to have had, since 1831, *two representatives in Parliament,* is at this moment without one public day-school for the children of the working-classes; for the Grammar-school and Blue-coat-school cannot be considered practically as available to the labouring population: the former has an endowment of 30*l.* a-year, is a building of one story, 18 yards by 6, without any play-ground, and teaching 70 scholars, principally the sons of the shopkeepers; the latter is an endowed school for boarding, educating, &c., boys from the parishes of Oldham, Manchester, Eccles, Ashton, Middleton, Rochdale, and Saddleworth, and there are at present 100 scholars. There is also an infant-school connected with St. Peter's district church, attended usually by about 100. But these three are the only public schools within the township: hitherto there has been neither a National School, nor a school of the British and Foreign School Society; but a National School, to which the Education Committee of the Privy Council have made a

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grant of 700*l.*, and the National Society one of 300*l.*, in connexion with the parish church, is now building.

"Taking the population of the Ashton district, within a circle of a mile and a-half radius from the centre of Ashton, at 55,000, together with the above population of Oldham, and allowing 5000 for the population of the space between the two districts, we have an area of about eight miles by four, containing a population of 105,000, of which, according to the most correct estimate I have been able to obtain, at least 90,000 earn their subsistence by weekly wages, and in which, at the date of my last Quarterly Report, there did not exist one public day-school for the children of the humbler ranks."

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to be able to report a very different state of things now; for, in the above-described district, where, in October, 1842, there was neither a National School, nor a British School, nor any other public day-school of that kind, except the Roman Catholic school at Stalybridge, and a church school for girls at Hey Chapel,† there are now twenty such schools, attended by 3549 children. They are as follows:—

	Opened for Teaching.	At present attended by		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Ashton under Lyne.</i>				
*St. Peter's National School . . . . .	January, 1843	130	90	220
St. Michael's National School . . . . .	May, 1843	170	80	250
British School, in connection with the Albion Street Independent Chapel.	January, 1844	160	90	240
<i>Stalybridge.</i>				
St. Paul's National School . . . . .	31st October, 1842	200	120	320
Cocker Hill National School. . . . .	July, 1845	130	..	130
Grosvenor Street British School. . . . .	April, 1844	200	45	245
Roman Catholic School . . . . .	June, 1842	6	42	48
<i>Dukinfield.</i>				
*St. John's National School . . . . .	May, 1845	190	90	280
British School . . . . .	August 1844	160	40	200
<i>Vicinity of Ashton, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield.</i>				
National School, Hooley Hill . . . . .	January, 1845	50	30	80
Church School, Openshaw . . . . .	January, 1844	100	50	150
National School, Mossley . . . . .	August, 1845	65	20	85
<i>Oldham.</i>				
*Parish Church National School . . . . .	January, 1844	80	20	100
*St. Peter's National School . . . . .	January, 1845	170	80	250
*St. James's National School . . . . .	February, 1845	130	35	165
British School . . . . .	January, 1844	125	35	160
<i>Vicinity of Oldham.</i>				
Hollinwood National School. . . . .	April, 1844	90	50	140
† Hey Chapel Church School . . . . .	{ Girls', May, 1841 } { Boys', Oct., 1842 }	110	86	196
British School, Lees. . . . .	January, 1845	130	60	190
Moravian School, Lees, on plan of British Schools.	November, 1844	70	30	100
				3549

Infant-schools are attached to those to which an asterisk is affixed.

Besides the above, a National School is now building at Bardsley, near Ashton.

The funds for the establishment of these schools have been chiefly raised by liberal contributions in the several localities from the occupiers of factories, aided in some cases by grants from the Committee of Privy Council and from the National Society.

The British School at Ashton, although attended by 240 children, is on a small scale compared with what it will shortly be, as will appear from the following particulars, for which I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Sutcliffe, joint-owner of a cotton factory at Ashton, who takes a very active part in the promotion of the school, zealously and liberally supported by his partner, Mr.

† This school I omitted in my former Reports.

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Hindley, the member for Ashton. The school was established in January, 1844. A fund of about 3000*l.* was subscribed by the congregation of the Albion-street Independent Chapel, 200*l.* of which was by operatives. Mr. Sutcliffe showed me the list of subscribers, and I was so struck with the munificence of the sums, that I asked for a copy of the list; in order that I might have the gratification of making it known, that a sum of no less than 1800*l.* has been subscribed by *nine* individuals, proprietors of cotton-mills in Ashton and the neighbourhood, including a part subscribed by members of their respective families. The room in which the school meets at present is only temporary, and as soon as they can obtain a site for which they are in treaty, they are to build a school for 500 boys, 300 girls, and 200 infants. Mr. Sutcliffe adds, "The schools will be principally, but not exclusively, for factory children; and, if conducted on a good principle, will, no doubt, cause many mill-owners to employ children who do not at present."

The following are the grants from the Penalty Fund to day-schools attended by factory children, which I recommended during the last half-year, and which you were pleased to approve of.

To the National School in Mossley, near Ashton, to be laid out partly in school books and materials for teaching, and partly for laying the foundation of a school lending-library . . . . .	£20
To the National School of Buckhurst, near Bury, in aid of the formation of a school lending-library . . . . .	10
To the National School at Rawtenstall, to get a better supply of school books . . . . .	15
To the National School at Colne, to establish a school lending-library, and to render the internal fittings more effective for teaching writing and geography . . . . .	25
To the National School at Astley, near Manchester, to get a better supply of school books . . . . .	10
To the British School at County-End, near Oldham, towards the expense of enclosing a playground, and towards the formation of a school lending-library . . . . .	20
To the Moravian School at Lees, near Oldham, towards forming a school lending-library . . . . .	10
To the Church School at Hey, near Lees, to get a better supply of school books and maps . . . . .	10
To the National School at Marsden, near Burnley, to get a better supply of school books . . . . .	10
To the National School at Burnley Lane End, to get a better supply of school books, and towards forming a school lending-library . . . . .	10
To St. James's Church School, Oldham, to get a better supply of books and materials for teaching and towards forming a lending-library . . . . .	40
	<hr/> £180 <hr/>

It may appear from this list that in my recommendations I give a preference to National Schools. That is not the case. I have been surprised that I have not had applications for aid from other public day schools. The above recommendations in favour of the British and Moravian schools were voluntary offers on my part, and I have recently recommended grants to three British Schools. I made inquiry about a Roman Catholic school, to ascertain if it needed assistance, but I learned that it was not attended by one factory child.

#### *Plans for the Welfare of the Work-people.*

I have often heard some of those best acquainted with the humbler classes in the manufacturing districts lament that a better understanding between masters and their work-people does not more generally prevail; that masters do not give more time and bestow more pains to become personally acquainted with the individuals whom they collect together, and by treating them more as fellow-men, having a common interest with themselves, and



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aiding them by friendly advice, lessen the difficulties and alleviate the privations that are inseparable from the condition of those who live by daily labour. I am aware of many exceptions to this state of indifference among the occupiers of factories in my district, and I had the satisfaction of making them known in former reports. I have now another instance to give, for I lately became better acquainted with the arrangements in one large establishment, where much has been done for the comfort and moral improvement of the work-people. The Inspectors have it in their power to do much good, by availing themselves of the opportunities they possess of making known, in other parts of their districts, plans for improving the comfort and condition of the workpeople, which they have seen carried successfully into operation; for I am fully persuaded that many masters would gladly promote the welfare of their people, if they knew of any practical mode of doing so. It is very natural for them to view with incredulity the practicability of plans suggested by mere good intentions, without being supported by examples; but they will take a different view when an instance can be produced of the successful working of arrangements in an establishment similarly circumstanced as their own.

I will, therefore, now give an example of what has been done in one of the largest and best conducted factories in my district, the North Shore Mill Company, of Liverpool, the establishment above referred to, the partners in which are Mr. J. Aspinall Turner and Mr. J. Garstang of Manchester, and Mr. R. Ford North, the latter having the chief direction on the spot; and to his personal influence, enlightened views, and unwearied zeal, much of the success of their plans is to be ascribed. I asked Mr. North for the particulars I am now about to narrate, for the purpose of making them public, and it was not until after much solicitation that I could obtain his consent to my doing so. He readily gave me the information, and did not object to its being published, provided the names of himself and partners did not appear, and provided I would give it as the system of a mill I was not at liberty to name, omitting all such matters as would indicate its locality; but he added,—“though I confess I think it should not be *needful* to make such proceedings public; if those interested in such establishments were but aware how much exquisite gratification to themselves is derivable from the performance of their duty to their work-people, they would not need any urging from without.” However, when I represented that the example would lose more than half its value in the eyes of those I wished to profit by it, unless I could name the factory, he yielded to my solicitation. It was only by pressing the same reason that I could obtain Mr. Turner’s consent: Mr. Garstang I did not see.

The North Shore Mill Company’s cotton-mill is situated in a suburb of Liverpool, and is the only factory in the town. They were employing last September, when the particulars were given me, 854 hands; of whom 68 were children under 13 years of age, 41 boys and 27 girls; 378 young persons between 13 and 18, of whom 90 were males and 288 females; 172 between 18 and 21, of whom 29 were males and 143 females; 201 between 21 and 40, of whom 82 were males and 119 females; and 30 of 40 years of age and upwards, of whom 26 were males and 4 females; together, 268 males and 586 females.

The arrangement for the welfare of the people which I have first to notice, is that for their health. Mr. W. T. Callon, who is the Certifying Surgeon of the factory appointed by me, “is also the medical attendant upon all the hands, for which latter duty he receives a yearly salary of 200*l.*, and has a surgery fitted up on the premises, where he may be consulted daily from 12 to 1 o’clock. Those who are too unwell to apply at the surgery, are visited at their own houses. Every patient must present a printed note, copies of which are supplied, signed by the proprietor, or manager, at the time of applying for medical relief. Mr. Callon’s attendance includes medicines. Towards the amount paid to him, every hand having more than 4*s.* per week contributes 1*d.* weekly. Those earning not more than 4*s.* have equally the benefit of his advice; but are exempt from any payment; the deficiency between the annual amount thus collected and that paid to Mr. Callon, which may probably average from 40*l.* to 60*l.*, is made up by the proprietors; who have also the privilege of recommending to the hospitals all such cases as are considered proper claimants upon those charities.”

"The above system works remarkably well. Since the 1st of January there have been 634 slight, or what are called surgery cases, which, by being attended to in time, are speedily cured. 53 cases have been attended at their own homes, nearly all of whom have been restored to health."

*Education.*—There is a large well-ventilated school-room on the premises which is attended, not only by the children employed, but by those belonging to the work-people living in adjoining cottages, amounting together to 200, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, the elements of geography, sacred and profane history, &c.; the females are also taught knitting and sewing. This school is taught daily.

"A night school is open from 8 to 9 for the benefit of those hands who wish to devote a portion of the evenings to their own improvement; the attendance at which is naturally somewhat irregular. From 40 to 50 names are usually on the books."

*Religious Instruction.*—"The school is opened for two hours every Sunday morning, viz. from 9 to 11. The number of scholars varies from 300 to 330. Two separate rooms are appropriated to male and female adults, who generally feel a repugnance to being classed with younger persons. The instruction is given by 70 teachers, *all volunteers from among the overlookers and others employed in the mill*; some attending on alternate Sundays, others attending every Sunday. One of the proprietors, the manager and book-keeper, acting as superintendents and secretary. A general meeting of all the teachers is held quarterly, and of their Committee monthly, to report progress, regulate the details, and promote the general well-being of the school."

"Spelling, reading, and the Church Catechism are taught in the Sunday-school, and explanations of the lessons are read to them; the lessons of the day forming a part of the reading exercises in the upper classes."

"After the school is closed, and a quarter of an hour's interval, the Church service, curtailed so as not to exceed an hour and a quarter, (including a short practical sermon, selected from such published works as seem best adapted for the purpose,) is read in the school-room by one of the proprietors to an assemblage of from 300 to 400 persons, chiefly inhabitants of the adjoining cottages, and comprising the greater part of the scholars themselves and their teachers; among whom are some very creditable singers and instrumental performers."

"Attendance at the Sunday-school is only compulsory upon the short time hands (such as are employed in the mill under 13 years of age). *After this age, persuasion only is used to influence their attendance, either at this school or any other, which, from their particular religious persuasions, they or their parents may prefer; certificates of attendance at such schools being obtained from time to time where doubt exists.*"

"The same remark applies to the Church Service which is afterwards read. Attendance is not insisted upon, but is urged upon all those who are not in the habit of attending any other place of worship."

"The difficulty of combining our Sunday instruction with subsequent attendance at the nearest church (which was originally intended) arises partly from the circumstance of many of our scholars belonging to various classes of Dissenters, whose parents would object to their going to *church*, where they would frequently hear their peculiar tenets attacked, but who do not object to the reading of the Church Service, or the practical sermons read to them at the school; and partly from the extreme length of the Church Service, which, after the time spent in the Sunday-schools, (and which it must be borne in mind, is the only religious instruction which the great mass of working children have any opportunity of obtaining,) is too confining, and becomes wearisome to those who have been closely shut up all the week, and who really require more rest, air, and relaxation on that day, than others whose weekly occupations are less onerous."

"These and other reasons which might be added, rendering it impracticable to take our Sunday-school scholars to church, we think the next best thing is to bring the church to them, in the best form we can, and we have reason thus far to be well satisfied with the result."

"It is always found that those who are the most regular in their attendance at the school and subsequent service, are always the best conducted hands in the mill, earn the most wages, and make the best use of them."

I cannot give these extracts from Mr. North's communication to me regarding

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the religious instruction, without pointing out a most important feature in these arrangements, viz., that Mr. North is a member of the Church of England, Mr. Turner a member of an Unitarian congregation, Mr. Garstang a member of a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists, and a large number of the work-people are Roman Catholics; all acting together in one common Christian spirit.

"A lending-library, consisting of about 300 volumes is attached to the mill, which also affords pleasure and instruction to all who choose to avail themselves of it. It is yet in its infancy: Christmas is our general time for making some addition to our stock of books."\*

"A brass band, consisting of 24 performers, has been formed amongst the hands, subject to a code of regulations, under the teaching of a retired military band master, paid principally by the pupils themselves, and they are now performing very respectably."

*Savings' Bank.*—"A bank for savings is open every Saturday for deposits of from 6d. to 5s.; 5 per cent interest being allowed by the proprietors of the mill on undisturbed accumulations of six months. This has been productive of very good effects to those who have regularly made use of it."

"*All fines* levied for irregularity of attendance at the mill, spoiled work, or any other misconduct, are appropriated to a sick relief fund; and, aided by other contributions, are distributed to the sick and necessitous in clothes, provisions, or money, as the case may seem to require."

*Festive Meetings.*—"In the month of July the anniversary of the establishment of the Sunday-school is celebrated by an excursion to the other side of the river, originally confined to the children attending the school, but now extending to all those persons employed in the mill, *whose general good conduct entitles them to a ticket, upon their being able to give satisfactory proof of being in the habit of attending some place of instruction, or of public worship on the Sunday*, the number varying from 600 to 700. Two steam-boats are chartered for the occasion; taking an adequate supply of sandwiches, currant loaves, and all the requisites for making and distributing coffee on the ground, and the day is spent in the fields on the Cheshire shore with sufficient hilarity; and the looking forward to it acts well as a stimulus to good conduct, and to a better observance of the Sabbath-day."

"On the evening of new-years' day the teachers, and singers, and members of the band are invited by the proprietors to a supper in the school-room; after which, recitation of pieces, music and singing, with the expression of friendly sentiments on both sides, all tend to make the evening pass both agreeably and instructively to employers and employed."

It is difficult to say whether we should most admire the benevolence, the confiding practical good sense, or the enlarged views of their own happiness and interest evinced by the proprietors of this factory in these arrangements. If their example were generally followed, even in a limited degree, one could hardly over-estimate the sum of moral good and individual happiness that would result.

I have heard it said sometimes, that where a factory or other work is situated in the country, it is very possible for the owner to become acquainted individually with his work-people, and to do many things for their benefit; but that in a large town it is impracticable. The example of the North Shore Mill Company is greatly increased in value by the circumstance of their factory being in a large town; and the part of Liverpool nearest to it would certainly not be selected as a sample of a civilized and moral population. All the excellent arrangements I have described may be adopted in any manufacturing town. That for the preservation of the health of the people, and for checking incipient disease, may be far more easily carried into effect in a town than in the country; and the school, the religious instruction, the library, the savings' bank, the sick-relief fund, the band, and the social meeting on new year's day are surely all practicable in towns; and railway carriages may be as easily hired as steam-boats may be chartered for the summer excursion.

\* Mr. North having been so good as to send me a copy of the lending-library, I give it in the Appendix, for the benefit of others. A list of books suited to different tastes and objects, adapted to school lending-libraries, and to lending-libraries for persons more advanced in education among the working classes, from which selections might be made, is much wanted.

There is another very important arrangement in this mill well deserving of imitation,—“On the north side of the mill we have a very strong upright ladder bound with hoop iron, which runs from the bottom to the top of the mill on the outside, at about 20 inches from the wall, to which it is firmly secured by iron stays, with a perforated iron platform and hand rail, communicating with it from a window in each floor, so that in case of fire we have a good additional egress from each story. The knowledge of there being such an escape at hand would frequently encourage men to work effectually in the extinguishing an incipient fire, instead of hurrying away in alarm on the first outcry to save themselves. To prevent this sort of confusion on such occasions we have organized a species of ‘Fire Brigade,’ consisting of a few steady hands from each room, who practise together monthly with the various water-pipes, taps, hoses, buckets, &c., with which each room is provided, so as to be expert and steady if called upon to act. This ladder, or fire escape, has been so much approved of by all who have seen it, that it might, perhaps, be advisable to urge the adoption of some such plan, wherever practicable, upon all owners of factories, &c. Certain it is, that many lives have been sacrificed in high buildings, which might have been saved, had some such means of escape existed.”

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*State of Trade.*

For the last eight years I have not known so active a state of trade as has prevailed during the last summer and autumn, particularly in cotton spinning. Throughout the half-year I have been receiving notices every week of new investments of capital in factories, either in the form of new mills being built, of the few that were untenanted finding occupiers, of enlargements of existing mills, of new engines of increased power, and of manufacturing machinery. Wherever I have been, I have heard statements of the difficulty of getting hands, of the rise of wages, and of demands for a still further advance. I have heard too, from persons possessing the means of accurate information, of profits, arising from the low price of cotton and the disproportionate high price of yarn, which indicate a very high state of prosperity. I have heard, however, that it is the spinners who have been the most prosperous, and that where the manufacturer had to buy his yarns, he has not been able to obtain a remunerating price for his cloth. Towards the end of October I heard, for the first time since the revival of trade, of mills, where they weave only, working short time; a sure proof that the selling price of the manufactured article had been for some time considerably under the cost of its production.

During the half-year I personally inspected factories in the following places:—

Manchester	Hooley Hill	Ramsbottom
Pendleton	Hurst	Shuttleworth
Seedley	Mossley	Chatterton
Pendlebury	Saddleworth	Edenfield
Swinton	Lees	Bolton
Levenshulme	Hey	Halliwell
Radcliffe	Oldham	West Houghton
Unsworth	Royton	Horwich
Worsley	Shaw	Chorley
Astley	Crompton	Whittle le Woods
Tyldesley	Burnedge	Wheelton
Chowbent	Rochdale	Withnell
Leigh	Middleton	Preston
West Leigh	Birch	Kirkham
Liverpool	Heywood	Freckleton
Bedford	Heap	Hoghton
Ashton-under-Lyne	Bury	Samlesbury
Stalybridge	Elton	Blackburn.
Dukinfield	Tottington	

I am, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

LEONARD HORNER.

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L. Horner, Esq.  
26th Nov., 1845.

APPENDIX No. I.  
SUMMARY of the FACTORIES in MR. HORNER'S DISTRICT.

Description of Manufacture.	Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Firms.	Number of Mills.	Moving Power.				Persons Employed.								Power Looms.
				Steam.		Water.		Children. 8 to 13.		Young Persons. 13 to 18.		Adults. 18 and above.		Total.		
				Engines.	Horse Power.	Wheels.	Horse Power.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cotton Mills	Mr. Ewings . . .	298	439	394	11,799	73	1,420	7,825	1,747	8,378	12,226	18,337	22,549	29,540	36,522	43,860
	Mr. Davies . . .	307	486	336	10,318	40	636	1,859	743	5,902	6,800	16,006	16,396	23,767	23,939	31,068
	Mr. Beal . . .	322	378	308	7,793	155	391	1,638	941	4,943	6,358	9,741	11,727	16,322	19,026	27,794
	Mr. Graham . . .	299	421	355	11,278	17	642	1,051	243	5,423	8,078	14,213	19,336	20,687	27,637	35,995
		1,226	1,724	1,393	41,188	285	3,059	7,373	3,674	24,646	33,462	58,297	70,008	90,316	107,144	138,717
Woollen and Worsted Mills.	Mr. Ewings . . .	27	29	2	52	33	412	116	77	154	244	298	230	568	551	..
	Mr. Davies . . .	83	90	24	279	62	643	177	131	399	448	889	531	1,465	1,110	629
	Mr. Beal . . .	87	96	61	1,088	60	570	645	533	849	917	2,166	1,277	3,660	2,727	1,849
	Mr. Graham . . .	22	26	18	359	30	102	111	104	182	369	487	607	780	1,080	759
		219	241	105	1,778	185	1,727	1,049	845	1,584	1,978	3,840	2,645	6,473	5,468	3,237
Flax Mills	Mr. Ewings . . .	25	35	22	686	14	220	177	114	483	720	763	1,542	1,423	2,376	..
	Mr. Davies . . .	3	3	2	46	3	86	31	..	13	15	38	71	62	86	..
	Mr. Beal . . .	2	8	..	..	2	45	10	16	19	26	18	70	47	112	..
	Mr. Graham . . .	19	30	6	192	21	201	66	92	135	358	241	593	442	1,043	..
		49	71	30	924	40	552	264	222	650	1,119	1,060	2,276	1,974	3,617	..
Silk Mills	Mr. Ewings . . .	5	5	4	45	5	45	12	7	40	44	127	84	179	135	..
	Mr. Davies . . .	3	4	3	30	..	..	19	81	5	84	73	86	97	251	115
	Mr. Beal . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mr. Graham . . .	17	23	17	373	..	..	300	595	449	1,485	845	2,109	1,594	4,189	880
		25	32	24	448	5	45	331	683	494	1,613	1,045	2,279	1,870	4,575	995
Totals	Cotton . . .	1,226	1,724	1,393	41,188	285	3,089	7,373	3,674	24,646	33,462	58,297	70,008	90,316	107,144	138,717
	Woollen and Worsted	219	241	105	1,778	185	1,727	1,049	845	1,584	1,978	3,840	2,645	6,473	5,468	3,237
	Flax . . .	49	71	30	924	40	552	264	222	650	1,119	1,060	2,276	1,974	3,617	..
	Silk . . .	25	32	24	448	5	45	331	683	494	1,613	1,045	2,279	1,875	4,575	995
	GRAND TOTAL	1,519	2,068	1,552	44,388	515	5,413	9,017	5,424	27,374	38,172	64,242	77,208	100,633	120,804	142,949
								14,441		65,546		141,450		221,437		

Figures are not included, the returns from them not being completed.

## APPENDIX No. II.

Report by  
*L. Horner, Esq.*

26th Nov., 1845.

## CATALOGUE of BOOKS in the LENDING LIBRARY at the North Shore Mills, Liverpool.

*Tales, Stories, and Novels..*

Dairyman's Daughter.  
 Abbott's Caleb in the Country.  
 Abbott's Caleb in the Town.  
 Abbott's, The Way to do Good.  
 Abbott's Hoary Head.  
 Abbott's McDonner.  
 Abbott's Mother at Home.  
 Abbott's Child at Home.  
 Abbott's Every Day Duty.  
 Abbott's Fireside.  
 Abbott's Path of Peace.  
 Cabinet of Gems.  
 Tales for Young People.  
 Three Experiments of Living.  
 The Two Apprentices.  
 The History of Little Henry.  
 The History of Susan Gray.  
 Tales and Narratives. 4 Vols.  
 Stories from Swtzerland.  
 The Young Samaritan.  
 My Station and its Duties.  
 Going to Service.  
 Always Happy.  
 Learning better than Houses or Land.  
 Tale for the Ingle-nooks.  
 The Guilty Tongue.  
 Strive and Thrive.  
 Flowers of the Forest.  
 Tales and Stories.  
 The Lame Girl.  
 Narratives from Real Life.  
 My Early Days.  
 Perseverance.  
 The House of the Thief.  
 The Factory Girl.  
 Peter Parley's Tales about Canada.  
 Temperance Tales.  
 History of Lucy Clare.  
 The Excitements.  
 Sunday School Anecdotes.  
 The Good Servant.  
 The Highland Soldier.  
 Kiss for a Blow.  
 The Faithful Servant.  
 Visit to my Birthplace.  
 My Own Story.  
 The Bent Shilling.  
 The Valley of Clusone.  
 Elizabeth and her Three Beggar Boys.  
 Ellmer Castle.  
 Story of the Waldenses.  
 Profession and Principle.  
 The Anxious Inquirer.  
 Consistency.  
 Anecdotes of Providence.  
 The Cottage Fireside.  
 The Cottage Museum.  
 Gulliver's Travels.  
 The Reclaimed Infidel.  
 The Decision.  
 The Scottish Chiefs.  
 Ralph Gammal.  
 Abbott's Rolla at Play.  
 Abbott's Rolla Learning to Read.  
 Abbott's Rolla at School.  
 Abbott's Rolla at Work.

Farmer Goodal.  
 Volume for lending Library.  
 Judgment of Hercules.  
 Buck's Anecdotes. 2 Vols.  
 Hill's Village Dialogues.  
 No Fiction.  
 Bertha's Visit. 3 Vols.  
 Evenings at Home. 2 Copies.  
 Sandford and Merton.  
 Thaddeus of Warsaw.  
 Self Control.  
 Stories of the Irish Peasantry.  
 The Sea Tales and Sketches.  
 Cottagers of Glenburnie.  
 Vicar of Wakefield.  
 The English Boy at the Cape. 3 Vols.  
 Don Quixote. 2 Vols.  
 Hannah More's Tales.

*History, &c.*

Parley's Universal History,  
 History of the Great Plague.  
 Memorials of the late War. 2 Vols.  
 Stories from the History of Greece.  
 History of Rasselas.  
 Fabulous Histories.  
 Rome and the early Christians.  
 History of the Rebellion in Scotland.  
 White's Elements of Universal History.

*Natural History.*

Book of Birds.  
 Book of Reptiles.  
 Book of Fishes.  
 Insect Architecture.  
 Useful Knowledge. 3 Vols.  
 Natural History of Quadrupeds.  
 Natural History. 5 Vols.  
 Natural History, Buffon's. 10 Vols.  
 Natural History of Selborne.  
 Extracts. 2 Vols.

*Sacred History.*

Life of Jesus Christ.  
 Belcher's Interesting Narratives.

*Religious Subjects.*

Pike's Early Religion.  
 Pike's Motives for Perseverance.  
 Pike's Persuasives to Early Piety.  
 Pike's True Happiness.  
 Young Christian.  
 Token for Children,  
 Pilgrim's Progress.  
 Sacred Dramas.  
 Sherlock and Dodd on Death.  
 Commandment with Promise.  
 Scenes of Death.  
 Combination.  
 Thornton's Early Piety.  
 A Practical Catechism.  
 Letters on Enthusiasm.  
 Sterne's Sermons. 4 Vols.  
 Power of Religion on the Mind.  
 The Note Book of a Clergyman.  
 Montague; or, Is this Religion.

Report by  
L. Horner, Esq.  
26th Nov., 1845.

Lessons for Young Persons.  
Dictionary of Scriptural Geography.  
Discourses on Domestic Happiness.  
Discourses on Four Last Things.  
Exposition of Psalm 119th.  
The World to Come.  
Christian Directory.  
The Young Man's Own Book.  
Sunday Evenings.

*Biography, &c.*

Memoirs of Mrs. Newell.  
Memoirs of Rev. J. Newton. 2 Copies.  
Annals of the Poor.  
Naval Biography.  
Life of Col. J. Gardiner.  
Life of Mungo Park.  
Memoirs of D. Brainerd.  
Memoirs of Serjeant Dale.  
Annals of the Poor.  
Life of John Blackadder.  
Life of John Nichol.  
Memoirs of Felix Neff.  
Life of Archbishop Laud.  
Lives of Eminent Christian Writers. 5 Vols.  
Life of Robinson Crusoe.  
Life of the Duke of Marlborough.  
Life and Miscellaneous Writings of  
Franklin.

*Arts and Sciences.*

Scientific Library. 3 Vols.  
Joyce's Scientific Dialogues.  
Book of Trades.  
Book of Science, 1st Series.  
Ditto ditto 2nd Series.  
Conversations on Chemistry. 3 Vols.  
Wonders of the Telescope.  
Uncle Philip's Conversations on the Whale  
Fishery.  
Parley's Tales about Plants.  
Parley's Tales about the Sun.

*Geography.*

System of Geography. 2 Vols.  
General View of the World. 2 Vols.

*Voyages and Travels.*

Missionary Voyage.  
Lander's Expedition up the River Niger.  
3 Vols.  
Voyages to the Northern Regions.  
Bingley's Voyages.  
Bingley's Travels.  
Travels in the East.  
Brydore's Tour through Sicily and Malta.  
Incidents of Travel in Greece.  
Travels in Hindostan and China.  
Incidents of Travel in Egypt.  
Clarke's Travels in Russia.  
Cook's Voyages.

*Tracts, &c.*

Literary Miscellany. 6 Vols.  
Cheap Tracts Repository. 2 Copies.  
Houlston's Tracts. 3 Vols.  
The Spectator. 8 Vols.  
Chambers' Miscellany. 6 Vols.

*Journals, Magazines, &c.*

Teacher's Offering. 9 Vols.  
The Child's Companion. 3 Vols.  
The Children's Friend. 2 Vols.  
Cottage Magazine.  
Youth's Magazine.  
Cottager's Visitor. 2 Vols.  
Friendly Volume. 6 Vols.  
Monthly Teacher, 1830.  
Youth's Instructor. 3 Vols.  
The British Trident. 6 Vols.  
The Visitor. 7 Vols.  
Chambers' Information. 7 Parts.  
Church of England Magazine.  
Dublin Magazine. 4 Vols.  
The Saturday Magazine.  
The Penny Magazine.  
The Penny Irish Magazine.  
The Penny People's Magazine.  
The Edinburgh Journal.

SECOND HALF-YEARLY REPORT under the Act amending the Laws  
relating to Labour in Factories. (7 Vict. c. 15.)

SIR,

Report by  
T. J. Howell, Esq.

IN the different branches of manufacture subject to the Factory Regulation Acts, the greatest activity has prevailed during the period embraced by this Report, and more particularly in the cotton, flax, and woollen factories. New factories are springing up, and considerable additions and improvements are making to those already existing.

An increased number of prosecutions has necessarily resulted from the increased temptation to infringe the law to which great briskness of trade gives rise. But of the informations which have been laid a great many have been withdrawn, which arises from a separate information being required for each person in respect of whom an offence has been committed; as, for example, for the want of surgical certificates where the mill-owner would not make arrangements with the certifying surgeon for a periodical visit, though several informations have been laid, one conviction only has been taken when a *bond fide* assurance has been given that no similar cause of complaint should arise again.

In like manner where informations for having worked more than 12 hours in the day have been laid, and it has been shown that time had been lost, and an attempt made to recover it, one conviction only has been recorded, in order to satisfy the parties of the illegality of the practice; but if the attempt should be renewed, of course no leniency would be shown. I have felt that by acting temperately at the outset, factory informations would hereafter be viewed with less jealousy by the justices who have to adjudicate upon them, as well as by the public at large.

A considerable increase has also taken place in the number of accidents reported, as compared with the return of accidents contained in my last Report. This increase may be attributed, in some measure, to the more strict compliance with that provision of the law which requires "that if any accident shall occur in a factory which shall cause any bodily injury to any person employed therein which shall have been of such a nature as to prevent the person so injured from returning to his work in the factory before nine of the clock of the following morning, the occupier of the factory, or in his absence his principal agent, shall, within twenty-four hours of such absence, send a notice thereof, in writing, to the surgeon appointed to grant certificates of age for the district." In one part of the district where there was reason to believe that this provision of the law was disregarded, a prosecution was instituted, and a conviction took place early in the present half-year, which has led to a more regular notification of the accidents as they arise.

But the increased number of accidents may also be partly ascribed to the increased briskness of trade, for the great bulk of the accidents arise from the attempt to clean machinery while driven at full speed by the moving power, and from attempts to adjust the straps on drums while running in like manner at full speed. In one of the Bills which was introduced into Parliament a clause was proposed by Mr. Fox Maule to be inserted in order to diminish the chances of accidents from this cause, but it did not pass into a law.\* In two cases of accidents which terminated fatally, from mill-gearing not having been securely fenced, prosecutions were instituted, and the lowest fine authorized by the law, viz. 10*l.*, was imposed in each case. In one of these cases, however, the convicting justices diminished this lowest penalty still further by allowing the costs, 3*l.* 16*s.*, to be deducted from it; and in the other case 10*s.* was deducted from the fine to satisfy the claim to 5 per cent. made by the town clerk

\* Any strap or band which shall have been accidentally or intentionally moved from a drum or pulley revolving on a main or other principal shaft shall not be replaced by hand on the said drum or pulley while the drum or pulley is in motion by action of the steam-engine or water-wheel, except by a male person above 21 years of age; nor shall any such strap be replaced except in the presence of the overlooker or other person in charge of the persons working in the part of a factory where such drum is situated.—See Enactments proposed to be inserted in the Factories Regulation Bill, 1841, Sched. E., No. 7.



Report by  
T. J. Howell, Esq.

of Macclesfield, in virtue of the authorized table of fees. The two fines, minus these deductions, have been applied in each case under your directions for the benefit of the surviving relatives of the deceased.

In order to diminish the number of accidents arising from the *insecure* fencing of mill-gearing and hoists or teagles in factories, I have issued the following circular letter to every mill-occupier in my district:—

“ SIR,

“ *Factory Office, London, August, 1845.*

“ BY the 21st and 73rd Sections of the Act to Amend the Laws relating to Labour in Factories, it is required, that every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, shall be *securely* fenced. It has been the practice in some factories to cover these shafts with tin cases. Two fatal accidents from shafts so cased, which have recently occurred in my district, show that the surrounding a shaft with a tin case does not fence it securely as the law requires: and I therefore give you notice, that I have directed the Sub-Inspectors of my district to proceed against the occupiers of all factories in which any shafts shall be found, after the

next, not securely fenced by a firm casing of iron or wood; and should any accident occur before that date, from any shaft being suffered to remain insecurely fenced with tin or otherwise, the Sub-Inspectors have directions to enforce the provisions of the 60th section of the same Act, which imposes a penalty of not less than 10*l.* and not more than 100*l.*, for such offence: and I further give you notice, that I have directed the Sub-Inspectors in like manner to proceed against all persons who shall neglect to fence securely—i. e. by a spring-door— every opening into the well of a hoist or teagle.

“ I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

“ T. JONES HOWELL,

“ *Inspector of Factories.*”

“ To Mr.

Several very serious accidents have occurred in cotton mills where the person injured had his arm torn off by the “blowing machine.” These accidents arose from the inexperience or carelessness of the persons themselves in attempting, before stopping the machine, to pick out some cotton which had choked it. I have been informed that it is not unusual to put fresh comers to this work, as it requires little or no skill. The “beater,” as it is termed, revolves many hundred times per minute, varying from 1,100 to 1,600 times; any attempt to remove the cotton when the machine becomes choked is attended with extreme danger, unless the beater is quite stationary; it will continue to revolve for some time after the strap has been taken off, by which the motion is communicated to it, and, in fact, a man actually lost his hand at this machine after he himself had thrown the strap off. It became, therefore, very desirable, if practicable, to preserve persons from the effects of their own want of skill or care, by preventing them from attempting to remove the cotton from the “beater” before the machine is quite stationery. These “beaters” are covered over with a kind of wooden cap, which fits closely to the machine, nor is it necessary to remove this cap unless the blower becomes clogged; and managers and overlookers always declare that the persons employed at the machine have been cautioned not to remove the cap before they stop the machine: but either from heedlessness or from inexperience, or from not understanding the danger incurred and the meaning of the caution, the cap has been removed and a hand or arm torn off. Finding, upon inquiry, that this evil would be remedied at a trifling expense to the masters, and without any practical inconvenience or impediment to the progress of the work, I issued to the occupier of every cotton factory in my district the following caution:—

“ *Caution to the Occupiers of Cotton Factories.*

“ Several accidents, occasioning the amputation of the arm, having recently occurred to inexperienced or heedless persons employed at blowing machines in cotton factories, Mr. Howell has directed the Sub-Inspectors in his district to treat as dangerous every blowing machine of which the cap or lid covering the beater is not secured under lock, the key being in the custody of the manager, overlooker, or other competent person, in order that the said cap or lid may not be removed, and the beater uncovered, until after the machine has been stopped, so as to avoid the extreme danger of inserting the hand and arm while the beater is revolving.”

This caution has been generally complied with, and without remonstrance or objection, nor has any recurrence of these accidents been subsequently reported.

The following is an account of the accidents in my district for the half year ended 31st October, 1845:—

*Accidents arising from Machinery, required by the Act to be securely fenced.*Report by  
T. J. Howell, Esq.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2

*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.,
* Causing death . . . . .	2.	1	3	1	..	..	5	2	7
† Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	2	2	7	3	1	..	10	5	15
† Causing permanent injury to left hand . . .	4	1	4	1	1	..	9	2	11
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . .	2	..	8	2	..	..	10	2	12
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	8	5	6	6	..	..	14	11	25
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	21	24	28	29	4	1	53	54	107
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	6	1	4	4	3	..	13	5	18
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	20	10	35	11	6	1	61	22	83
Total . . . . .	65	44	95	57	15	2	175	103	278
† The following cases of amputation have been reported to have taken place in the above cases :—									
Amputations confined to loss of fingers . . .	3	3	9	4	2	..	14	7	21
Amputations of extremities . . . . .	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5

\* Several deaths which followed amputations subsequent to the date of the Surgeons' reports are not included in this column.

*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	4	5
Total . . . . .	3	3	4	..	..	1	7	4	11.
Total number of accidents reported.	68	47	99	58	16	3	183	108	291

Throughout the entire district a general scarcity of hands is noticed, and a consequent rise of wages. In the silk districts particularly, hands are very scarce; and I have been informed that instances are not wanting where children working half time have got as much wages, and in some cases it is said that they get more than they did when they worked 10 hours; but I am told that a rise also has taken place in the wages of those who now work 10 and 12 hours respectively.

During the present half-year the Sub-Inspectors in my district have been engaged in collecting the number of children under 13 years of age employed in the several branches of manufacture. The number of those employed in cotton, woollen, and flax mills throughout the entire district is 774 males, and 484 females, and of those under 11 years of age employed in silk mills, 1,053 males, and 1,665 females; thus it will be seen that the total number of children subject to the educational provisions of the Factory Acts, in the entire district was 1,831 males, and 2,149 females, of which by far the greater proportion it will be observed are employed in silk mills to which the educational provisions of the Factory Acts were first applied in October, 1844, when the present Act came into operation.

The only grounds upon which an Inspector or Sub-Inspector is authorized to annul the certificate of a schoolmaster, are that he is unfit to instruct children

Report by  
T. J. Howell, Esq.

by reason of his incapacity to teach them to *read and write*,—from his gross ignorance,—or from his not having the books and materials necessary to teach them reading and writing,—or because of his immoral conduct,—or continued neglect to fill up the certificates. If, therefore, there is no complaint on the score of immorality or neglect to fill up the certificates, the Inspector cannot reject the certificate of any schoolmaster who is able to teach (and who has the books and materials necessary for teaching children) to read and write. Macclesfield being the chief seat of the silk manufacture in my district, and the children employed in that manufacture forming the great bulk of those to whom the educational provisions of the law applies, I found with regret that a great number of the children attended private schools kept by masters who just came up to the statutory standard of capacity to teach reading and writing, but where the education was of course far inferior to that at any of the public institutions in the place; the parents of factory children being guided by lowness of price, and not by quality of instruction.

Having received from one of these institutions a memorial addressed to the "Lords of the Committee of Council on Education," soliciting the aid of such an annual grant as would enable them to compete in price with the private teachers, I transmitted their memorial (a copy of which is inserted in the Appendix to this Report, p. 22), with the following letter from myself, to the Secretary of the Committee of Council for Education:—

"SIR,

"30th September, 1845.

"I ENCLOSE a letter addressed to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education which has been transmitted to me from Macclesfield, with a request that as Inspector of Factories for the district in which Macclesfield is situate, I would forward it with my own observations.

"Macclesfield is the principal seat of the silk manufacture, which was brought last year within the educational provisions of the Factory Act. This school was opened in order to insure an efficient compliance with those provisions, and the number of factory children who were its pupils at the close of last year was 300. When I visited the school last month, the number had dwindled down to 105, because at private day-schools which were opened for factory children, the weekly payment was a trifle less than can be afforded at the school in question, and the parents are solely guided in selecting the school by lowness of charge, without any regard to the quality of the education. The result is, that in the great majority of instances at Macclesfield the lowest class of school which the law recognizes is resorted to, because it is the least costly to the parents. I know not under what regulations the Committee of Council are guided in making grants for educational purposes; but if the amount of their grants should be regulated by the educational wants of the place, and consequently by the educational benefits to be received, it is difficult to imagine a case more deserving of a favourable consideration.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient and humble Servant,

"(Signed) T. JONES HOWELL,  
"Inspector of Factories."

To the above letter I received the following reply:—

"MACCLESFIELD.

"Committee of Council on Education,

"SIR,

"Privy Council Office, Downing Street, 1st October, 1845."

"I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th September ultimo, in which you transmitted and recommended a compliance with the prayer of a memorial from certain persons carrying on a daily school at Macclesfield, in the building which belongs to the promoters of a large Sunday-school in that town.

"The memorialists refer to a letter from this Department, dated the 19th November, 1844, in which they were informed in reply to a former application from the same parties, that that application could not be complied with for two reasons, firstly, because the promoters of the Sunday-school have incurred a debt to the amount of 1000*l.*;\* and secondly, because it is not consistent with the rules of this Board to make any annual grants to aid in defraying the annual expenses of elementary schools.

"The memorialists, however, now allege that the daily school and the Sunday-school are distinct institutions, and that the promoters of the daily school are not involved in the debt which has been incurred on behalf of the Sunday-school. They, therefore, pray that their application may be reconsidered by the Committee of Council on Education, and that an annual grant of 50*l.* may be awarded to the day school.

\* I have been informed that this Sunday school was erected in 1813 by voluntary contributions, at the cost of about 7000*l.*, of which about 1000*l.* remains unliquidated. —T. J. H.

"I very much regret that I must inform you that the Lords of the Council cannot comply with the prayer of the memorialists.

"The day school is held in the building which belongs to the promoters of the Sunday-school. The day school, therefore, is held in a building which is subject to an incumbrance of 1,000*l.*; and no grant can be made by the Lords of the Council to a school in such circumstances, without an injurious violation of the rules by which their Lordships are guided in the distribution of the Parliamentary grant.

"The memorialists appear to have overlooked the fact, that the grants of this Committee are necessarily awarded in respect to the real property of schools, and not to schools which having no real property, can give no security for the permanence of the objects of the grants.

"My Lords never grant any money to defray the annual expenses of elementary schools.

"Their Lordships request that you will be so good as to explain to the memorialists the reasons which prevent the Board from granting their petition; and that you will assure them that their efforts to promote the education of the children of the poor would receive aid from their Lordships, if such aid could be given without an infringement of the rules of this Department.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"(Signed) HARRY CHESTER."

The number of children between 11 and 13 years of age employed in silk mills, and consequently not subject to the educational provisions of the Factory Acts were 700 males, and 1,063 females. The total number, therefore, of children under 13 years of age in all branches of manufacture in my district was 2,527 males, and 3,212 females.

In some few instances where the master has represented that his hands change unfrequently, and therefore complains that the fee upon each certificate would be heavy, if the certifying surgeon makes a weekly visit, I have been called upon by the master to fix the surgeon's fees and visits; but the surgeon also is to be considered, and it makes little difference to him whether he examines one or more; his time is not so much taken up in examining children, as in making his visits to the factory, and the weekly visit is acknowledged to be a great accommodation and safeguard to the employers.

The places visited by me during the half-year were—

<i>Cheshire.</i>	Exwick	Castle Cary
Stockport	Axminster	Bruton
Hyde	Newton Poppleford	Shepton Mallet
Marple		Frome
Tintwistle	<i>Dorsetshire.</i>	Evercreech
Mottram	Bridport	Milton
Macclesfield	Burton Radstock	
Bollington	Loders	<i>Wiltshire.</i>
	Mangerton	Warminster
<i>Derbyshire.</i>	Slape	Longbridge Deveril
Glossop	Bradpole	
Hadfield	Allington	<i>Gloucestershire.</i>
Padfield	Dorchester	Stroud
Mellor	Sherborne	Bristol
	Gillingham	Campden
<i>Staffordshire.</i>	Bourton	
Leek	<i>Somersetshire.</i>	<i>Oxfordshire.</i>
	Yeovil	Chipping Norton
<i>Devonshire.</i>	Penselwood	<i>Worcestershire.</i>
Exeter		Blockley

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

T. JONES HOWELL,

Inspector of Factories.

To the Secretary of State for the Home Department,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Report by  
T. J. Howell, Esq.

APPENDIX (vide Report, p. 20).

*To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

THE Committee of the Macclesfield Sunday-school in renewing their application to your Lordships on behalf of a day school for the instruction of factory children, conducted under their supervision, beg most respectfully to refer your Lordships to their former Memorial, bearing date 12th November last. From the respectful answer your Lordships were graciously pleased to return, the Committee are apprehensive that they framed their first application in such a manner as to lead you to suppose that the day school for factory children, for which they solicited your aid, was in connexion with the Sunday-school held in the same building, upon which remained a debt unliquidated, and on account of which you were excluded from extending your beneficence; but the Committee most humbly suggest, that although they are officers for the Sunday-school, and some of them, at the same time, the active promoters of the day school, the schools themselves are entirely distinct, and are only in connexion so far as being held in the lower rooms of the same building, and that no incumbrance whatever, which might have been a barrier, rests upon the building so far as the day school is concerned.

The use of the school, for the instruction of factory children, has always been, and is intended to be, an entire and independent institution, any funds, therefore, that your Lordships may please to place at the disposal of the day school, under the management of the Committee for that purpose, will be devoted entirely and exclusively for the use of the day school.

Your Lordships, moreover, will be pleased to allow the Committee to intimate that although the funds of the Sunday-school amount in yearly subscriptions to about 100*l.*, beside about 80*l.* from the annual sermon, such is the magnitude of the institution, teaching every sabbath about 1800 children and young people, that these funds are barely sufficient to defray its own current expenses, and that were there a surplus they would not be at liberty to transfer any portion thereof to any other institution, seeing they have a debt to discharge, which must be their first object.

Your Lordships will perceive from the facts last stated that the Sunday-school must be of vast importance to the locality, and from this again you may infer, that so long as the Sunday-school Committee as such will allow the day school to be carried on in the same eligible place that it is only requisite to have an extension of funds to render it one of the most powerful auxiliaries in England for the promotion of the object contemplated by the Legislature in the recent Factory Act, which may be confirmed by your Lordships' appeal to the Factory Inspectors themselves, who have courteously visited it, and have witnessed the efficiency of the present teachers, who with the meagre allowance of 13*s.* 4*d.* for males and 8*s.* for females, per week, the Committee cannot expect long to secure their services. In conclusion, the Committee beg to observe, that owing to surrounding schools of minor importance, charging much below the Parliament limit (although this is invariably accompanied by a proportionate deficiency in ability of teaching, and sometimes with an evasion of the law), they have painfully realized what they apprehended in a diminution in the number of scholars as compared with that of last year, whilst they feel convinced that with a grant from your honourable Board of 50*l.* per annum they would be enabled to pay efficient responsible teachers, such as would be able to carry out the letter of the law in a regular mode of tuition with the additional advantages of charging the lowest possible sum, thereby making the school easy of access to hundreds of the poorest children, and of invaluable service to the rising generation.

Hoping that your Lordships will take their most urgent and important case into kind consideration, and that their most sanguine expectation may be realized in your most gracious answer,

I am, your Lordships' most obedient Servant,

SAMUEL HILL,  
*Secretary to the Committee.*

September 16th, 1845.

# FACTORIES—LONDON AND LEEDS DISTRICT.

*R. J. Saunders, Esq., Inspector.*

## SECOND HALF-YEARLY REPORT, under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories. (7 Vict. c. 15.)

SIR,

*Halifax, 10th November, 1845.*

DURING the period to which this Report refers, viz. six months ending the 31st ultimo, I attended the half-yearly meeting of the Inspectors, as reported to you on the 4th of June last, and I have also visited factories, and schools which factory children attend, at each of the places named in the Appendix immediately following this Report. I have visited during this period several of the principal places twice, or oftener, as appeared to me necessary. The Sub-Inspectors have also been occupied in the usual manner.

The alteration in the sub-division of my district which you had previously sanctioned, took place from the 30th June. Captain Hart has resided in Halifax since that period, with the exception of one fortnight that he was absent on leave. He has zealously and usefully employed himself in visiting different parts of his new district, and during the period I have been able to spend in his sub-division, I have traced obvious advantages resulting from the new arrangement.

My last general Report, dated from Leeds on the 1st of May in the present year, stated that I had appointed up to that period 126 certifying surgeons, the actual number was 127. I have not been able to trace how this clerical error arose, but I take this opportunity to correct it. Since that Report was made I have appointed four additional certifying surgeons, in consequence of new factories having been reported to me in three different places, and the other appointment was made for the convenience of some mill-occupiers, whose establishments were situated between six and seven miles from the residence of the surgeon, who had issued certificates for the hands employed by them, previous to the new law coming into operation.

The number therefore of certifying surgeons now holding office in each sub-division of my district stands thus:—In the London and Midland Counties sub-division, 70; this is a district in which the factories are much scattered, the majority of the surgeons having only one or two factories to visit; in the Leeds sub-division, 28; in the Halifax sub-division, 12; and in the Huddersfield sub-division, 21: total 131.

Two surgeons have resigned office since my last general Report, and successors have been appointed. I have received notice of a third having recently removed from the district for which he had issued certificates, and I am only waiting the answer to some inquiries I have instituted to name his successor.

The provisions of the law respecting the duties of the certifying surgeons have been on the whole, obeyed in a manner highly satisfactory to the Sub-Inspectors and myself.

The very limited number of cases referred to me by mill-occupiers, or other persons, respecting these duties, and the little difficulty I have experienced in settling the appeals that have been made to me, justify me in assuming, that as a general measure, the present plan of examining and certifying young persons and children, works both efficiently for the public service in protecting the younger classes employed, and with as little hindrance and inconvenience as possible to the employers.

The enactments respecting proof of real age are very generally and clearly understood. Mill-occupiers, are prevented employing either children or young persons on proof of real age alone; and any certificate of birth or baptism which is put forth by a parent, must be examined by the surgeon before the person to whom it refers can be admitted to permanent employment. This has operated in a very wholesome manner to check a practice which had before very generally prevailed, of producing as proof of real age, documents of various descriptions, many of little or no value, and too often expressly obtained for the purpose of deceiving the mill-occupier.

Report by  
*R. J. Saunders, Esq.*

10th Nov., 1845.

Proceedings since  
last Report.

Appendix No. I.

Appointment of additional  
Certifying  
Surgeons.

Duties of Certifying  
Surgeons satisfactorily  
performed.

Proof of real Age,  
and false Certificates.

Report by  
R. J. S. Esq.

10th Nov., 1846.

Employment of  
Children and  
Women.

Education of Fac-  
tory Children.

Teacher's Certifi-  
cates annulled.

On three occasions, however, during the last half year, altered or false certificates have been produced. The attempted imposition was, in each case, discovered at an early period, and the children consequently protected from being wrongly employed beyond a few days. I ordered prosecutions in two of these cases, but the offenders escaped the punishment they deserved, owing to the difficulty of proving by whom the false certificate was written or altered. In the third case, though attended with aggravating circumstances, I was induced to limit my proceedings to a severe admonition, in consequence of the destitution and recent affliction in which I found the widow involved; who had endeavoured by this means to get her child employed while under the prescribed age.

The employment of children for half days, and the consequent change of classes at the dinner hour, is found in every respect, so preferable to the former system of eight hours' labour, and change of classes during the working hours, that even those who were most averse to the principle before, and who would not act on the experience of others in the same occupation, and resident in the same neighbourhood, have since become as much satisfied with it as those who voluntarily adopted it many months before it was made general by legislative interference. The same observation is equally applicable to the restrictions recently applied, for the first time, on the labour of female adults.

The provisions on these matters afford to the Sub-Inspectors and myself much increased facility for obtaining a more uniform obedience to the law. It is rarely now that we hear any insinuations thrown out by mill-occupiers or managers, that others are offending; and anonymous communications on this subject have almost entirely ceased to be received. The only one, respecting hours of work, which has come into my hands during the last six months, was forwarded to me by the Under-Secretary, Mr. Manners Sutton, about the middle of September. It related to a factory in London which the Sub-Inspector and myself had very closely examined in the month of August, and found the hours of work correct. As I was in Yorkshire when the letter was received, I immediately directed the Sub-Inspector to proceed to the mill, without the least previous notice, and to enter into a very careful and minute investigation. This he did on the 2nd of October, when he was perfectly satisfied that the statement was a false one.

The system involved in these two alterations, and now so generally, I may say universally approved, as practically beneficial as well to employers as employed, had been long practised by a large and influential body of mill-occupiers; nevertheless, I do not believe there is a single individual who has been acquainted with the proceedings in these cases, (and many other instances to the same effect might be adduced,) but will allow that it would have been vain to hope either the restriction on children or on women would have become general, or could have been enforced, without a legislative provision on the subject.

I have noticed during my last tour, with much pleasure, a continued improvement in matters immediately relating to the education of factory children. The number of children attending schools conducted by trained and efficient teachers, under the supervision of a committee or of trustees, is gradually increasing. There are several situations, however, in which schools are yet required, notwithstanding the great increase of these establishments within the last two or three years. I do not purpose in this Report to enter into any detail of the number of children attending each kind of school. The great increase of labour thrown on the Sub-Inspectors by the provisions of the new law respecting schools, and the protection of machinery, has prevented my calling on them for more reports or returns than were actually necessary.

I have annulled the certificate of Sarah Greenback, a school-mistress, in Todmorden township, in the parish of Rochdale, for immoral conduct. The only children attending her school were those employed by Messrs. Gankreger and Smith, of Ewood factory, in the same township.

I have recently visited a school kept by Joseph Worsnop, in a room belonging to the society of Kilhamites, at Armly, in the parish of Leeds. As a day-school, it must be considered a private establishment, no supervision or control being exercised by the trustees or committee of the Society to whom the school-room and chapel belong. The schoolmaster I have named having been convicted of issuing false certificates of school attendances, for which he was



finer 5l., I have determined to annul his certificate, and have issued directions accordingly to Mr. Baker, who will serve as early as he can the notice required by the 39th section of the amended Factory Act, which I have prepared and shall hand to him to-morrow.

I found Messrs. William Eyres and Sons, of Armly, continued to send the children employed by them to the last-mentioned school, notwithstanding the conviction that had taken place respecting false certificates issued to them. A few of the children employed in two other mills in the neighbourhood also attended the school, but the occupiers of these last may not have known of the proceedings instituted against the master.

In Appendix No. II., p. 30, will be found a list of the schools to which I have recommended grants to be made from the Factory Fine Fund, with the amount which you have sanctioned to be given in each case.

A copy of the letter in which the first list of schools was enclosed will also be found in the Appendix, and will explain the principle on which I have acted in this matter. This renders it unnecessary for me to trouble you with any further observations at present, except to state that I have strictly adhered to the same principles in preparing the two subsequent lists.

I have not thought it necessary to enter into any detail of the several fines received, because this will appear more properly in the annual return of prosecutions and convictions required in the early part of every session of Parliament.

In respect to "mill gearing" (as distinguished by the interpretation clause of the Factory Act, from the general term "Machinery,") I have been obliged to direct thirteen different informations during the last half-year. Twelve of these were under the 59th section, for not "securely fencing" parts obviously dangerous to the ordinary workers. The other prosecution was under the 60th section of the Act, in consequence of the death of a person employed in whitewashing the top of a room near to a revolving shaft. As this shaft was too high above the ordinary workers to be dangerous to them, I did not order any prosecution under the 59th section; but having ascertained, from the inquiry I had instituted, that the sufferer had been employed by the occupiers of the mill without their having used, as it appeared to me, according to the terms of the 41st section, "*due diligence to enforce the execution of the law*," I directed a prosecution to be entered against them, and the parties were convicted; but, under the peculiar circumstances, and its being a first offence of the kind, only the minimum penalty of 10l. was inflicted. The intention of the mill-occupiers may have been that the more dangerous parts should have been whitewashed at night, and I was informed they had given instruction to that effect to the man himself; but I considered that due care required either the erection of a sufficient scaffold for the purpose, or that at least the manager and overlookers should have been ordered not to allow the man to carry on the work at all while the shaft was in motion. The ordinary and more prudent measure would have been to select a holiday or other term of entire cessation from work for carrying on such an operation, and not to trust to the discretion of any workman, knowing how thoughtless and foolhardy such people often are.

I feel warranted, on a review of all that has occurred during the last six months, to report that there has been a fair progress made in the boxing off of dangerous machinery—the result of that provision in the amended Factory Act which makes a mill-occupier to some extent responsible for accidents arising from any neglect on his part. I could wish the protection of such machinery was more generally and effectually carried out, but after taking into consideration the difficulties connected with the subject, the different opinions held even by practical men, both as to the necessity and the best means of "securely fencing" machinery, as well as the infinite variety of circumstances under which parties find themselves placed, especially in old buildings and with old machinery, I consider as much progress has been made in a matter to which the general attention of mill-occupiers had never before been directed, as could reasonably be expected. The period, however, I think has arrived when more active measures may be required of them. The number of accidents reported having enabled me to form some judgment as to what parts of the machinery might be considered most dangerous, I deemed it well to prepare the notice to mill-occupiers on the subject, which I transmitted on the 18th ultimo to Mr. Manners Sutton, for your consideration. I think the issue of such notice

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.  
10th Nov., 1846.

Grants to Day-  
schools from Fac-  
tory Fine Fund.  
Appendix No. II..

Prosecutions re-  
specting Mill Gear-  
ing.

Prosecution in con-  
sequence of death  
of a Male Adult.

Protection of Ma-  
chinery.



Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.

10th Nov., 1845.

Return of Acci-  
dents.

Appendix No. III.

may be useful, and I shall be prepared to act thereon according to your instructions, if I am informed that the terms of the new law are correctly interpreted in that paper.

In Appendix No. III., p. 32, will be found a table of the accidents reported to me during the last six months, in the same form and under the same heads as in my last return. It would appear, from comparing this table with that for the previous seven months, that there was a considerable increase in the actual number of accidents which had occurred. The former table gave a total of 354, or about  $50\frac{1}{2}$  accidents per month; the present return shows a total of 366, or 61 per month. I do not believe that there has been any increase. As regards some particular factories, where increased protection has been applied, the number of accidents has been less than before.

I observed, in reference to the table in my former Report, that I had full proof it was incomplete as representing *all* the accidents in my district, many having occurred which were not reported. I called the attention of Sub-Inspectors, certifying surgeons, and mill-occupiers to this point, and the result has been a more regular obedience to the clause requiring a notice of accidents. I am not yet satisfied that notice is properly given of all accidents that occur, but I am convinced, from the inquiries I have made, that the increased number now reported is to be attributed to the caution given to mill-occupiers of the responsibility they incur while attempting to evade the law, as they previously had done.

I have followed during the last six months, the same practice as during the preceding seven months, of instituting personally, or by the Sub-Inspectors, an inquiry into the more important accidents, as early as possible; and I shall here also enter into some detail of the cases represented as arising from machinery required by the Act to be "securely fenced;" and of the fatal accidents under the second head as arising from machinery not required to be securely fenced. The number of fatal accidents and number of amputations are taken, as before, from the reports of the certifying surgeons, made as soon as possible after they have examined into each case. Other accidents have led to the same result during the course of their subsequent treatment: two deaths under such circumstances have during the last six months accidentally come to my knowledge; but I have not noted them in my return, as I could not ascertain if any other had happened.

Accidents from Machinery required by the Act to be "securely fenced."

Of the deaths from machinery required to be "securely fenced," I have already given the details respecting one male adult killed while whitewashing the top of a room. The other male adult killed was an experienced mechanic, who attempted to fasten the bearings of a shaft which had suddenly become loose, without any instruction to do so, the necessity of any repair being unknown to the occupier.

The accident by which the male young person was killed appeared to the Sub-Inspector as one not requiring further proceedings. The sufferer had been positively, and more than once, forbid to go near the place where the accident happened. He had gone there in the present instance for play and not for employment. I had directed a prosecution, because I considered all opportunity for entering the parts where the mill gearing was in motion should have been prevented, by fastening the entrance; but I was induced to rescind the order, on the representation of the Sub-Inspector that the mill-occupier had taken great pains, and used in every other respect due diligence to enforce the law touching dangerous machinery, and that in his opinion, the caution and admonition conveyed to him would prove as effectual a preventive of further neglect as a conviction.

The young woman who was killed had left her work, and, unnoticed by any person, had gone to a part of the premises behind the boiler, for the purpose probably of drying some clothes, as a part of them were found hanging on a steam pipe. There happened unfortunately, to be in this place a small shaft, which caught her clothes, and she was thrown with violence several times, against a strong casing which covered the gearing-wheels, so that life was nearly extinct before she was discovered. No individual had any right or business to go to this part while the mill was at work; but this very circumstance, most probably, was the reason which had induced her to select it. In one of the minor cases reported in this table some part of the shaft had been cased off, but the accident proved it to be an insufficient protection. This

party was prosecuted under section 59, and fined 5*l*. The other minor accident occurred to a mechanic, and was reported to me as obviously the result of his own gross neglect, and not one for which the mill-occupier was responsible.

Of the nine deaths reported in the second table, five (two men and three boys) were caused by the bursting of a boiler, and the verdict on the coroner's inquest was "Accidental death." The other four cases varied in the circumstances attending each. One or two of them might, perhaps, have been avoided by more care on the part of the mill-occupier, in not crowding the machinery, or in better protection where it is crowded; but in all there was an evident carelessness on the part of the poor sufferers. One of the young persons was killed by attempting to put a strap on to a drum revolving 90 turns a minute. The child was killed, his clothes having been caught by the projecting end of the swift shaft belonging to a carding machine.

No less than 29 accidents have happened from incautiously removing straps, a great number of which would, I conceive, have been avoided if strap-guides were invariably used wherever there is a fast and loose pulley.

The accidents reported to have happened from exposed gearing-wheels to frame ends are above 180 in number. The greater number of these also might have been avoided, if those kinds of wheels were covered, wherever practicable, by a case of wood, tin, or wire. The object of the general notice I propose to issue is to direct the attention of all mill-occupiers to these and some other points of almost equal importance; and I would follow it up by directing the issue of notices respecting dangerous machinery authorized by section 43, wherever the mill-occupier is lukewarm or backward in putting up the protections recommended. Mr. Baker has already issued some notices of the kind with considerable advantage.

Among the persons severely injured under the second division of the Table of Accidents is one child only five years old. This is not, I fear, the only case of the kind in my district as resulting in part from the opportunity workmen and others now have of permitting even infants to come into and remain in a factory while the machinery is in motion, without being liable to a penalty, *provided it is proved that the child was not at work*. I heard of one other accident of the kind, but could take no notice of it, as according to the strict letter of the law, the mill-occupier was not required to notice such accident.

Under the former law, if a child under thirteen (this did not apply to older hands) was kept or allowed to remain in a factory improperly, the occupier, parent, or other person offending was responsible, *without evidence of the employment of such child*. Under the new Act, the presence of such child is only evidence of employment, *unless the contrary shall be proved*, which it is of course very easy to do, especially when it refers to children so young as to be incapable of work, but who in fact are those most requiring to be protected, as the most liable to be injured by machinery.

In my last Report I stated the case of a mill-owner having been fined 50*l*. in consequence of the death of a young person by an unprotected shaft. This fine was paid on the 2nd of June following.

My attention having been directed to the condition of the parents of the sufferer, I brought all the circumstances under your notice, and in pursuance of the authority given to me in the letter from Mr. Manners Sutton, dated the 1st July, I have since invested the sum of 30*l*. in the Bradford Savings' Bank, for the use of the young woman's parents, under the terms contained in the following Memorandum, the particulars of which are registered at the office of the savings' bank.

*Memorandum.*—The money to be invested in the Bradford Savings' Bank in the names of the Incumbent of Shipley for the time being, Mr. Benjamin Wood of Shipley Fields, Mr. William Hargraves of Fresingley, and Mr. Edward Cockshot of Fresingley Hall, for the benefit of Anthony Reed and his wife or the survivor. The Trustees to be empowered to appropriate immediately any amount they may think proper, not exceeding 5*l*., towards liquidating whatever arrears of rent are now due by Anthony Reed, and to make such annual allowance as they might think right to Anthony Reed, or his wife, not exceeding 6*l*. per annum. This allowance to be paid quarterly. The Trustees to be also empowered to make one payment for the quarter which terminated at Michaelmas of the present year, though the first deposit was not made until the 2nd of October.

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.  
10th Nov., 1845.

Fatal Accidents  
from Machinery not  
required to be "se-  
curely fenced."

Accidents from  
Straps and Gearing-  
wheels.

Child five years old  
injured.

Fine appropriated  
in favour of the  
Parents of a Girl  
who was killed by  
Machinery.

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.  
10th Nov., 1845.

The delay in completing this matter was a subject of much regret to me, but it was unavoidable in consequence principally of having to advise, through the Incumbent of Shipley, with the other Trustees, and also with the Actuary of the savings' bank, that the proceedings might be clear and regular. The immediate payment of one quarter's allowance prevents the party being inconvenienced by the delays which have occurred.

A further sum of 20*l.* will be invested, subject to the same conditions, immediately after the 20th of the month, thus applying the whole penalty for the benefit of those persons. The payment unto the savings' bank is made in two sums, as the provisions of the law respecting deposits prevented a larger sum than 30*l.* being deposited between the 20th of November in one year and the same period in the next year. The Incumbent of Shipley writes to me, after having communicated the final result to the parents of the young woman, that "they had expressed themselves in terms of the deepest gratitude."

Protection of  
Workers in Flax-  
mills from Wet or  
Steam.

During my last visit to Leeds I have directed much attention to the state of the flax-mills as regards the protection of workers from wet and steam. I have had much complaint to make against the occupiers of some factories, and I have given notice to them, that unless they take better measures than heretofore to avoid the evil of which I have complained, I shall institute proceedings for the enforcement of the law, and I have given Mr. Baker directions in the matter for his guidance. A due attention to this point will, I am aware, involve an expense which may be inconvenient to a small mill-occupier; but, nevertheless, I have cautioned those most requiring it, that I can only consent to allow them a short time longer to make the arrangements for complying with the statute on this head.

State of Trade.

I regret that I am unable to report as favourably as I could wish on the state of trade. In all branches there is some depression; much of this it is hoped is temporary, and arises from a fear lest the produce of food should prove as deficient as some statements represent; and added to the recent speculations in railways, affect prejudicially the money market. The Bradford branch of the worsted trade, is however, much more seriously and generally affected. This may be greatly attributed to the previous alarm lest the duty in parts of Germany should be increased, which fear has unhappily since been realized, and a considerable quantity of machinery consequently been stopped. There can be no doubt that the evil has been much aggravated by the great increased production of goods in this market within the last few years, and to which I have alluded with some apprehension in more than one Report. It is to be hoped that the present gloomy prospect may pass away before the severe weather commences, or the poorer classes must suffer much distress in that immediate locality.

The great depression and panic is more immediately experienced in the *foreign* worsted trade of Bradford. Any reduction in the prices of those goods, or any considerable accumulation of that stock, naturally affects for the time more or less the home market; but so far as I could learn, I believe the home demand continues as steady as it has been for some time, due consideration being had to the time of year, when tradesmen are supplied with winter goods and are not yet purchasing for the spring trade.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT J. SAUNDERS.

To the Secretary of State for the Home Department,  
&c. &c. &c.

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.  
10th Nov., 1845.

## APPENDIX No. I.

PLACES in which Factories and Schools have been visited by *Robert J. Saunders, Esq.*, between the 1st day of May and the 31st October, 1845.

Several of the principal places have been visited twice, and some oftener, during the above period.

<i>Berkshire.</i> Reading.	<i>Suffolk.</i> Glemsford. Hadleigh. Nayland.	Dewsbury Parish and Township.
<i>Buckinghamshire.</i> Chalfont. Chesham.		Clifton Township.
<i>Derbyshire.</i> Bakewell. Barnforth. Bugsworth. Chapel-in-le-Frith. Chindley. Cressbrook. Derby. Edale. Hope. Litton. Measham.	<i>Surrey.</i> Carshalton. Lambeth. Southwark.	Soothill Township.
		Guiseley Parish and Township.
<i>Essex.</i> Colchester. Pebmarsh.		Horsforth Township.
<i>Hertfordshire.</i> St. Albans. Rickmansworth. Watford.	<i>Yorkshire.</i> Addle Parish. Almondbury Parish and Township. Austonley Township. Crossland (South) Township. Honley Township. Lockwood Township. Meltham Township. Nether Thong Township.	Rawdon Township.
<i>Kent.</i> Lewisham.		Yeadon Township.
<i>Lancashire.</i> Todmorden.	Batley Parish and Township. Adwalton Township. Churwell Township. Gildersome Township. Morley Township.	Halifax Parish and Township.
<i>Middlesex.</i> Is and about London.	Bingley Parish and Township. Cullingworth Township. Harden Township.	Brighouse Township.
<i>Nottinghamshire.</i> Nottingham. Sutton Bonnington. Southwell.	Birstall Parish. Gomersall Township. Heckmondwycke Township. Liversidge Township.	Elland Township.
<i>Norfolk.</i> Ditchingham. Lakenham. Norwich. Oxnead. Great Yarmouth.	Bradford Parish and Township. Botton Township. Clayton Township. Haworth Township. Heaton Township. Horton Great, Township. Horton, Little, Township. Manningham Township. Shipley Township. Wilsden Township.	Heptonstall Township.
<i>Oxfordshire.</i> Henley.	Calverley Parish. Farsley Township. Pudsey Township.	Hipperholme Township.
<i>Staffordshire.</i> Alrewas. Drayton. Fazeley. Litchfield. Tamworth.		Midgley Township.
		Ouram, North, Township.
		Ouram, South, Township.
		Ovenden Township.
		Rastrick Township.
		Skircoats Township.
		Sowerby Township.
		Soyland Township.
		Stansfield Township.
		Wadsworth Township.
		Warley Township.
		Huddersfield Parish and Township.
		Keighley Parish and Township.
		Kirkburton Parish and Township.
		Cartworth Township.
		Foolstone Township.
		Hepworth Township.
		Wooldale Township.
		Leeds Parish and Township.
		Armley Township.
		Beeston Township.
		Bramley Township.
		Burnley Township.
		Farnley Township.
		Headingley Township.
		Holbeck Township.
		Hunslet Township.
		Wortley Township.
		Pontefract Parish.
		Selby Parish and Township.
		Sneath Parish.
		Rawcliffe Township.
		Wakefield Parish and Township.
		Alverthorpe Township.
		Horbury Township.

Report by  
R. J. Saunders Esq.

10th Nov., 1845.

LETTER TO SIR JAMES GRAHAM, recommending GRANTS from the FACTORY FINE FUNDS to  
SCHOOLS attended by Factory Children.

SIR,

Factory Office, June 19, 1845.

In my report to Secretary Sir James Graham, for the last half year, I stated that the amount of penalties in the hands of Messrs. Beckett and Co. on the 1st of May, was 651*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* I also stated that I was then collecting information which would enable me to suggest the application of a portion of the amount in the manner prescribed by the 66th section of the 7 Vic. c. 15, "for the establishment and support of day schools for the education of children employed in factories;" I now beg to submit a list of the schools to which I respectfully recommend that aid should be given, and have named in the paper enclosed the amount I conceive it would be well to give in each case, and the purposes to which the managers propose to apply the grant.

As this is the first occasion on which I have submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State any appropriation of penalties under the new Act, I desire to explain that I have been careful to give the fullest attention in my power to any application that has been made to me for assistance, in order to ascertain either from a visit on my own part, or on the part of the sub-inspector of the district, what is the actual state and condition of such school, and the probability that such assistance will render the school more efficient, and benefit the factory children.

The only two cases of application which I have declined to entertain, are one from a national school which had already received a larger amount from factory fines than was proportionate to the use that establishment was likely to be to factory children, and one from a private factory school, with the management and superintendence of which I was not satisfied.

On receipt of an application, I have in each case required a statement from the manager or the master of such school, as to the object to which it is intended to apply such assistance, whether such school is under the management of a committee or not, what is the number of factory children, with some other details necessary to show that a sufficient extent of instruction is offered to factory children on reasonable terms, and that the school is opened at hours adapted for the attendance of factory children.

I have not, however, limited the list of schools to which I propose that assistance should be given to those who have applied for it, but when visiting schools myself, or when considering the reports I have received from the sub-inspectors, I have been anxious to discover which schools appeared most to require assistance, and at the same time to deserve encouragement; and when such cases have come before me, I have addressed to the managers or teachers of them the same inquiries I do to the managers who apply to me. The managers of one Wesleyan school to whom I offered assistance, declined receiving it.

I am in communication with other parties, but I would not delay submitting the enclosed list, having fully satisfied myself that all the cases it contains require and deserve the aid I propose the Secretary of State should authorize me to grant to them.

The schools in this list are severally under the management of a committee or trustees in some form or another, which I have considered to afford the greatest security that each will be rendered as efficient as its funds will permit.

I have, &c.

R. J. SAUNDERS,

Inspector of Factories.

The Honourable H. Manners Sutton, M.P.

&c. &c. &c.

First List, transmitted with the above Letter, dated 19th June, 1845.

Name and Local Description of School.	Distinguishing Character of School.	Number of Factory Children attending the School.	Amount proposed to be granted.	Purposes to which it is proposed to apply the Aid granted.
BRADFORD PARISH:—				
Stott Hill School . . . .	National .	366	£. 20	5 <i>l.</i> towards the purchase of maps, and 15 <i>l.</i> to the library; the latter will be augmented at least half as much more in local contributions.
Manchester Road School.	,,	386	30	10 <i>l.</i> for maps and books, and 20 <i>l.</i> towards the salary of an assistant mistress, who is much required, and to which local contributions will be added.
Manningham School .	,,	78	15	For books, maps, and school furniture, which are much required, a large sum has been already expended, but there is still a deficiency of materials.

*First List, transmitted, &c.—continued.*Report by  
*R. J. Saunders, Esq.*

10th Nov., 1845.

Name and Local Description of School.	Distinguishing Character of School.	Number of Factory Children attending the School.	Amount proposed to be granted.	Purposes to which it is proposed to apply the Aid granted.
Bowling . . . . .	National .	74	£. 10	For books, maps, &c. which are deficient.
Lidgett Green . . . . .	„	48	10	For books and school materials; great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining books, and the efficiency of the school is in consequence greatly diminished; no assistance probable from private sources.
BINGLEY PARISH . . . . .	„	173	15	For school materials, which are much wanted, and the local subscriptions being only sufficient to pay current expenses.
HUDDERSFIELD PARISH :— Slaithwaite . . . . .	„	15	5	For books, &c., and towards prizes for factory children; 7l. 7s. will be added from private sources.
ALMONDBURY PARISH :— Holmfirth . . . . .	„	106	15	For slates and books for the senior classes, no assistance can be locally obtained.
Holmbridge . . . . .	„	55	15	To enable the committee to procure an efficient mistress, as the school suffers much from the incapacity of the present mistress.
Milns Bridge . . . . .	„	40	10	To purchase maps, boards, and school furniture; remainder required to put the school in order, to be provided from local sources.
KIRKBURTON PARISH :— New Mill . . . . .	„	38	10	Towards the master's salary, the National Society having reduced their annual grant, and for the purchase of maps.

*Second List, recommended by Letter, dated the 19th July, 1845.*

LEEDS PARISH :— St. Peter's Bank . . . . .	National .	157	25	Supply of books, maps, and various repairs of school furniture
KEIGHLEY PARISH :— Keighley . . . . .	„	165	15	To provide an adequate supply of books, maps, &c., which are much required.
St. John's . . . . .	„	71	10	Ditto ditto
Oakworth . . . . .	„	50	10	Ditto ditto
BRADFORD PARISH :— Christchurch . . . . .	„	65	10	Ditto ditto
Westborough . . . . .	British .	163	15	To be appropriated to increase the efficiency of the school, as the school committee may decide. If necessary, an additional sum will be raised from local sources.
Cullingworth . . . . .	„	132	20	About 30l. is raised annually from local sources, with great difficulty to keep up a supply of books and school requisites. This grant to be in aid of the same fund.

*Third List, recommended by Letter, dated the 30th October, 1845.*

Cross Hill, Halifax . . . . .	National .	101	20	To secure the services of competent mistress, and to aid the school funds for general purposes at the discretion of the managers.
Haworth, Bradford . . . . .	„	70	15	For purchasing school books for general use, or for prizes, and for payment of salaries to teachers.
KIRKBURTON PARISH :— Choppards, Holmfirth . . . . .	„	29	10	For purchasing books, slates, and other school requisites.

Total :—First List, £155; Second List, £105; Third List, £45. Grand Total, £305.

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.  
10th Nov., 1845.

## APPENDIX No. III.

ACCIDENTS reported in *Mr. Saunders' District*, from 1st May to 31st October, 1845.

*Accidents arising from Machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	2	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	4
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total . . . . .	4	..	1	1	..	..	5	1	6

*Accidents arising from Machinery not required by the Act to be securely fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	2	..	6	..	1	..	9	..	9
*Causing permanent injury to right hand . . . . .	3	5	8	4	5	2	16	11	27
*Causing permanent injury to left hand . . . . .	3	4	5	4	3	2	11	10	21
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . . .	6	..	9	5	4	3	19	8	27
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	5	2	6	6	4	3	15	11	26
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	24	10	29	27	14	14	67	51	118
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face . . . . .	1	2	6	6	3	2	10	10	20
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	9	18	19	26	11	8	39	52	91
Total . . . . .	53	41	88	78	45	34	186	153	339
*The following amputations have been reported to have taken place in these cases:—									
Amputations confined to the loss of fingers . . . . .	5	9	12	8	7	4	24	21	45
Amputation of extremity . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3

*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . . .	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face . . . . .	..	..	3	1	1	1	4	2	6
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	4	4	..	2	..	1	4	7	11
Total . . . . .	4	5	4	3	3	2	11	10	21
Total number of accidents reported . . . . .	61	46	93	82	48	36	202	164	366

SECOND HALF-YEARLY REPORT under the Act amending the Laws  
relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict. c. 15).

SIR,

November 1, 1845.

Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.  
1st Nov., 1845.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to you, that during the last half year, from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, inclusive, I have inspected factories in almost every part of my district of Scotland and Ireland.

In Scotland, I inspected factories at Glasgow, and in the vicinity, in the county of Lanark; at Paisley, Johnstone, and Greenock, in the county of Renfrew; at Rothesay in the county of Bute; at Ayr, Catrine, Crookedholme, and Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr; at Cambusbarron, Ballindalloch, Milngavie, Menstrie, Fintry, and Alva, in the county of Stirling; at Duntocher, in the county of Dumbarton; at Prestonholme, Fisherrow, North Esk mills, and Stow, in the county of Edinburgh; at Kirkcaldy, Kirkland Works, Leven, Largo, Freuchie, Balgonie, and Dunfermline, in the county of Fife; at Tillicoultry, Devonside, Gaberston, and Alloa, in the county of Clackmannan; at Perth, Stanley Works, and Blairgowrie, in the county of Perth; at Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose, in the county of Forfar; at Aberdeen, Grandholm Mills, Cothal, Buxburn, and Gordon's mills, in the county of Aberdeen; at Gala-shiels and Selkirk in the county of Selkirk; and at Hawick, Jedburgh, and Allar's mill, in the county of Roxburgh.

In Ireland, I inspected factories at Belfast, and in the vicinity, and at Wolf-hill, Ligonell, Springfield, Whitehouse, White Abbey, Monkstoun, Mossley, Lisburn, Carrickfergus, Woodlawn, Woodburn, Duncrue, Ballynure, Millbrook, Randalstoun, Brookfield, and Springvale, in the county of Antrim; at Cornwater Mill, Grove Mill, Bangor, Killileagh, Annsborough, Gilford, Hazlebank, Seapatrick, Craigmore, and Millvale, in the county of Down; at Mount Caulfield and Glen Anne in the county of Armagh; at Dundalk and Drogheda in the county of Louth; at Navan in the county of Meath; at Balbriggan, Drumcondra, Blancherstown, Chapelized, Blue Bell, Hibernia Mills, Rathmines, Milton, Kiltarnan, and Greenmount, in the county of Dublin; at Celbridge and Ichiquire in the county of Kildare; at Kilkenny and in the vicinity in the county of Kilkenny; at Clahammon in the county of Wexford; at Mayfield and Millvale in the county of Waterford; and at Kildongan, Ballinconeraig, Glanmire, Glasheen, Blarney, Rough Grove, and Lisnegat, in the county of Cork.

The provisions of the Factory Acts respecting hours of work and meal times, ~~certificates of age, attendance of children at school, holidays, lime-washing and whitewashing factories, surgical reports of accidents occasioning bodily injury in factories, and the hanging upon the walls of the abstracts of the Acts, and statutory notices, are in every part of my district known and in due observance.~~ Those provisions of the amending Act which relate to dangerous machinery, and to the protection of children and young persons in factories, in which the wet spinning of flax is carried on, cannot easily be enforced at once, nor in many instances without repeated applications to the parties; but a great deal has been done, and I am persuaded that the object will, as far as possible, be attained without much more loss of time. The enactment of the amending statute, that females, whatever be their age, are only to be employed for the same time, and in the same manner, as females from 13 to 18 years of age, has given general satisfaction to the adult females themselves. In Ireland, especially in the small woollen factories, such as those at Kilkenny and in similar situations, where the work is chiefly carried on by adult females, their gratitude for the regulation entirely excluding them from being employed in the night, has been warmly expressed.

I mentioned in my last Report, that I had abstained, as far as possible, from instituting prosecutions for penalties, until the amending Act had been in force for three months; but during the period embraced in this Report, the Sub-Inspectors acting under my direction have been authorised and instructed to enforce, by prosecutions for penalties, the law in all cases where a decided violation of any of the statutory enactments had taken place. Prosecutions have accordingly during that period been instituted, and penalties awarded for

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Report by  
*Ja. Stuart, Esq.*  
 1st Nov., 1845.

not attending strictly to the hours of work, nor to the enactment as to meal times; for having women at work in the night; for want of certificates of age, and of attendance at school; for not fencing machinery; and in Ireland, for allowing young persons to work on Good Friday; and in Scotland, on days set apart by the Church of Scotland for the observance of sacramental fasts.

The magistrates have almost always imposed the smallest penalties authorized by the statutes. It humbly appears to me, however, that at least in cases where the hours of work are exceeded, especially where females or young persons are allowed to work on holidays, the highest statutory penalties should have been awarded. Wherever the statutory hours or time of work are exceeded, the factory occupier disobeying the provision of the statute, cannot fail to be aware that he is taking an undue advantage of those factory occupiers, who only employ their work-people for the period allowed by law. He may, therefore, very fairly, as it appears to me, be presumed to extend his time of work beyond that allowed by law at his peril, having satisfied himself that his profits by evading the provision of the Act, will be greater than the largest amount of statutory penalties. I have therefore instructed the three Sub-Inspectors in my district on every occasion when they find the hours of work exceeded to institute prosecutions for penalties, and to insist before the magistrates, as earnestly as they can do with propriety, for the imposition of the highest statutory penalties.

A question respecting the time of work of an unusual kind, was recently brought before the magistrates of Dundee by Mr. Walker, the Sub-Inspector there. He prosecuted a factory occupier for employing young persons for a longer period than 12 hours a day. The fact was denied, but was established by reference to the clock, by which the 26th section of the amending Act declares that the hours of work shall be regulated, viz. that the young persons had been employed for five minutes a day more than the 12 hours required by law. The magistrates imposed the lowest statutory penalty of 1*l.* for each of 15 young persons, in all 15*l.*

In Scotland, a factory occupier disregarded the enactment requiring him not to employ young persons on a day set apart by the church of Scotland for the observance of sacramental fasts, alleging, that two fast days had recently been set apart by the minister of the parish, while the previous practice had been, that only one fast day had annually been set apart. The magistrates at Stirling gave no countenance to this plea, and found him liable in the penalty.

Attempts to obtain certificates of age for young persons not entitled to them, were not infrequent for some time after the present factory law was enforced about a dozen years ago, when the certificates of age were not necessarily obtained at the factories, and when the certifying surgeons were not appointed by the Inspectors; but for a considerable period no attempt of this description has occurred in my district. I was surprised, however, lately to find that an instance of imposition, and rather a curious one, had recently occurred at Galashiels, and had been partially successful with Mr. Weir, the painstaking certifying surgeon there. A boy, whose name is *Thomas Ballantyne*, was presented to him for a certificate, of being 13 years old, at a factory in Galashiels, and his appearance being that of a stout healthy boy of that age, Mr. Weir was about to give the certificate, when the boy said that he wanted five months of the age. The certificate was therefore refused. Some short time afterwards, a boy as like as possible to *Thomas Ballantyne*, was presented to Mr. Weir at another factory. He gave his name to Mr. Weir, as *Robert Ballantyne*, and told him that he was the elder brother of *Thomas*. His appearance being, that of a boy of 13, he obtained the certificate from Mr. Weir, but the imposition was speedily detected, and the boy was obliged to leave the factory until he actually was 13 years old, in the end of October last, when he was re-entered on obtaining a new certificate. I saw him at Galashiels at that time, when he might have passed very well, as I thought, as a boy of 14.

A very gross case of inattention of the provisions of the statutes was lately discovered in the county of Aberdeen. Having heard of the existence of a small woollen factory in the neighbourhood of Peterhead, of which no notice had ever reached me or the Sub-Inspector of the division, I applied to the Procurator Fiscal for the Justices of Peace at Peterhead, and learned from him, that there was a small woollen factory near Mintlaw, about ten miles from Peterhead. I therefore instructed Mr. Walker, the Sub-Inspector, on

his tour of inspection, to visit this factory, and to prosecute for the penalties incurred. He inspected it on the 10th of September last, and found, as he had reason to expect, that it was on a small scale, 19 being the number of persons employed. The prosecution for penalties at his instance was brought by consent of the factory occupiers, Thomas Smith and Company, on the following day, the 11th of September, before two Justices of the Peace at Peterhead, when, though the lowest statutory penalties were imposed, their amount was no less than 78*l.* besides costs. I trust, that the promptness with which this infraction of the law was punished, and the publicity given to the award of the magistrates, will in future put an end to any attempt to escape by concealment, even in obscure parts of the country, from the provisions of the Factory Acts. I add in the Appendix, No. I., a copy of Mr. Walker's letter to me of 11th September, containing a detailed report of the proceeding.

Report by  
Jd. Stuart, Esq.  
1st Nov., 1845.

I am glad to be able to continue to bear testimony to the good effects of the provisions relative to certificates of age introduced by the amending Act, and to the exemplary manner in which the certifying surgeons discharge the duty entrusted to them. I have been accompanied by them in most of my inspections at Glasgow, Belfast, and in the most considerable manufacturing towns of my district; and there, the provisions, as to certificates of age, are most strictly enforced, as well as in the large factories in rural situations, both in Scotland and Ireland. Difficulties are still found in some places, where the number of factories and of those employed in them, is trifling, in the necessary arrangements as to the fees to be paid to the surgeons for their visits. The Inspectors are constantly involved in correspondence with both parties on this subject, but all they can do is to give the best advice they can to them to make an agreement equally desirable for both on fair terms, to be determined by the distance of the surgeon from the factory and other circumstances attending each case. The Acts give the Inspectors no power to interfere respecting the remuneration of the certifying surgeons, unless the factory occupier, in terms of the 13th section of the amending Act, requires them to fix the fees to be paid, and the times when the certifying surgeon is to visit the factory. In a very few places, one in Ireland and two in Scotland, resort has been had, not to the certifying surgeon, but to some surgeon duly authorized by an university or college, generally the family surgeon of the factory occupier employing him, the certificates being countersigned by a Justice of the Peace in terms of the 10th section of the Act. A factory occupier at Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, obtaining a certificate of age from such a surgeon, was, in terms of the 17th section of the Act, found liable in the statutory penalty for employing a young person before the certificate had been obtained, after repeated warnings given him of the consequences of his doing so.

The number of certificates annulled by the Inspector and Sub-Inspectors in my district, from the 1st of May to 31st October, is very trifling, in all nine, one at Bangor in Ireland; in Scotland, one at Glasgow, two at Dundee, two at Selkirk, one in Forfarshire, one in Stirlingshire, and one in Ayrshire.

The number of children employed in my district continues to be inconsiderable, relatively to their number in the great manufacturing districts of England, being in all about 850, and apparently pretty stationary. About 300 of them are employed at Dundee, and the remainder, with few exceptions, in the large factories of Lanark, Stanley, Catrine, &c., in rural situations in Scotland. The schools, which the children attend for the statutory periods, are unexceptionable. At Dundee, the factory occupiers employing children maintain excellent schools for them. The schools kept for the factories in rural situations have always been at least equal to the best parochial schools in Scotland. The power of annulling certificates from schoolmasters, bestowed on the Inspectors by the 39th section of the Amending Act, is thus in Scotland a dead letter.

The following is the number of certificates granted and refused in the factories in the towns and villages of considerable size in my district from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, agreeably to the reports of the certifying surgeons to me. This number is exclusive of those in factories in rural situations, scattered over most of the counties in Scotland and Ireland.

Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.  
1st Nov., 1845.

	Certificates granted.	Certificates refused.
1. At Glasgow, by Mr. Cunninghame . . . . .	2,149	380
„ „ Mr. Fleming . . . . .	640	115
„ „ Mr. Stewart . . . . .	700	109
„ „ Mr. Ross . . . . .	878	78
2. At Dundee, by Dr. Monro . . . . .	1,130	78
„ „ Mr. Saunders . . . . .	733	34
3. At Aberdeen and neighbourhood, by Dr. Cadenhead . . . . .	704	81
„ „ „ Mr. Leslie . . . . .	298	10
4. At Belfast, by Dr. Thomson . . . . .	902	131
„ „ Mr. Quin . . . . .	440	128
5. At Paisley and neighbourhood, by Dr. Torbet . . . . .	339	52
6. At Johnstone, by Mr. McLaren . . . . .	644	98
7. At Arbroath, by Dr. Arrott . . . . .	118	6
8. At Montrose, by Dr. Fergusson . . . . .	141	22
9. At Perth and neighbourhood, by Mr. Miller . . . . .	30	..
10. At Blairgowrie, by Mr. Coupar . . . . .	69	11
11. At Tillicoultry and neighbourhood, by Mr. Thomson . . . . .	228	13
12. Dunfermline, by Dr. Douglas . . . . .	47	..
13. At Kirkcaldy, by Mr. Philp . . . . .	60	1
14. At Leslie, by Mr. Ramsay . . . . .	47	3
15. At Leven, by Dr. Skae . . . . .	53	5
16. At Hawick, by Dr. Douglas . . . . .	199	16
17. At Galashiels, by Mr. Weir . . . . .	297	13
	10,846	1,384
	1,384	
	12,230	

Thus out of 12,230 examinations, 1384 certificates have been refused.

The following is the list of the names and residences of the certifying surgeons appointed by me;—

SCOTLAND.—GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND DIVISION.

*County of Lanark.*

David Cunninghame . . . . .	Calton . . . . .	Glasgow.
Joseph Fleming . . . . .	Anderston . . . . .	Glasgow.
James Stewart . . . . .	Gorbals . . . . .	Glasgow.
John Ross . . . . .	George-street. . . . .	Glasgow.
James Anderson . . . . .	Bothwell . . . . .	Hamilton.
Thomas Torrance . . . . .	Airdrie . . . . .	Glasgow.
Robert Logan . . . . .	New Lanark . . . . .	Lanark.
Daniel Dougal . . . . .	. . . . .	Strathaven.

*County of Renfrew.*

William Torbet . . . . .	Abbey . . . . .	Paisley.
John Steel . . . . .	Thornliebank. . . . .	Glasgow.
Charles Auld . . . . .	. . . . .	Greenock.
James Kay . . . . .	Eaglesham . . . . .	Glasgow.
John Munro . . . . .	Bridge-of-Weir . . . . .	Johnstone.
Alexander Orr . . . . .	Lochwinnoch . . . . .	Renfrewshire.
Thomas Smellie . . . . .	Houston . . . . .	Johnstone.
Malcolm McLaren . . . . .	. . . . .	Johnstone.
Alexander Speirs . . . . .	. . . . .	Beith.

*County of Bute.*

Dr. Maclachlan . . . . .	. . . . .	Rothsay. !
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*County of Ayr.*

William Walker . . . . .	. . . . .	Kilbirnie.
Patrick Christie . . . . .	. . . . .	Dalry.
Alexander Speirs . . . . .	. . . . .	Beith.
John Caskie . . . . .	Dunlop . . . . .	Stewarton.
John Taylor . . . . .	Fenwick . . . . .	Kilmarnock.
Alexander Whitelaw . . . . .	. . . . .	Kilmarnock.
Thomas Forrest . . . . .	. . . . .	Galston.
William Moore . . . . .	London . . . . .	New Mills.
James Nicholson . . . . .	. . . . .	Mauchline.
James Ballantine . . . . .	Sorn . . . . .	Catrine.
John Ronald . . . . .	. . . . .	Ayr.
James Ritchie . . . . .	Dalmellington . . . . .	Patna.

# INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

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Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.  
at Nov. 1845.

<i>County of Stirling.</i>		
Robert Smart . . .	.	Milngavie.
Robert Campbell . . .	.	Balfron.
James Simson . . .	.	Fintry.
James P. Rae . . .	.	Stirling.
William Hoggan . . .	.	Denny.
J. S. Rutherford . . .	Bridge of Allan . . .	Stirling.
<i>County of Dumbarton.</i>		
Malcolm Ralston . . .	.	Duntocher.
<i>County of Linlithgow.</i>		
John Dickson . . .	.	Bathgate
<i>County of Dumfries.</i>		
Agnew Blacklogie . . .	.	Annan.
W. J. Carlyle . . .	.	Langholm.
T. B. Grierson . . .	.	Thornhill.
Thomas Johnstone . . .	.	Sanquhar.
James Fyffe . . .	.	Dumfries.
James Mackenzie . . .	Newbank . . .	Kirkpatrick, Durham.
<i>County of Wigton.</i>		
Charles Smith . . .	.	Newton Stewart.
Alexander Crichton . . .	Kirkmabreck . . .	Creeton.
<i>County of Kirkcudbright.</i>		
James Watson . . .	.	Gatehouse of Fleet.

## DUNDEE AND EAST OF SCOTLAND DIVISION.

<i>County of Edinburgh.</i>		
James Hunter . . .	Juniper Green . . .	Edinburgh.
John Symington . . .	Fushie Bridge . . .	Edinburgh.
Dr. Graham . . .	.	Dalkeith.
<i>County of Fife.</i>		
Dr. Grace . . .	.	Cupar Fife.
Dr. Skea . . .	.	Leven.
John Philp . . .	.	Kirkcaldy.
G. S. Paterson . . .	.	Markineh.
Dr. Douglas . . .	.	Dunfermline.
Andrew Ramsay . . .	.	Leslie.
<i>County of Kinross.</i>		
Robert Annan . . .	.	Kinross.
<i>County of Clarkmannan.</i>		
J. B. Thomson . . .	Tillicoultry . . .	Alloa.
James Syme . . .	.	Alloa.
<i>County of Perth.</i>		
Robert Douglas . . .	.	Dunblane.
Andrew Macanish . . .	.	Doune.
Archibald Jamieson . . .	.	Blackford.
James Millar . . .	.	Perth.
John Robertson . . .	.	Stanley.
James Coupar . . .	.	Blairgowrie.
J. F. Allan . . .	.	Alyth.
Dr. Irvine . . .	.	Pitlochry.
Charles McDiarmed . . .	.	Killin.
<i>County of Forfar.</i>		
W. Monro . . .	.	Dundee.
W. C. Saunders . . .	.	Dundee.
A. Graham . . .	Lochee . . .	Dundee.
C. Proctor . . .	Glamis . . .	Dundee.
Dr. Steele . . .	.	Forfar.
John Mackay . . .	.	Brechin.
Dr. Arrott . . .	.	Arbroath.
Dr. Fergusson . . .	.	Montrose.
Alexander Ramsay . . .	Broughty Ferry . . .	Dundee.

## REPORTS OF

Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.  
1st Nov., 1845.

<i>County of Kincardine.</i>		
Robert Douglas . .	Northwater Bridge .	Laurencekirk.
Joseph Henderson .	. . .	Auchinblae.
William Thomson . .	. . .	Stonehaven.
Robert Valentine . .	. . .	Bervie.
<i>County of Aberdeen.</i>		
Dr. Cadenhead . .	. . .	Aberdeen.
William Leslie . .	. . .	Aberdeen.
P. Jamieson . . .	. . .	Peterhead.
Robert Urquhart . .	Mintlaw . . . .	Peterhead.
William Lyons . .	Peterculter . . .	Aberdeen.
<i>County of Elgin.</i>		
Dr. Stephen . . .	. . .	Elgin.
<i>County of Inverness.</i>		
Hugh Fraser . . .	. . .	Inverness.
<i>County of Peebles.</i>		
E. Grant . . . .	Innerleithen . . .	Peebles.
<i>County of Roxburgh.</i>		
John Douglas . . .	. . .	Hawick.
Robert Thomson . .	. . .	Jedburgh.
David Graham . . .	. . .	Yetholm.
John Bookless . . .	. . .	Kelso.
<i>County of Selkirk.</i>		
Thomas Anderson . .	. . .	Selkirk.
J. P. Weir . . . .	. . .	Galashiels.
<i>County of Berwick.</i>		
Robert Riddell . . .	. . .	Earlston.

## IRELAND.

<i>County of Dublin.</i>		
William Fossett . .	Drumcondra . . .	Dublin.
Dr. Monks . . . .	Harold's Cross . .	Dublin.
Ross Maguire . . .	Chapelizod . . . .	Dublin.
G. McCormick . . .	Usher's Island . .	Dublin.
Dr. Fox . . . . .	Kilternan . . . .	Dublin.
Dr. Kirkwood . . .	Rathfarnham . . .	Dublin.
F. Delany . . . .	140, Thomas-street	Dublin.
Dr. Elliott . . . .	Castleknock . . .	Dublin.
Dr. Macrae . . . .	Clondalkin . . . .	Dublin.
Dr. Burkitt . . . .	Tallagh . . . . .	Dublin.
F. McEvoy . . . .	. . . . .	Balbriggan.
<i>County of Antrim.</i>		
Dr. Thomson . . . .	. . . . .	Belfast.
William Quin . . . .	. . . . .	Belfast.
Dr. McGowan . . . .	. . . . .	Carrickfergus.
H. Ferguson . . . .	Doagh . . . . .	Ballyclare.
Dr. Cunningham . .	. . . . .	Ballynure.
Dr. Kirkpatrick . .	. . . . .	Larne.
J. Wallace . . . .	. . . . .	Ballymena.
James Cumack . . .	. . . . .	Dervock.
Dr. Neeson . . . .	. . . . .	Randalstown.
J. Reynolds . . . .	. . . . .	Ballymoney.
<i>County of Down.</i>		
W. Ritchie . . . .	. . . . .	Bangor.
James Crowthers . .	. . . . .	Castlewellan.
John Shaw . . . .	. . . . .	Killileagh.
R. Chaine . . . .	. . . . .	Banbridge.
H. McBride . . . .	. . . . .	Gilford.
H. G. Gray . . . .	Millvale . . . . .	Newry.

Report by  
*Ja. Stuart, Esq.*  
 1st Nov., 1845.

<i>County of Armagh.</i>		
Dr. Syme . . . .	. . .	Markethill
— Lepper . . . .	. . .	Keady.
Dr. Moffatt . . . .	. . .	Glasslough.
<i>County of Londonderry.</i>		
Dr. Walker . . . .	. . .	Londonderry.
Dr. Hamilton . . . .	. . .	Cookston.
Thomas Corbett . . . .	. . .	Londonderry
<i>County of Tyrone.</i>		
Dr. Leney . . . .	. . .	Strabane.
<i>County of Donegal.</i>		
H. McDonnell . . . .	. . .	Buncrana.
<i>County of Monaghan.</i>		
Dr. Stivenson . . . .	Ballytroin . . . .	Castleblaney.
<i>County of Louth.</i>		
S. Walker . . . .	. . .	Dundalk.
Dr. Darby . . . .	. . .	Drogheda.
<i>County of Meath.</i>		
Patrick Nicholls . . . .	. . .	Navan.
<i>County of Kildare.</i>		
Dr. Duke . . . .	. . .	Ballitore.
Dr. Carter . . . .	. . .	Castledermot.
C. Madden . . . .	. . .	Celbridge.
<i>County of Wicklow.</i>		
R. W. Heath. . . .	. . .	Baltinglass.
<i>Queen's County.</i>		
Dr. Shepherd . . . .	. . .	Abbeyleix.
Dr. Croly . . . .	. . .	Mountmellick.
James Smith . . . .	. . .	Mountrath.
<i>County of Tipperary.</i>		
Dr. Powell . . . .	. . .	Roscrea.
<i>County of Wexford.</i>		
R. Carey . . . .	. . .	Newton Barry . . . .
<i>County of Waterford.</i>		
Dr. Martin . . . .	. . .	Portlaw.
Arthur Quin . . . .	. . .	Dungarvan.
<i>County of Cork.</i>		
Francis Hayes . . . .	. . .	Bandon
Dr. Lee . . . .	Blarney . . . .	Cork.
T. D. McDermott . . . .	Carricknarva . . . .	Cork.
William Collett . . . .	. . .	Kilworth.

The Appendix No. II. contains a report of the accidents reported to have occurred in my district from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, divided into two classes of accidents, occasioned by machinery and not connected with machinery. I presume the increased number of reports by accidents is owing to the enactment requiring them being more generally known and observed, than at the period when the provisions of the amending Act were first carried into effect.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JA. STUART.

*The Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart.,  
 One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.  
 &c. &c. &c.*

Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.

1st Nov., 1845.

## APPENDIX NO. I.

LETTER from *Mr. Walker*, Sub-Inspector of Factories at Dundee, to *Mr. Stuart*.

DEAR SIR,

*New Pitsligo, September 11, 1845.*

I BEG to mention that when I visited, yesterday, Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s woollen factory at Mintlaw, about 10 miles west of Peterhead, I found the factory Acts, in all their important provisions, completely in abeyance; in short, a dead letter. Young persons were not only employed 70½ hours a week, but children, some of them very young, say from 9 to 10, were also employed during these long hours. The usual time for meals was allowed, but on Saturdays the work did not cease till 6 o'clock.

Immediately on reaching Peterhead I prepared the following complaints, in all 14, viz. :—

- I. 1. For not having register of workers as required by § 27.  
2. For not having hung up in factory abstract of Act, notice of hours of work, &c. § 28.
- II. 1. For employing nine children without surgical certificates of age, § 16.  
2. For not entering names in register of workers, § 17.  
3. For working more than seven hours a day, § 30.  
4. For non-attendance at school, § 39; and  
5. For working after half past four on Saturdays, § 35.
- III. 1. For employing four young persons under 16, without surgical certificate of age, § 16.  
2. For not entering names in register of workers, § 27.  
3. For working after half past four on Saturday, § 35; and  
4. For working more than 69 hours in the course of the week ending 6th instant, 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 103, § 4.

I took declarations in writing in proof of all these charges, but Mr. Smith at once said he would not offer any defence. It was then arranged that dispensing with formal service of the complaints, he should attend in Peterhead to-day at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of having them formally disposed of. This he did, and two justices being at hand, and Mr. Smith pleading guilty, (without any attempt at concealment or evasion,) the following penalties were awarded with 28s. of costs :—

Under head	I.	. . . . .	£ 4
„	II.	. . . . .	54
„	III.	. . . . .	20
In all			£ 78

The justices, George Skelton, Esq., and George Mudie, Esq., both merchants in Peterhead, ordered the above sum to be paid in the course of a month to the agent at Peterhead for the North of Scotland Bank, in your name, as Inspector for the district.

You will understand that the penalties imposed were 20s. for each offence, except for not keeping registers, nor hanging up abstract, and not entering names in register of workers; these come under § 64, and the penalty in each case could not be less than 2l.

Mr. Smith stated that he had erred, in a great measure, in utter ignorance of what the law required of him, and from the great difficulty of getting workers in such an obscure and thinly populated part of the country. One of the justices mentioned that he had known him for many years to be a most industrious respectable man; and I can bear ample testimony to his being at the same time very straightforward and very civil. I should add, that the work is on a small scale, employing 19 persons in all, with a water-wheel of about 12-horse power.

Immediately after the hearing I set off for this place on my way to Elgin and Inverness.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) DANIEL WALKER.

To James Stuart, Esq.

Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.

1st Nov., 1845.

## APPENDIX No. II

REPORT of ACCIDENTS in *Mr. Stuart's District*, from the 1st of May, to the 31st of October,  
1845.*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
*Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	4	10	14	18	..	1	18	29	47
*Causing permanent injury to left hand . . .	1	3	7	7	1	..	9	10	19
Fracture of bones of trunk and extremities . . .	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Fracture of bones of hands and feet . . . . .	5	3	11	11	1	2	17	16	33
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	17	86	83	129	8	8	108	223	331
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face .	3	7	6	12	..	..	9	19	28
Contusions, bruises, and injury to trunk and ex- tremities . . . . .	22	44	50	70	2	2	74	116	190
Total . . . . .	52	153	175	249	12	13	239	415	654
* The following cases of amputation have been re- ported to have taken place in these cases.—									
Amputations confined to the loss of fingers . .	4	13	19	25	1	1	24	39	63
Amputations of extremities . . . . .	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3

*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fracture of bones of trunk and extremities . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face .	3	2	..	3	..	..	3	5	8
Contusions, bruises, and injury to trunk and ex- tremities . . . . .	5	7	5	3	1	..	11	10	21
Total . . . . .	9	9	5	9	1	1	15	19	34
Total number of accidents reported . . . . .	61	162	190	258	13	14	254	434	688



## JOINT REPORT of the INSPECTORS of FACTORIES.

Joint Report.  
18th Dec. 1845.

*Factory Office,  
London, 18th December, 1845.*

SIR,

WE, the undersigned Inspectors of Factories, have now the honour to report to you that, in conformity with the arrangement proposed in our Letter to Mr. Manners Sutton, dated the 29th November, 1844, our present statutory meeting, (being the second for the present year,) commenced on the 25th November last, and is still continued by adjournments.

We have read to each other the several Reports relating to our respective Districts for the last Half-year, from the 1st May to the 31st October included, which we send with this Joint Report.

We have conferred with each other on various matters connected with the discharge of our duties under the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 103, and 7 Vic. c. 15. Nothing has occurred to which we deem it necessary to call your attention, except the following case in Mr. Stuart's district, wherein the Justices, having found the defendant guilty of an offence for which a specific penalty of not less than 10*l.*, and not more than 100*l.*, has been awarded by the statute, nevertheless declared that, notwithstanding their conviction of the defendant, no penalty was due. The statement made by Mr. Stuart to us, and our Minute thereon, communicated to you in our letter of the 12th inst., will explain clearly the proceeding of the Magistrates; a copy of these documents, and of Mr. Stuart's letter to you, applying for your authority to adopt the only measure which can now be resorted to in order to remedy the error the Magistrates seem to us to have committed, will be found in Appendix No. I. to this Report.

The Act of Parliament passed during the last session, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Labour of Children, Young Persons, and Women, in Print-works," provides in the 3rd section "that the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories shall respectively be Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors for carrying into effect the powers, authorities, and provisions of this Act," We, therefore, on the 15th July, took the liberty to suggest to you that some public notice should be issued to the occupiers of such works, and in pursuance of the authority contained in the answer from Mr. Manners Sutton, dated the 16th July, we issued advertisements, in the form given in Appendix No. II., in the London Gazette, and in various newspapers.

We also by letter to Mr. Manners Sutton, dated the 19th July, requested that directions might be given for the preparation of the abstract of the Act, referred to in the 29th section, by competent legal authority, as was done in the case of the Factories Acts last year. Copies of this abstract we have received, as directed by your order to the Stationery Office.

We have at our present meeting made arrangements to enable the occupiers of these works to conform to the law in respect to registers, certificates, &c., which they are required to keep, by preparing for them such documents, in a proper form, in the same manner as we prepared similar documents for the occupiers of factories at our meeting in July, 1844, before the Amended Factory Act came into operation. We have completed these details, and in the course of this week a circular letter will be forwarded to the occupier of every print work, of whose establishment we have received notice.

Joint Report.  
18th Dec. 1845.

We have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

LEONARD HORNER.

T. JONES HOWELL.

ROBERT J. SAUNDERS.

JA. STUART.

*The Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart.,  
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.*

---

Joint Report.

18th Dec. 1845.

## APPENDIX No. I.

SIR,

*Factory Inspectors' Office, December 12, 1845.*

WE have the honour respectfully to request your attention to the accompanying Minute of our Meeting of this date.

We have, &amp;c.,

LEONARD HORNER.  
T. JONES HOWELL.  
ROBERT J. SAUNDERS.  
JA. STUART.

*The Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.,*  
&c. &c. &c.

*Factory Inspectors' Office, December 12, 1845.*

In a meeting of the Inspectors of Factories held this day:

Present Messrs. Horner, Howell, Saunders, and Stuart:

Mr. Stuart made the following statement to the Inspectors relating to a prosecution, instituted by Mr. Lang, Procurator Fiscal for the Justices of Peace at Glasgow, by the desire of Mr. Charles Balfour, Sub-Inspector of Factories there, against Mr. James Clark, power cloth manufacturer at St. Rollox, near Glasgow.

The complaint at Mr. Lang's instance concluded for payment of the statutory penalty of not less than 5*l.*, and not more than 20*l.*, for not having, in terms of the 21st and 59th sections of the Amending Factory Act, 7 Vic. c. 15, fenced the requisite parts of the machinery of his factory, and for the statutory penalty of not less than 10*l.*, and not more than 100*l.*, in terms of the 60th section of that Act, on account of the bodily injury suffered, upon the 27th day of May, 1845, by Alexander Thomson, engine-keeper at that factory, in consequence of those parts of the machinery before mentioned not being securely fenced, by having one of his legs broken, and his right arm so seriously injured as to render immediate amputation necessary. The magistrates convicted Mr. Clark in the lowest statutory penalty of 5*l.* for the first offence, and in 3*l.* 5*s.*, the whole costs incurred. But although they found that Alexander Thomson had suffered the foresaid bodily injury from the machinery not being securely fenced, "They, in respect of the special circumstances, find no penalty due for the offence last aforesaid."

It appears to the Inspectors that the magistrates, by finding no penalty due for the offence under the 60th section of the Act, of which they had convicted the defendant, have failed to give effect to a clear and indisputable enactment of the statute, which, too, gives to the Inspector or Sub-Inspector no power of appeal.

The Inspectors, having deliberately considered the circumstances of this case, are of opinion, that they should be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, as he only can take measures, through the Lord Advocate or otherwise, for vindicating the authority of the law, in this and similar cases, where the magistrates fail to enforce it.

The Inspectors direct that the certified copy of the conviction in this case, produced to them, be sent with this Minute to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Messrs. Hugh Cogan and William Dick were the convicting magistrates at Glasgow, and Mr. John Douglas their clerk.

SIR,

*Factory Inspectors' Office, December 12, 1845.*

REFERRING to the accompanying Minute of the Inspectors of Factories, I have the honour of representing to you that the decision of the magistrates, finding no penalty due on account of the bodily injury suffered by Alexander Thompson, is attended with grievous hardship to him and his family. I have ascertained that he is a sober, honest, and industrious person, with a wife and two children. In consequence of the accident which befel him, occasioned by machinery not securely fenced, he lost his right arm, and had a compound fracture of the left leg. He was confined in the infirmary of Glasgow for 15 weeks, and is still, from weakness, unable to make any exertion towards gaining a livelihood.

I therefore beg leave, with the concurrence of my colleagues, respectfully to recommend to you, to empower me, as Inspector of Factories for Scotland, in terms of the 24th section of the Amending Factory Act, 7 Vic. c. 15, to direct an action to be brought in the name of the foresaid Alexander Thomson for the recovery of damages due by the foresaid James Clark. This extraordinary course would not have been followed in this case, but for the decision of the magistrates at Glasgow, finding no penalty due for the offence under the 60th section of the Act, from which compensation might have been made to the injured person in a summary manner.

I have, &amp;c.

*The Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.,*  
&c. &c. &c.

JA. STUART.

## APPENDIX No. II.

## To the OCCUPIERS of CALICO and other PRINT WORKS.

*Act to regulate the Labour of Children, Young Persons, and Women in Print Works,  
8th and 9th of Victoria, c. 29.*

The above Act passed on the 30th of June last, but no part of it comes into operation before the 1st of January next, except the 6th section, which is given below.

By the 2nd section it is enacted that the words "Print Work" shall be taken to mean any building or shed, and any part thereof, within which any persons are employed to print figures, patterns, or designs, by means of blocks or cylinders, or by means of any other tool, instrument, or mechanism, upon any woven fabric of cotton, wool, hair, fur, silk, flax, hemp, or jute, either separately or mixed together, or mixed with any other material; or upon any felted fabric of wool, or fur, either separately or mixed with any other material; or upon any cotton, linen, wollen, worsted, or silken yarn; and the words "Incidental printing process" shall be taken to mean any process of preparing, dyeing, bleaching, cleaning, calendering, dressing, or finishing, incident or necessary to the completion of the chief process of printing figures, patterns, or designs upon any of the aforesaid materials, and carried on within buildings, sheds, fields, or portions of ground lying adjacent to each other, or forming a part or parts of the establishment where the chief process of printing as aforesaid is carried on.

By the 3rd section, it is enacted that the Inspectors and Sub-inspectors of Factories shall carry into effect "the powers, authorities, and provisions of this Act."

By the 6th section, it is enacted that every person carrying on business at any print work shall, *within one month next after the passing of this Act* (that is, on or before the 30th day of July, 1845), or within one month after beginning to carry on such business, send a written notice, addressed to the office of the Factory Inspectors, *London*, containing the name of such print work, together with the place, township, or parish, and county, where the same is situated, the post town to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, and the name of the firm under which such business is or is to be carried on.

Every occupier of a print work who shall neglect to comply with the above 6th section will render himself liable to a prosecution; and, by the 44th section, to a penalty of not less than two pounds.

*Factory Inspectors' Office, 15, Duke-street, Westminster,  
July 15, 1845.*

**LONDON:**  
**Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons, Stamford-street,**  
**For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.**

**REPORTS**  
**OF THE**  
**INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES**

**TO**

**HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,**

*For the Half-year ending 30th April, 1846.*

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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**LONDON:**

**PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

**1846.**

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## REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BART.,

*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

REPORT of *Leonard Horner*, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 30th of April, 1846.

SIR,

*Manchester, 19th May, 1846.*

ALL the factories in my district have been visited once, more than half of them twice, and some more frequently, during the last half-year by the Sub-Inspectors, and a considerable number of them by myself in Manchester, Bolton, Bury, and other places around Manchester; and I am enabled to give a satisfactory report, upon the whole, of the observance of the Factory Acts. It is not to be expected that, with so large a number of mills, any half-year will pass without my having to report cases in which it was necessary to show that the law could not be disobeyed with impunity; but it will be seen by an inspection of the following summary of the last half-year's offences, that the instances of a violation of the main provisions of the Acts, for the purposes of gain, are comparatively few; the greater proportion have been cases of inexcusable neglect.

Report by  
*L. Horner, Esq.*  
19th May, 1846.

Employing children or young persons without registering their names and dates of first employment . . . . .	16
Employing children or young persons without having obtained certificates of their ages . . . . .	15
Employing children without a certificate of their having attended school . . . . .	11
Parents not requiring their children to attend school . . . . .	8
Employing children or young persons longer in the same day than is legal . . . . .	7
Employing children both forenoon and afternoon of the same day . . . . .	6
Allowing children to work between the fixed and traversing part of self-acting machines while in motion . . . . .	4
Parents uttering false certificates of the ages of their children . . . . .	3
Employing young persons or females during meal times . . . . .	2
Neglecting to fence machinery held to be dangerous by the Act . . . . .	2
Neglecting to fence machinery of which notice had been served that it was deemed to be dangerous, whereby bodily injury was done to persons employed in the factory . . . . .	2
Not sending notices of accidents to the certifying surgeon . . . . .	2
Making false entries in the registers . . . . .	1
Obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the execution of his duty . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	80

The gross number is the same as in the preceding half-year, and the proportions of the several offences are very nearly alike. The last-named offence is, to the best of my recollection, the first case of the kind that has occurred in my district since the present law came into operation in 1834; it took place at the factory of Messrs. S. L. Behrens and Co., at Catteral, near Garstang; the information was laid against Mr. Behrens by Mr. Ewings, the Sub-Inspector, by my direction, the same offence having been committed at his previous visit, "for obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the discharge of his duty, by stopping the machinery and dismissing the work people, for the purpose of preventing the required inspection of the mill." Mr. Behrens was convicted, and fined 5*l.*, with 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* of costs.



Report by  
L. Horner, Esq.  
19th May, 1846.

### Children.

There appears to be a steady increase in the number of children employed. In my last Report I stated the total number in my district as 14,441; they are now 16,349, which is an increase of above 13 per cent. in six months, trade at the same time during that period having been less active than in the preceding half-year. The number, at the close of 1842, was 7042. They are now employed in many mills where they were excluded on the passing of the Act of 1833, and I ascribe the change mainly to two causes; in the first place, the restriction of the working of children to half a-day, and the consequent simplifying of the regulations affecting them, has made their employment more easy, and greatly diminished the risk of the work-people whom they assist employing them illegally; and in the second place, the masters have found out by the scarcity of *piecers* of 13 years of age, and the high price they are obliged to pay for them, that in formerly excluding those under 13 years of age, they were cutting off the springs of their supply; 5s. and 6s. a-week are now common wages to children of 13 and 14 years of age, and in some places they have been obliged to give as much as 7s., as I have been informed within these few days. Some masters I know to be giving encouragement to the employment of children from the good they see to have been done and to be doing by the regular attendance of the children at schools where they are well instructed. The number of schools where they are thus well trained has considerably increased, and where that is the case, there is every disposition on the part of masters, managers, and parents to send the children to such schools, and that too without the *doctrinal* points of religion taught in the school standing in the way.

I have had several applications for grants to schools from the Penalty Fund, and most of them, I have found, on inquiry, to be such as I could recommend, as requiring and deserving assistance. The following are the grants which you have been pleased to approve of during the last half-year:—

To the National School at Tyldesley, near Manchester, to get a better supply of school books and maps, and to form a school lending-library . . . . .	£25
To the National School at Milnrow, near Rochdale, in aid of the salaries of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the ensuing year . . . . .	20
To the school attached to the parish church of Rochdale, towards making a partition between the more advanced school and the infant school, and the purchase of an additional supply of school books . . . . .	40
To the British School at Bolton, for the purpose of procuring a better supply of school books, and towards forming a lending-library in each of the schools for boys and girls . . . . .	20
To Emanuel National School, Bolton . . . . .	10
To Trinity National School, Bolton . . . . .	10
For the purpose of getting a better supply of school books in each . . . . .	
To the National School at Unsworth, near Bury, for the purpose of forming a school lending-library . . . . .	10
To the British School at Stalybridge, near Manchester . . . . .	20
To the British School at Dukinfield, near Manchester . . . . .	20
For the purpose of procuring a better supply of books and materials for teaching, and towards establishing a lending-library in each school . . . . .	
To the National School at Dukinfield, near Manchester, towards the expense of levelling and enclosing a playground, and to form a school lending-library . . . . .	25
To the British School at Milnrow, near Rochdale, for the purpose of procuring a better supply of school books and other materials for teaching . . . . .	10
To the Church Day School at West Houghton, near Bolton, for the purpose of procuring a better supply of school books and other materials for teaching . . . . .	5
Carried forward . . . . .	£225

Report by  
L. Horner, Esq.  
19th May, 1846.

Brought forward . . . . .	£225
To the Church Day School at Royton, near Oldham, for the purpose of getting a better supply of school books and maps, and to form a school lending-library . . . . .	20
To the Central National School, Preston . . . . .	10
To St. Mary's National School, Preston . . . . .	10
To St. Paul's National School, Preston . . . . .	10
To St. Thomas's National School, Preston . . . . .	10
To St. Peter's National School, Preston . . . . .	10
To Christ Church National School, Preston . . . . .	10
To Trinity Church National School, Preston . . . . .	10
For the purpose of providing in each a better supply of books, maps, and other materials for teaching, and towards forming a school lending-library.	
To the New-Lane Church Day School . . . . .	5
To Cabin End Church Day School . . . . .	5
Both in Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, to establish a school lending-library in each.	
To the Swedenborgian new Day School at Heywood, near Bury, towards the expense of the internal fittings, and to procure school books and other materials for teaching. . . . .	30
To the Church Day School in Musbury, near Haslingden, for the purpose of placing the school in better order as to desks, benches, books, maps, and slates . . . . .	15
To a Day School in the village of Boarsgreave, near Newchurch in Rossendale, under the direction of Trustees, for the purpose of getting a supply of books and other materials for teaching . . . . .	10
	<hr/>
	£370
	<hr/>

In all my recommendations I take into account the number of factory children educated in the school, the particular wants, and the probability of subscriptions in support of the school from the neighbourhood. I decline all recommendations of grants to pay off debts, and I decline also to make any recommendation for any other than a specific purpose to which the money, if granted, is to be applied, or to any other than day-schools which the children employed in factories may attend, as the Act 7 Vic. c. 15 requires.

There has been within the last few years a considerable increase in the number of public day-schools in my district, but the number is still far short of the wants of this densely populated manufacturing country. They would be more numerous, and many of those already established would be vastly improved, were it not for the difficulty of finding competent teachers. Wherever I go I hear of this, at present, insurmountable obstacle; and consequently masters and mistresses are appointed who are felt to be very inferior to what they ought to be. Until more Normal Schools are established, where the science and art of teaching shall be well taught, a preliminary training as indispensable for the instructor in a primary school as in a college, a large number of excellent buildings, with all necessary accommodations, will do little more for education than the dame's school in a cottage. But it is not alone training schools that are wanted: until very different opinions prevail as to the emoluments of schoolmasters, and until a higher station be conceded to them, persons of talent and energy and commendable ambition will not enter the profession. At present schoolmasters are paid salaries that are less than the annual income of a bricklayer's labourer; and many a young woman of 18 or 20 years of age employed in a factory, and neither giving nor being capable of giving more than manual labour, earns double what is paid to a school-mistress. To enable the master of a school for the children of the humbler classes in this country and in the present day, to acquire the influence necessary for the fulfilment of one of his most important functions—the moral training of his pupils—he must be far better educated, have superior manners, live in a better house, and be better dressed than the class from which his scholars are derived; and he cannot have these advantages unless his emoluments are very different indeed from what is at present considered an adequate remuneration.

Report by  
E. Horner, Esq.  
19th May, 1846

### Reports of Accidents.

In the half-year ending 30th April, 1845, the accidents reported amounted to an average of 33 weekly; in the half-year ending 31st October, 1845, they were 45 weekly; in the last half-year they have averaged more than 47 weekly. The following is a summary of the 1236 reported:—

#### Accidents arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	10	1	3	..	1	..	14	1	15
*Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	9	11	13	15	4	1	26	27	53
*Causing permanent injury to left hand . . .	8	6	10	10	2	1	20	17	37
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . .	15	3	12	5	3	1	30	9	39
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	16	17	13	20	9	6	38	43	81
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	93	92	96	138	42	23	231	253	484
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face .	24	16	21	15	6	4	51	35	86
Contusions, bruises, and injury to trunk and ex- tremities . . . . .	94	64	87	97	17	6	198	167	365
Total . . . . .	269	210	255	300	84	42	608	552	1,160
*The following cases of amputation have been re- ported to have taken place in these cases:—									
Amputation confined to loss of fingers . . .	16	17	20	23	5	2	41	42	83
Amputation of extremities . . . . .	1	..	3	2	1	..	5	2	7

#### Accidents arising from Machinery required by the Act to be fenced.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Contusions, bruises, and injury to trunk and ex- tremities . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total . . . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4

#### Accidents not arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . .	3	..	2	3	2	..	7	3	10
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Contusions, &c., to head and face . . . . .	1	3	2	..	1	..	4	3	7
Contusions, &c., to trunk and extremities . . .	24	6	7	10	4	1	35	17	52
Total . . . . .	28	9	12	14	8	1	48	24	72
Total number of accidents reported . . . . .	299	219	269	314	92	43	660	276	1,236

In my last Report I stated the measures I had adopted to prevent accidents from a description of machinery called throstle frames, which I had found to be a fertile source of them; and although there has been a greater delay in many mills in having these machines securely fenced than is reasonable, it has been done to a great extent. In one case, at the factory of Messrs. Turner and Co., Blackpits, near Rochdale, where, from the small amount to be done the neglect appeared to me to be inexcusable, and a severe accident to a boy having occurred, I caused the Sub-Inspector to lay an information, not against the master, for he lived at a distance and had not been near the mill for many months, but against the manager, James Brearley, who had full power to order

the guards for the machinery, and had neglected to see that they were provided. He was fined 10*l.*, with 2*l.* of costs. The magistrates recommended that the penalty should be given to the injured boy, and you were pleased to order that it should be so appropriated. The boy's parents are getting the money at the rate of 7*s.* a-week, the surgeon's bill for attending him having been first paid out of the penalty.

Report by  
L. Horner, Esq.  
19th May, 1846.

Soon after the date of my last Report, the statutory half-yearly meeting of the Inspectors took place; and as the Print-works Act was to come into operation on the 1st of January, and the duty of seeing to the execution of it has been laid upon us, we were much occupied in preparing to communicate with the owners of print-works. The factories I have myself to attend to, 1519 firms, occupying 2068 factories, were already more than enough; and now 114 print-works have been added. I found it necessary to apply for a fifth Sub-Inspector to assist me, and that application you were pleased to comply with. Having, by correspondence with the factory certifying surgeons, ascertained the names and addresses of all the print-works in my district, I issued a circular letter to each, explanatory of the law, and what they had to attend to, transmitting copies of the abstract of the Print-works Act.

I considered that it would not be expedient to send a Sub-Inspector to these works who had not had long experience in carrying the Factory Act into execution, and I have devolved the whole duty of Sub-Inspector, for the present at least, on Mr. Ewings, the most experienced in my district, and in whose discretion I have great confidence. Every print-work has been visited since the 1st of January, and full explanations have been given to them. The occupiers of these works have evinced the greatest readiness to fulfil the Act to the utmost of their power; they have met this new law, which for the first time has interfered with the workers in their employment, in the best spirit, and I look forward with confidence to their cordially co-operating in the humane purpose of the Legislature. Already the great evil of employing children of very tender age is at an end: instead of infants of five and six years old being unnaturally made to work, none are now permitted to enter a print-work under eight years of age; instead of there being very young children and females working in the dead of night and all night, no male child under 13 years of age, and no female of any age can now work in a print-work between 10 at night and 6 next morning.

After the 1st of July next, a certain amount of education becomes an indispensable preliminary to a child getting employment in a print-work. It must have attended a school for at least 30 days, and have had, at least, 150 hours of schooling during that time, in the half-year preceding its first employment, and in every subsequent half-year until it is 13 years of age. I have taken care to make the owners of print-works fully aware of this important enactment, and I suggested a mode of making it known to the parents of children in the districts around the several works. I anticipate much difficulty at first in carrying this part of the law into effect; but fully impressed with its importance, no pains shall be spared, and if we have the hearty co-operation of the masters, the difficulties will be surmounted. The calico print-trade has been represented to me as having been for a long time past very bad; some works are standing, others only partially at work. Still the number of children to be benefited by education is considerable: by the returns collected in February and March, there were 5265 between 8 and 13 years of age employed in the 114 print-works in my district,—3414 boys and 1851 girls.

With regard to the state of trade in the factories, my experience is chiefly in the cotton manufacture, and I am everywhere told that "things are very flat;" and apprehensions are expressed that they may have to come to short time. I am not aware of any cotton mills working less than 12 hours a-day at present; but in some branches I have seen and heard of parts of the machinery being idle. In the silk, flax, worsted, and woollen mills in my district, they speak of trade having been much depressed for six months, some branches seriously so. I have not, however, heard of wages having been reduced anywhere in my district; and in some places it has been stated to me that hands are very scarce.

I am, Sir,  
Your faithful and obedient Servant,  
LEONARD HORNER.

THIRD HALF-YEARLY REPORT under the Act amending the Laws  
relating to Labour in Factories. (7 Vict. c. 15.)

Report by  
T. J. Howell, Esq.  
1st June, 1846.

SIR,

Macclesfield, 1st June, 1846.

I HAVE to report a considerable diminution during the last half-year in the number of prosecutions for offences against the Factory Acts, throughout the entire district, which is no bad criterion of the general observance of the law.

I have, in the period embraced by this Report, taken occasion to visit various print-works, which in my district come under the provisions of the recent Act, 8 and 9 Vic. c. 29, for regulating the labour of children, young persons, and women in those establishments.

The restrictions upon labour in print-works are much less stringent than those which by the Factory Acts are enforced upon labour in factories.

In print-works it is unlawful to employ any child under eight years of age, but girls and boys, who have attained the age of eight years, may be employed without intermission from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily, and the same regulation applies to women of any age. When the age of 13 has been attained, the labour of boys is unrestricted by night as well as by day.

In the case of children of the age of eight, and under the age of 13 years, certain provisions respecting education, or to speak more properly respecting attendance at school, must have been complied with, in order to legalize their continuance in employment on and after the 1st July, 1846. These provisions vary materially from those which regulate the compulsory attendance at school of children of the same age employed in factories, and who are required to combine daily employment in the factory with daily attendance at a school. In the case of children in print-works, however, who may be lawfully employed 16 hours daily, it will not be lawful, after the 1st of July, to employ them at all, unless they shall, in the preceding half-year, have attended a day-school for 150 hours in not fewer than 30 days' attendance, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., and unless each child shall have been furnished with a certificate, in the form prescribed by the Act of Parliament, that it has, during the past half-year, attended school in the manner, and for the number of hours required. Upon this it has been remarked to me, on behalf of the occupiers of print-works, that in the ensuing and in each succeeding half-year, they will be prevented from employing any but certain individual children, who will thus have a monopoly of employment, as being the only ones who will be provided with the Parliamentary certificate of qualification for admission into a print-work, by a previous school attendance in the form and manner required by Act of Parliament; and in case any of the duly qualified registered and certificated children should "strike," or refuse to work, or by any casualty should become no longer available, no fresh child can be taken on as a substitute for want of the Parliamentary certificate of previous school attendance: thus, in this case, the master would be helpless; for although he might be willing to employ fresh hands, and furnish the means of simultaneous or future education, or might even find children who had actually attended some school in the preceding half-year for the requisite number of days and hours, and within the statutory period of the day, yet, for want of the Parliamentary certificate of school attendance having been duly provided and registered, it would not be competent for him to employ them.

The Print-works Act contains no regulations analogous to those of the Factory Acts, respecting cessation from work for the purposes of rest and refreshment, for the observance of holidays, or for the prevention of bodily accidents. Hence some anomalies have, as might have been expected, presented themselves; as in the case of a print-work contiguous to a factory, and occupied by the same proprietor, every shaft in the factory must be securely fenced, in order to prevent danger to life or limb, while in the print-work, no shaft, however dangerous to life and limb, is required to be boxed off, or otherwise secured.

In some prosecutions under the Factory Acts, the particulars of which

have already been brought under your notice, the question arose whether the offence of not securely fencing an upright shaft, falls within the provisions of 7 Vic. c. 15, ss. 21, 59, and 73, or within those of s. 64.\* By the former, the penalty is a fine of not less than 5*l.*, and not more than 20*l.*; by the latter, a fine of not less than 2*l.*, and not more than 5*l.* Upon this point discordant decisions have been pronounced by different benches of magistrates in this district, some visiting the offence with the heavier, and the others holding it to be only liable to the lighter penalty, and hence an inequality in the administration of the law arises: an inequality which is not likely to be rectified, and one uniform construction of the law substituted, unless a definite opinion should be pronounced by competent legal authority as to the true intent and meaning of the Legislature. If the more lenient interpretation be the true one, then in case a person actually suffers bodily injury from unboxed mill-gearing, the penalty on the master cannot exceed a fine of 5*l.*; if the more severe interpretation be the true one, the fine cannot be less than 10*l.*, and may amount to 100*l.*,† at the discretion of the justices convicting, and moreover may be applied in the way of compensation to the person injured.

The accidents which have been reported since my last Report are rather more numerous than during the previous half-year, but, as will be seen by the following statement, in no case has there been a loss of life:—

*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
*Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	4	1	4	5	1	1	9	7	16
*Causing permanent injury to left hand . . .	1	1	6	4	..	..	7	5	12
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . .	4	1	6	2	1	..	11	3	14
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	2	5	6	4	..	..	8	9	17
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	19	16	31	27	9	2	59	45	104
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	5	2	8	1	1	1	14	4	18
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	15	21	45	21	6	1	66	43	109
Total . . . . .	50	47	106	64	18	5	174	116	290
*The following cases of amputation have been reported to have taken place in the above cases:—									
Amputations confined to loss of fingers . . .	5	2	9	7	1	1	15	10	25
Amputation of extremities . . . . .	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3

\* Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That every fly-wheel directly connected with the steam-engine or water-wheel or other mechanical power, whether in the engine-house or not, and every part of a steam-engine and water-wheel, and every hoist or teagle, near to which children or young persons are liable to pass or be employed, and all parts of the *mill-gearing* in a factory, shall be securely fenced; and every wheel-race not otherwise secured shall be fenced close to the edge of the wheel-race; and the said protection to each part shall not be removed while the parts required to be fenced are in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel, or other mechanical power for any manufacturing process.

Sec. 59. And be it enacted, That the penalty for not fencing the several parts of the *machinery*, hoist, or teagle, and wheel-race, required by this Act to be fenced, shall be not less than 5*l.*, and not more than 20*l.*

Sec. 73. The words "*Mill-gearing*" shall be taken to comprehend every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, or pulley by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to the manufacturing processes.

Sec. 64. And be it enacted, That the penalty for any offence against the Factory Act as amended by this Act, for which no specific penalty is hereinbefore provided, shall be any sum not less than 2*l.*, and not more than 5*l.*

† For by sec. 60 it is enacted, That if any person shall suffer any bodily injury in consequence of the occupier of a factory having neglected to fence any part of the *machinery*, or any hoist or teagle, or any wheel-race required by this Act to be securely fenced, or having neglected to fence any part of the *machinery*, or any driving strap or band in the factory, of which he shall have received notice in writing from an Inspector or Sub-Inspector, as hereinbefore provided, that the same was deemed to be dangerous, the occupier of such factory shall pay a penalty not less than 10*l.*, and not more than 100*l.*; and the whole or any part of such penalty may be applied for the benefit of the injured person, or otherwise, as the Secretary of State shall determine; and so much of such penalty as shall not be applied as afore-said shall be applied as other penalties under this Act: Provided always, That the occupier of the factory shall not be liable to any such penalty if the notice which he shall have received from an Inspector or Sub-Inspector shall have been cancelled as hereinbefore provided, or that in any proceeding against an occupier of a factory for not securely fencing that part of the *machinery*, hoist, teagle, or wheel-race, by which such bodily injury was inflicted, the complaint shall have been heard and dismissed previous to the time when such bodily injury was inflicted.

Report by  
T. J. Howell, Esq.

1st June, 1846.

*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face . . . . .	3	1	2	..	..	..	5	1	6
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	3
Total . . . . .	6	3	4	..	1	..	11	3	14
Total number of accidents reported.	56	50	110	64	19	5	185	119	304

Since my Report, dated 1st May, 1845, the following gentlemen, who were therein named, have ceased to act as certifying surgeons, viz :—

Mr. Wm. Tinker . . . . .	Hyde.
T. M. Price . . . . .	Llanidloes.
J. P. Watkins . . . . .	Carmarthen.
W. Williams . . . . .	Pontypool.
W. Beacan . . . . .	Swansea.
W. Cornish . . . . .	South Brent.

And in considering the best arrangements for the convenience of the mill occupiers, and the satisfactory performance of the necessary duties, I have appointed the gentlemen, whose names I now submit to you, to fill up the vacancies :—

Mr. R. B. Thomas . . . . .	Maestrog, Bridgend.
H. Wigglesworth . . . . .	Swansea.
Thomas Feltom . . . . .	Bedwelty.
W. Prichard . . . . .	Bridgend.
F. Tinker . . . . .	Hyde.
D. M. Thomas . . . . .	Llandilo.
J. Thomas . . . . .	Newcastle Emlyn
Wm. Shorland . . . . .	Yeovil.
J. A. Sherwell . . . . .	Ivy-bridge.
J. P. Pick . . . . .	Barnstaple.
E. Robotham . . . . .	Abercar.
T. Jones . . . . .	Pontypool.
E. Jones . . . . .	Llanidloes.

In my last Report, (p. 19,) I noticed the defective state of the law as regards the means of securing good schools for the attendance of factory children, especially at this place. And in the past half-year I am sorry to say that I can report no amendment; good schools exist, but the factory children go to that which is cheapest and nearest. The only causes for which an Inspector can disallow the certificate of a schoolmaster, are—1st, incapacity to teach children to read and write; 2nd, gross ignorance; 3rd, not having the books and materials necessary to teach them reading and writing; 4th, immoral conduct; 5th, continued neglect to fill up and sign the certificates of school attendance. For this last cause, I have disallowed in the past half-year the certificates of Mr. T. Baker, of Stockport.

The following are the places visited by me during the half-year :—

<i>Somersetshire.</i>	<i>Wiltshire.</i>	<i>Gloucestershire.</i>
Limply Stoke	Chippenham	Stroud
Frome	Holt	Bristol
Bruton	Bradford	
Shepton Mallett	Trowbridge	
Hapsford	Westbury	
Twerton	Upton Lovel	
Freshford	Warminster	
	Longbridge Deverill	
	Staverton	
		<i>Cheshire.</i>
		Stockport
		Macclesfield
		Handforth
		Hollingworth

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

11

Marple  
Mottram  
Cheadle

*Staffordshire.*  
Wildboar Clough  
*Lancashire.*  
Reddish

*Derbyshire.*  
Glossop  
New Mills  
Hayfield

Report by  
*T. J. Howell, Esq.*  
1st June, 1846.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

T. JONES HOWELL,  
*Inspector of Factories.*

*To the Secretary of State for the Home Department,*  
*&c. &c. &c.*



# FACTORIES.—LONDON AND LEEDS DISTRICT.

*R. J. Saunders, Esq., Inspector.*

**THIRD HALF-YEARLY REPORT** under the Act amending the Laws relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict. c. 15), and **FIRST REPORT** under the Act for Regulating the Labour of Women, Young Persons, and Children in Print Works (8 and 9 Vict. c. 29).

SIR,

*Leeds, 14th May, 1846.*

Report by  
*R. J. Saunders, Esq.*  
14th May, 1846.  
Proceedings since  
last Report,  
Appendix No. I.

I HAVE the honour to annex to this Report in the usual form as Appendix No. I., page 18, a list of the places at which I have visited either Factories, Print-works, or Schools, during the half-year to which this Report refers, viz., between the 1st of last November and the 30th ult.

During the same period, the Sub-Inspectors attached to my district have also been employed in the duties assigned to them.

The half-yearly meeting of the Inspectors, which commenced on the last Tuesday in November, was much occupied as stated in our Joint Report dated the 18th of December, in preparing forms of register and other documents for the use of the Occupiers of Print-works, an Act for regulating the labour of Women, Young Persons, and Children employed therein, having been passed during the preceding Session, which was to come partly into operation at the commencement of 1846.

After visiting some Factories and Print-works in the South, I left London early in March to visit the northern parts of my district. On the 24th of that month, while at Halifax, I was obliged to return to London on official business. I returned to Halifax on the 15th of April, and have continued since that period in Yorkshire. I shall return to London a few days only before our next half-yearly meeting, which has been postponed, at my request, until the 2nd of June, in order to enable me to visit some places which require my early attention.

## *Report on Print-works.*

Appendix No. II.

Number of Print-works.

I was enabled in respect to my district, to issue before the 1st of January the necessary instructions for the guidance of those Occupiers of Print-works who had given the notice previously required from them, in conformity with the 3rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vic. c. 29. I add, as Appendix No. II., page 18, a copy of the circular letter containing these instructions.

The number of Print-works in my District reported up to the present date are 48, and are situated as follows: in Essex, 5; Kent, 6; Middlesex, 11; Norfolk, 2; Surrey, 18; Lancashire, 1; Yorkshire, 5.

None of the Print-works were visited until the expiration of one month after the Act came into operation, as I considered it but reasonable that some time should be allowed the occupiers to obtain the required registers, &c. Those however in Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, of which we had received notice, were visited by the Sub-Inspector or myself in the month of February; and with the exception of two or three which have only been recently reported, all the others have since been visited, and the provisions of the law fully explained to the occupier or the principal agent in each.

In some cases there had been a remissness in not obtaining the documents required to be kept; but on the whole the result of this first tour of inspection, affords a satisfactory assurance, that the provisions of the law will be readily obeyed; and that the only enactments which can operate prejudicially, will be the peculiar mode in which school attendance is required and enforced in the case of children under 13 years of age.

Floor-cloth works.

Twenty of the establishments reported as print-works are wholly confined to the painting and printing of floor-cloth, and are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of London. The hours of labour in all these are more limited than those prescribed by the Print-work Act, and are regulated by a law which operates as strictly and uniformly as any the Inspectors can enforce,

viz., the conditions imposed on them by the insurance offices, which conditions prevent the carrying on any operation in such premises, except during broad day-light. The only provisions of the Print-work Act to which the attention of the officers will have in these cases to be directed, are those relating to the necessary registers and surgical certificates, with the attendance at school of those under 13 years of age, if any such should be employed, which is very unlikely.

Not more than four or five children were found under 13 years of age in the whole number of floor-cloth factories, and these I am assured will all be replaced, before the 1st of next July, by young persons whose attendance at school is not required.

In the remaining 28 Print-works, only four of them give employment to any considerable number of children. This is accounted for by the limited extent of the several works, as compared with the population of the district in which they are situated. Of the four who have hitherto employed children, two have determined not to employ after the 1st of July, any persons who shall not by that time have attained the age of 13.

I have myself visited both the establishments, the proprietors of which have determined to make an attempt to carry out the provisions of the Print-work Act relating to the education of children under 13, and I have assured each firm that I will be at all times ready and willing to afford them any assistance and instruction in my power to enable them to do so with as little inconvenience as possible. The number under 13 years of age employed by these two firms, when last visited, were 113, viz., 89 boys and 24 girls. The number had formerly been larger, but previous to the 1st of January all under eight years of age had been removed.

The number and situation of the Print-works, for which surgical certificates of age may be required, have made it necessary for me to appoint four additional certifying surgeons in the London subdivision of my district.

#### *Report on Factories.*

I completed a few days after my last Report, the appointment of a certifying surgeon to replace the one I then alluded to as having recently removed from his district. Since that time, five other surgeons have resigned the office they held, and successors have been appointed. I have just received notice, that one of the surgeons in Leeds is about to resign. I shall not make any new appointment in his place, but propose to alter the several surgical districts, so as to reduce the number of certifying surgeons, which I conceive will be for the benefit of the public service.

The enactments relating to the labour of persons employed in Factories are very fairly obeyed. During the last six months I have had however to direct proceedings to be instituted against six mill-occupiers, five operatives, and eight other persons for the wrong employment of different parties. The eight last referred to, were parents or other persons deriving immediate benefit from the wages of children who were employed, and who had either neglected to enforce the attendance of such children at school, or had wilfully connived at their absence, by employing them at home or in other occupations. One case of over-work, and the circumstances connected with the proceedings before the magistrates, oblige me to refer to it more in detail than usual.

Having, in the month of February, reason to believe from what I had heard, that Messrs. Brown and Moy, occupiers of a silk factory at Colchester, were employing some persons improperly, I desired Mr. Sub-Inspector Bury to proceed there, so as to reach the factory after the ordinary daily hours of work were over. He arrived there about half-past 8 in the evening, and found a considerable number of women, (upwards of 70) had been employed for the previous ten days, from 5½ A.M. to 9 P.M., allowing only 1½ hours for meals. Two offences had been thus committed in the case of each person wrongly employed, viz., working more than 12 hours in each day; and working at night, that is, after half-past 8 in the evening. For the first, the Act provides a penalty of not less than 20s., and not more than 3l.; for the second, a penalty of not less than 40s., and not more than 5l. The Act prescribes however the sum of 100l. as the highest amount to be paid at any one time by a defendant, for all offences committed previous to the issue of a summons or notice of prosecution.

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.  
14th May, 1846.

Print-works.

Appointment of  
Certifying Sur-  
geons.

Employment of  
Children, Young  
Persons, and  
Women.

Proceedings against  
Messrs. Brown and  
Moy.

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.

14th May, 1846.

Mr. Bury, in the full confidence that the magistrates before whom the cases were to be heard, would apportion the amount of penalties to the serious nature and extent of the offences that had been committed, and also the length of time during which they had been carried on, only entered a prosecution against Brown and Moy in 12 different cases for each offence. I regret to state that the magistrates, Mr. Henry Walton, mayor, and Mr. George Saville, only awarded the minimum penalty in each case, making a total of 36*l.*, viz., 12 penalties at 20*s.* each and 12 at 40*s.* each; whereas the mill occupiers had made themselves liable to much heavier penalties, which the magistrates might have awarded, by increasing the amount on each case. The Sub-Inspector might indeed have enforced the full penalty of 100*l.* if, without placing any dependance on the discretion of the magistrates, he had prosecuted a larger number of cases.

The proceedings, moreover, in court on that occasion (as reported by Mr. Bury) do not appear to me to afford any excuse for the lenient course adopted by the magistrates.

Mr. Bury reports that the member of the firm who appeared to answer the complaint (Mr. Brown), not only required the prosecutor to adduce evidence in proof of facts, which were matters of obvious public notoriety, such for instance, as that the manufacture of silk was carried on in the mill; but when no informality could be discovered in the proceedings of the Sub-Inspector, he pleaded that no proof had been given that the persons he was charged with having wrongly employed, were females.

I conceive the course adopted by the mill-occupiers, as well as the result of the proceedings, require me to direct the Sub-Inspector, in visiting at a future time any one of these establishments belonging to that firm, not to place any dependance on their professed wish to comply with the provisions of the Act, but to prosecute any obvious neglect or contravention of the law on their part which he may discover; and if unhappily similar proceedings to the last are rendered necessary within the borough of Colchester, I shall instruct him to summon a larger proportion of the persons who shall have been wrongly employed.

False and counterfeit Certificates of Age.

Some further instances have been discovered of altered or counterfeit certificates of birth or baptism. It is but seldom we can discover and prosecute in these cases the actual offender. Very frequently the parents, who may be supposed to have the greatest interest in the deceit that is attempted to be practised, are themselves unable, or profess to be unable, to read or write. Sometimes the certificate passes through so many different hands before it is given to the mill-occupier or certifying surgeon, that it is impossible to ascertain who have connived at the alteration. The continued attempts however to evade the law in respect to the ages of persons employed, show the absolute necessity there was to provide some mode of testing the correctness of these extracts from registers, and of proving the ages of children and young persons by surgical certificates in the form prescribed by the amended Factory Act.

#### *Education of Factory Children.*

Grants to day-schools, Appendix No. III.

In Appendix No. III., page 21, will be found a list of the Schools to which I have during the last half-year recommended that grants should be made from the Factory Fine Fund, with the amount granted to each school, and other details in the form adopted in my last Report. I have followed exactly the same principle in selecting schools for this purpose, as that explained in my letter dated the 19th June last, and which was published with my last Report.

State of Education.

Consistently with the statements I have received from the Sub-Inspectors, as well as my own observations, I can report a gradual improvement in the mode in which some of the schools are conducted, which are attended by factory children, and also, generally speaking, in the description of schools, which either the parents or the mill-occupiers select for the education of factory children. The improvement to which I refer is, however, of very slow growth, and not by any means proportionate to what is required.

I may probably in a future Report be able to enter into some details respecting the alteration which has taken place in the character of these schools, as compared with those Factory children formerly attended, but it has

been as yet impossible for me to collect sufficient particulars to do so in any useful manner on the present occasion.

With few exceptions, the best schools factory children attend are those which are subject to the examination of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The exceptions to which I refer are some factory schools, and a few public schools that have not received any pecuniary aid from the Educational Committee of the Privy Council.

A large number of the schools are still wholly inefficient for the purpose of instructing the children in their duty, or for exercising any beneficial influence over their moral or religious principles. In many of these cases, the Inspectors of Factories cannot interfere, because the teachers are not "grossly ignorant," nor of "immoral conduct," and do contrive to "fill up and sign the certificates of school attendance." There are still also a few cases in which the want of good Church or other public schools prevent the Inspector annulling certificates under obvious neglect, or under circumstances which would otherwise require his interference.

### *Protection of Workers.*

Two prosecutions have been instituted during the half-year to enforce the 19th clause of the Act for the Protection of Workers in Wet-Flax Mills.

A penalty of 2*l.* was inflicted in the first case, and caution given to other parties whose mills required it, that the magistrates were determined to inflict heavier penalties in any complaints which might be brought before them after these occupiers had had time to improve their machinery. The second prosecution was recently instituted, but dismissed, in consequence of the Sub-Inspector having omitted to give the full notice required in such a case.

The vague terms in which this section was unavoidably framed have caused great difficulty in its application; nevertheless there has been considerable improvement made in favour of the workers from the alterations that have been made, in consequence of Mr. Baker, the Sub-Inspector for Leeds, and myself, having told the mill-occupiers we must enforce that protection which was found most effectual in any one Factory, and from the prosecutions which were instituted.

In Appendix, No. IV., page 22, I have the honour to submit a return of the number of accidents which have been reported to me during the last six months. It is highly satisfactory to notice, that the total number of deaths and the total number of accidents are less than in either of the periods for which I have prepared similar returns since the present Act came into operation.

	Deaths.	Accidents.
7 months ending 30th April, 1845 . . . . .	9	354
6     "     30th October, 1845 . . . . .	14	366
6     "     30th April, 1845 . . . . .	7	342

Eight prosecutions have been instituted, under the 60th section of the Act, during the last half-year against Occupiers of Factories, in consequence of accidents which happened from mill-gearing, or other parts of the machinery which the 21st section of the Factory Act requires to be securely fenced.

The result of many of these prosecutions have been very unsatisfactory, from the different interpretation given by magistrates to the clauses for the enforcement of the last-named provision.

The reports that I have been obliged to make to you from time to time, during the last six months, of proceedings for the enforcement of the clauses respecting accidents, will have shown you some of the difficulties with which, as Inspector, I have had to encounter.

Unless the legal opinions which may be given, on the cases now under consideration from Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, shall have the effect of lessening the difficulties experienced as to the construction of the law, and thereby give greater uniformity to the proceedings of magistrates, I fear it will be ultimately necessary to have recourse to some explanatory or amending Act of Parliament as regards these provisions of the amended Factory Act, before the Inspectors can enforce them satisfactorily.

The sufferers in two other accidents from "mill-gearing," were sons of the occupiers of the Factories in which they occurred; and in another case the

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.

14th May, 1846.

Wet-Flax Mills.

Accidents.  
Appendix No. IV.

Accidents from  
Machinery required  
to be Fenced.

Report by  
R.J. Saunders, Esq.

14th May, 1846.

Machinery not  
required to be  
fenced.

person killed, was himself solely responsible for the improper manner in which he was attempting to alter the strap, by which he was thrown down.

In the eight remaining cases, referred to in the first Table of Appendix No. IV. no prosecution was instituted, because, after the most careful inquiry, I could not satisfy myself, under the present uncertain state of the law, that the occupiers were legally responsible.

Among the accidents arising from machinery not required by the Act to be fenced, are two which occurred at a machine Mr. Baker had given notice, in the prescribed form, he should treat as dangerous. The magistrates considered the mill-occupier had incurred a very serious responsibility by not fencing the gearing-wheels before the first accident, and still more for afterwards leaving the same wheels without any protection until the second accident occurred; he was therefore fined 25*l.* for the first injury, and 50*l.* for the second. These penalties have not yet been paid, as the defendant (Mr. Illingworth, of Bradford), applied for a mitigation of them; the result of which application has not been as yet communicated to me.

The great number of accidents in this class have decided me, after advising with the several Sub-Inspectors, to issue general instructions to them, to require the occupier of every factory to protect all exposed gearing-wheels that revolve at any considerable speed; especially, in places where the machinery is crowded and children are employed. Also to give notice, that we shall treat as dangerous any driving-strap or band that is allowed to hang loose upon, or come in contact with a revolving shaft, when such strap is removed in any manner whatever from the driving drum to which it belongs; and any driving-strap, by which a machine is set in motion, and to which a fixed and loose pulley is attached, that has not got a guide-hook, by which such strap is removed from one pulley to the other.

I propose also, at the same time, to explain to the mill-occupiers, that the following modes have been adopted in different factories, to prevent accidents from gearing-wheels and loose straps.

*Gearing-Wheels.*—A case of wood, iron, strong tin, or strong wire, covering all the wheels, or the ingathering parts of all gearing-wheels, and so fixed to the frame by a nut or screw, that no person can remove or open the case, without the assistance of the overlooker.

*Loose Straps.*—Either a complete case to the shafts between the drums, or a strap hook on either side of each driving drum, so fixed as to prevent the strap resting on the shaft, even if it should fall off accidentally.

I trust, by this means, to prevent much of the suffering to which the work-people are now exposed.

#### *State of Trade.*

State of Trade.

In my last Report, I mentioned that several branches of trade were suffering from a depression, arising partly from a fear lest there should be a scarcity of food, and from the effect on the money market of the railway speculations; I also alluded especially to the Bradford foreign trade. I regret to say that, since that period, every branch of trade in my district has been suffering more than was anticipated in October and November last.

The failure of the potato crop—I allude only to my own district—was very general, but in its effects much less serious than was expected. The supply of early green food, to an extent much beyond anything which has been experienced for a series of years, proved a most seasonable and providential relief, both in reducing (whether as food for man or beast) the ordinary demand for potatoes, and supplying an agreeable and wholesome substitute. On the other hand, the prejudicial effect of the railways speculation has been far more general and serious than was anticipated.

These causes, aggravated by the over-production of worsted goods to which I have referred in former reports, created among the operative class in the neighbourhood of Bradford more distress and suffering for the first four months of this year than, I believe, has ever been experienced in these parts during the 10 years that I have visited the West Riding of Yorkshire.

During the last fortnight there have been some appearances of more activity, but not to any great extent. Persons of experience do not seem to expect much improvement, until the proceedings now before Parliament shall have been

brought to a close. Their anxiety is not confined to the corn or tariff questions ; so far as I can judge, I think the amount of capital which may be required for the extension of the railway system, is one that it is supposed may affect the manufacturing interests of the county to a greater degree than any other.

Report by  
*R. J. Saunders, Esq.*

14th May, 1846.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROB. J. SAUNDERS,

*Inspector of Factories.*

*The Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart, M.P.,  
Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department,  
&c. &c. &c.*

Report by  
*R. J. Saunders, Esq.*

14th May, 1846.

## APPENDIX No. I.

PLACES in which FACTORIES, SCHOOLS, and PRINT WORKS have been visited by *Robert J. Saunders, Esq.*, between the 1st day of November, 1845, and the 30th April, 1846.

Several of the places in this list have been visited twice, and some oftener, during the above period.

<i>Derbyshire.</i>	<i>Staffordshire.</i>	
Chesterfield.	Burton-on-Trent.	Langfield Township.
Derby.	Tutbury.	Ouram, North, Town- ship.
Holymoore.	<i>Surrey.</i>	Ouram, South, Town- ship.
Kelstedge.	Bermondsey.	Ovenden Township.
Pleasley.	Elstead.	Shelf Township.
Ripley.	Merton.	Skircoats Township.
South Wingfield.	Mitcham.	Sowerby Township.
Walton.	Wimbledon.	Stainland Township.
<i>Essex.</i>	<i>Yorkshire.</i>	Wadsworth Township.
West Ham.	Almondbury Parish and Township.	Warley Township.
<i>Hertfordshire.</i>	Honley Township.	Huddersfield Parish and Township.
Tring.	Lingards Township.	Golgar Township.
<i>Kent.</i>	Linthwaite Township.	Longwood Township.
Bexley.	Marsden Township.	Marsden Township.
Crayford.	Upper Thong Township.	Slaithwaite Township.
Dartford.	Batley Parish and Township.	Keighley Parish and Town- ship.
<i>Lancashire.</i>	Bingley Parish and Township.	Kirkburton Parish and Township.
Rochdale Parish.	Birstall Parish.	Cartworth Township.
Todmorden Township.	Gomersall Township.	Kirkheaton Parish and Town- ship.
<i>Leicestershire.</i>	Bradford Parish and Town- ship.	Dalton Township.
Leicester.	Bowling Township.	Lepton Township.
Loughborough.	Haworth, Township.	Leeds Parish and Township.
<i>Norfolk.</i>	Horton, Great, Town- ship.	Armley Township.
Ditchingham.	Horton, Little, Town- ship.	Bramley Township.
Lakenham.	Manningham Township.	Farnley Township.
Norwich.	Thornton Township.	Holbeck Township.
Oxnead.	Dewsbury Parish and Town- ship.	Hunslet Township.
Yarmouth.	Ossett Township.	Wortley Township.
<i>Nottinghamshire.</i>	Halifax Parish and Town- ship.	Wakefield Parish.
Langwith.	Barkisland Township.	Alverthorpe Township.
Mansfield.	Greetland Township.	Horbury Township.
Nottingham.		Thornes Township.

## APPENDIX No. II.

CIRCULAR addressed by the INSPECTOR of the DISTRICT to the Occupiers of the Print-works before the Act regulating the Labour of Persons employed, came into operation.

PRINT-WORKS ACT, which comes into operation on the 1st of January, 1846.

By the 2nd section of this Act, a "PRINT WORK" means "every building or shed, and any part thereof, within which any persons are employed to print figures, patterns, or designs, by means of blocks or cylinders, or by means of any other tool, instrument, or mechanism, upon any woven fabric of cotton, wool, hair, fur, silk, flax, hemp, or jute, either separately or mixed together, or mixed with any other material; or upon any felted fabric of wool or fur, either separately or mixed with any other material; or upon any cotton, linen, woollen, worsted, or silken yarn;" and includes every "process of preparing, dyeing, bleaching, cleaning, calendering, dressing, or finishing incident or necessary to the completion of the chief process of printing figures, patterns, or designs, upon any of the aforesaid materials, and carried on with buildings, sheds, fields, or portions of ground lying adjacent to each other, or forming a part or parts of the establishment where the chief process of printing, as aforesaid, is carried on."

**To M***Occupier of a Print Work, situated in*Report by  
*R. J. Saunders, Esq.*

14th May, 1846.

*Factory Inspectors' Office, London,*  
184 .**SIR,**

I HEREWITH transmit to you an abstract of the Print Works Act, 8 and 9 Vict., c. 29, prepared under the direction of the Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in order that the same may be fixed on a moveable board and hung up, as soon as received, in the entrance of your print work, where it may be easily read by the persons employed, and whence, pursuant to the 29th section of the said Act, it shall not be removed while the print work is at work. In case it should at any time become illegible in any part, the Act directs you to provide a new copy. I also transmit, for your own information and guidance, a second copy of the same abstract.

By a careful perusal of this abstract, and of the enactments contained in the schedules of the said Act (copies of which are prefixed to the different registers and certificate books which have been prepared as hereafter mentioned,) you will, I believe, easily learn all that the law requires you to do. If you are in doubt upon any point, I recommend you to refer to the Act itself; but I beg to call your particular attention to the following enactments:—

AFTER THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1846, it will be illegal, by the 19th section, to employ a child under EIGHT years of age in any description of work, within the premises of a print work; and, by the 22nd section, it will be illegal to employ a child under THIRTEEN years of age, or a female of ANY AGE, between *ten* o'clock at night and SIX o'clock of the next following morning.

AFTER THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1846, it will be illegal, by the 20th and 21st sections, to employ any person *under sixteen years* of age, without a surgical certificate in the form required by the Act, save in the cases excepted by section 16.

AFTER THE FIRST OF JULY, 1846, it will be illegal to employ any child under thirteen years of age, who cannot produce a certificate from a schoolmaster or schoolmistress of that child having attended his or her school for at least THIRTY DAYS *subsequent to the first day of January*, 1846, and in the manner provided by the 23rd section and the schedule therein referred to.

In compliance with the 7th section of the said Act, I hereby give you notice that Mr.

\* of is the certifying surgeon for the district in which your print work is situated, for the purpose of examining persons who shall be brought before him to obtain the surgical certificates required by the said Act, and of granting the said certificates.

The remuneration of the certifying surgeon is left, by the 11th section of the said Act, to be settled between the occupier of the print work and the surgeon. The 12th section provides that if they cannot agree as to terms, the Inspector, when required by the occupier of the print work, shall fix the fees and visits of the surgeon. You will see, by section 12, that you cannot deduct more than threepence from the wages of any person for whom a certificate has been granted. You will further observe that the surgeon is entitled to a fee for every person *he examines* for a certificate.

I further give you notice that the following are the names and addresses of the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of the district in which your print work is situated, and which you are required by the 29th section of the Act to hang up in the entrance of your print works, where they may be easily read by the persons you employ.

The Inspector's }  
Address. }

*H. M. Secretary of State,*  
*Home Department,*  
*London.*

**ROBERT J. SAUNDERS, Esq.,**  
*Factory Inspector.*

The Sub-Inspector's }  
Address. }

\* *Sub-Inspector of Factories,*

The 29th section also provides, that a notice shall be hung up of the clock by which the hours of work in the print work are regulated. The 28th section enacts that such clock shall be one open to the public view, and approved of under the hand of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the district. This form cannot conveniently be complied with until one of us shall visit your factory. I have to request, if this approval has not been given in writing before you receive this letter, that you will draw the attention of the Sub-Inspector or myself to the point at our next visit.

I request your special attention to the enactment in section 8, together with the definition of employment in section 2, by which the employing of any child or young person, *for however a short time*, whether for wages or not, or as a learner or otherwise, before the name of such child or young person is entered in the register of workers, is illegal.

The names of the children under 13 years of age are to be entered in the register of children successively as they are engaged, and in alphabetical order. The names of the young persons

\* These blanks are filled up, before each Circular is issued, with the names and addresses of the Certifying Surgeon, and of the Sub-Inspector, of the district to which such Circular refers.



Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.  
14th May, 1846.

between 13 and 16 years of age are to be entered in the register of young persons successively as they are engaged, but *not* in alphabetical order.

In order to afford every occupier of a print work the opportunity of procuring certificates, registers, and notices, in the forms prescribed by the Act, a Government stationer has published these documents, and a priced list of these forms is given on the opposite page. The certificates and registers for young persons are printed distinct from those for children, in order that the occupier of each print work may obtain exactly what he requires.

It is much to be desired that the master of the print work should use his influence to get the children to attend a school where they will be well instructed. I beg to direct your attention to the enactment in Schedule (A.) a copy of which is prefixed to the school certificate book, viz., that the time when each child attends school shall be stated in the column for each day in the *hand-writing* of the schoolmaster, and that no certificate shall be valid unless the schoolmaster shall, in *his own hand-writing*, subscribe to it his Christian and surname in full. The same enactment applies equally to a schoolmistress. You will further observe that, by the 26th section of the Act, the Inspector is empowered, and it will be his duty to interfere in those cases where, from the gross ignorance of the teacher, or the absence of the ordinary materials for teaching reading and writing, he deems interference necessary.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT J. SAUNDERS, *Inspector of Factories.*

#### REGISTERS, CERTIFICATES, and NOTICES required for PRINT WORKS.

*To be kept in Print Works employing Young Persons between 13 and 18 Years of Age.*

	Price s. d.
Form of Notice for the names and addresses of the Inspector, Sub-Inspector, and surgeon who grants certificates of age for the print work, and the clock by which the hours of work are regulated, printed together on one sheet. . . . .	0 1
Register of Young Persons . . . . .	2 0
Age Certificate Book for Young Persons, containing 100 forms of age certificates, and 8 forms of certificates refused* . . . . .	1 9

*Additional Books which are required to be kept in Print Works where Children are employed who attend School.*

Alphabetical Register of Children . . . . .	2 0
Age Certificate Book for Children, containing 100 forms of age certificates, and 8 forms of certificates refused* . . . . .	1 9
Children's School Certificate Books, containing 26 certificates in each . . per dozen	2 0

#### *For the Use of Certifying Surgeons.*

Surgical Certificate Book for Children who have obtained certificates of <i>real age</i> , containing 50 forms of certificates . . . . .	0 9
Surgical Certificate Book for Young Persons who have obtained certificates of <i>real age</i> , containing 50 forms of certificates . . . . .	0 9

#### *For the Use of Schoolmasters.*

Schoolmaster's Register of Children's Names and Hours of attending School, loose sheets . . . . .	{ Folio size . . per quire 3 0
	{ Quarto size . . " 1 6
Ditto, in books, strongly bound, three quires thick . . . . .	{ Folio size . . each 9 0
	{ Quarto size . . " 4 6
The Act of Parliament relating to Print Works . . . . .	1 0
An Abstract of the Act, in one large sheet, for the purpose of fixing up in print works . . . . .	0 4
A duodecimo edition of the same . . . . .	0 4

Published by John Smith, Government stationer and bookbinder, 49, Long Acre, London; of whom may be had the various registers, certificates, and notices adapted to the different descriptions of factories.

Orders sent by post should be accompanied by cash or a post-office money order, and the mode of conveyance stated.

\* The age certificate books may be had of a larger size, at an addition to the above prices of sixpence for every 50 additional certificates. If it is desired that the name and address of the certifying surgeon, the names of the occupiers of the print work, and the situations of the print work, be printed in the forms of certificates of age, they will be inserted without extra charge, provided not less than 500 forms of certificates be ordered; when under 500 certificates, sixpence extra each book.

Report by  
*R. J. Saunders, Esq.*  
 14th May, 1846.

## APPENDIX No. III.

RETURN of the SUMS appropriated from the FACTORY FINE FUNDS in conformity with the  
 66th Section of the Amended Factory Act, 7 Vic., c. 15.

*Recommended by Letter, dated 10th December, 1845.*

Locality of School.	Description of School.	Number of Factory Children attending the School.	Amount proposed to be granted.	Purposes to which the Grant is to be applied.
HALIFAX PARISH:— Sowerby School . . .	National .	60	£. 15	10 <i>l.</i> towards further assistance for a female teacher; 5 <i>l.</i> for books and school materials.
Sowerby Bridge School .	„	42	15	10 <i>l.</i> towards master's salary; 5 <i>l.</i> for school books and school materials.
HUDDERSFIELD PARISH:— Lindley School . . .	„	20	10	To be applied for the benefit of the school in such manner as the managers may deem best.
Paddock School . . .	„	32	10	For books, slates, and school materials.
ALMONDBURY PARISH:— Marsden School . . .	„	44	10	To assist the school fund in procuring monitors, and providing school books and school materials.

*Recommended by Letter, dated 18th February, 1846.*

HUDDERSFIELD PARISH:— Honley School . . .	National .	39	10	For the purchase of books, and assisting the general expenses of the school.
OTLEY PARISH:— Burley School . . .	„	62	10	To improve the lending library, and for a better supply of school books.

Total Amount applied during the Half-year, £80.

Report by  
R. J. Saunders, Esq.

## APPENDIX No. IV.

14th May, 1846.

ACCIDENTS reported in Mr. Saunders's District between the 1st of November, 1845, and the 30th of April, 1846.

*Accidents arising from Machinery required to be fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	2	..	3	1	..	1	5	2	7
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . .	1	2	1	2	..	..	2	4	6
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	1	..	3	1	..	1	4	2	6
Total . . . . .	4	2	7	4	..	2	11	8	19

*Accidents arising from Machinery not required to be fenced.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	..	4	2	8	4	1	6	13	19
Causing permanent injury to left hand . . .	3	3	7	4	1	2	11	9	20
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . .	2	0	8	2	5	1	15	3	18
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	4	3	6	5	4	4	14	12	26
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	16	10	20	25	19	21	55	56	111
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	1	2	3	7	..	1	4	10	14
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	12	21	30	15	8	4	50	40	90
Total . . . . .	38	43	76	66	41	34	155	143	298
The following cases of amputations (included among the accidents in the numbers given above) have been reported to have taken place:—									
Amputation confined to loss of fingers . . .	3	7	5	11	5	2	13	20	43
Amputation of extremities . . . . .	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	2	6

*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . . .	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	1	..	1	1	2	..	4	1	5
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	5	3	3	4	1	1	9	8	17
Total . . . . .	8	4	4	5	3	1	15	10	25
Total number of accidents reported . . . .	50	49	87	75	44	37	181	161	342

ROB. J. S.

SIR,

*Glasgow, May 9, 1846.*

I HAVE the honour of reporting to you that, during the last half-year, from the 1st of November, 1845, to the 30th of April last, I have inspected factories at Glasgow, and in the vicinity, in the county of Lanark; at Paisley, Barrhead, Johnstone, Elderslie, Pollockshaws, Thornliebank, and Busby, in the county of Renfrew; at Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr; at Milngavie, Denny, Menstrie, Alva, and Mill of Airthrey, in the county of Stirling; at Prestonholme, Fisherrow, North Esk Mill, and Leith, in the county of Edinburgh; at Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Kirkland Works, Leven, Kennoway, Haughmill, Balgonie, Leslie, Prinlaws, Blebo, Yoolfield, Lydoxmill, Dairsie, Dunfermline, and Midmill of Pitliver, in the county of Fife: at Bellfield Mill, in the county of Kinross; at Dollar, Tillicoultry, and Devonside, in the county of Clackmannan; at Mill of Keir, Springbank, Kinbuck, Blackford, Cromwell Park, Loghty, and Perth, in the county of Perth; and at Dundee, and Arbroath, in the county of Forfar.

I am fully authorised, both from the weekly returns of the Sub-Inspectors residing at Glasgow, Dundee, and Belfast, and as the result of my own inspections, to report that the provisions of the Factory Acts are now well known to the Factory occupiers, and to their overseers or managers, and that breaches of the law, when they occur, are almost always occasioned by negligence and inadvertence. Prosecutions have not increased in number during the last half-year. In all of them but one, convictions took place. It did not appear in more than one case with certainty, that the Factory occupier prosecuted was himself cognisant of the offence at the time it was committed in his factory; but, on the other hand, there was no reason to believe that he had used such diligence to enforce the provisions of the statutes, that he could have availed himself of the provision contained in the 41st section of the last Act, entitling him to have his agent or servant convicted in his stead, and the penalty paid by him. The violations of the law chiefly related to working beyond the regulated hours, and before certificates of age had been obtained. A small woollen factory, belonging to William Brown, was, in the month of March last, discovered by Mr. Walker, Sub-Inspector of Factories, at Peterculter, in Aberdeenshire, at which 13 persons, none of them children, were employed. The hours of work had not been exceeded, but penalties amounting to 20*l.* were imposed by the magistrates, before whom Mr. Walker sued the party, for not having the abstract and notice hung up, nor certificates of age for the young persons, nor registers. The case, to which I have alluded, as the only one where the party sued was not convicted, occurred at Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, in the month of January last. Mr. Balfour, Sub-Inspector of Factories, residing at Glasgow, having prosecuted Messrs. Blackwood, proprietors of a woollen factory there for employing young persons and females, on the 13th of November 1845, the day set apart as the Sacramental Fast at Kilmarnock, they maintained that, as that day had not been set apart by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, but only by the Kirk Session of the parish, it was not a Fast-day within the meaning of the last Factory Act, by which it is provided, that no young person or female "shall be allowed to work on any day the whole of which is set apart by the Church of Scotland for the observance of the Sacramental Fast in the parish in which the factory is situated." The magistrates, on the 24th of January last, dismissed the complaint of the Sub-Inspector of Factories, being of opinion, that only one Sacramental Fast (which had already been complied with in the month of June preceding) is required by the General Assembly to be set apart in each parish annually; but this decision of the magistrates having been referred by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the opinion of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, his Lordship reported, that he had no doubt, that the Fast-days in November and June were days within the meaning of the statute, "set apart by the Church of Scotland for the observance of the Sacramental Fast by the parish." The Lord Advocate's opinion having been communicated through the regular official channel to the magistrates who

Report by  
*Ja. Stuart, Esq.*  
9th May, 1846.

Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.  
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pronounced the decision, I can entertain no doubt that it will henceforth be acted on throughout Scotland.

I regret to state that I cannot even yet report, that the enactment contained in the 19th section of the last Factory Act, providing that "sufficient means shall be employed" for protecting children and young persons from being wetted in factories in which the wet spinning of flax is carried on, and for preventing the escape of steam into the rooms occupied by the workers, is enforced so completely as is desirable. I and the Sub-Inspectors have, I believe, done all in our power, without resorting to prosecutions, to carry this beneficial and necessary provision into effect; and yet I must acknowledge, that we have hitherto not fully succeeded. Very different interpretations must, according to the circumstances of each case, be put on the term "sufficient means." Where the flax spun is coarse, and its numbers low, the object cannot be attained without splash-boards and exceedingly close troughs; while, on the other hand, no protection, or hardly any is necessary, where the spinning is very fine and of the highest numbers: the "sufficient means" required by the Act thus varying in degree according to the coarseness and fineness of the flax spun. I hope that I am, therefore, acting discreetly in proceeding leisurely, and step by step, giving written notice to the occupiers in every factory where the "sufficient means" are not hitherto completely used, of the name and situation of some factory in their neighbourhood where they will find that they have been adopted with success, and that an example has been set them; and abstaining, until I feel myself perfectly secure, from any appeal to magistrates on a question where so much difference of opinion may be entertained by them, probably not previously acquainted with the subject, or by those for whose advice they may apply to guide them. In every wet-spinning factory, where protection is required, some improvement in the way of affording it has taken place; but it is not less strange than true that, in many instances, especially in Ireland, there is more unwillingness on the part of those for whose comfort, and with a view to whose health this statute has provided, than on the part of the masters to adopt any new contrivance, such as the erection of splash-boards, to screen the workers from being constantly sprinkled with hot water, and from their standing in water when working on a wet floor. The workers have again and again, both at Belfast and in other places, forcibly taken down the splash-boards. Mr. Hudson, Sub-Inspector of Factories, residing at Belfast, reports that this has recently been done at the largest, or certainly one of the very largest, of the flax-spinning factories in Ireland, that of Messrs. Dunbar and Co., at Gilford, in the county of Down, where about 2000 persons are employed, and in which, as Mr. Hudson truly writes, "no expense is regarded that can promote the happiness or comfort of the workers. The medical attendant is there allowed a salary of 180*l.* a-year. A very superior school is attached to the factory, free of any charge to the workers and their families, with a library: the working hours are limited to 11 hours a-day, and no reduction in the wages."

At the extensive and well-managed flax-spinning factory of Messrs. Murland, at Annsborough, near Castlwellan, in the county of Down, there is an excellent example of the workers being completely protected, by means of splash-boards and otherwise, from the effects of the wet spinning process. In Scotland it is impossible to refer to more admirable examples than are to be seen in the large factories of Messrs. Alexander Fletcher and Company, at St. Rollox, near Glasgow, and of Mr. Fergus, at Prinlaws, near Leslie, in the county of Fife. Mr. Walker, Sub-Inspector at Dundee, very lately writes me, "I have visited all the mills in Dundee, where the process of wet spinning is carried on, and consider the arrangements for preventing the escape of steam, and the workers from being wet by means of covered troughs and aprons in front of the frames, most complete. This is also the opinion of a gentleman, said to be the most extensive maker of flax-spinning frames in England, who, in going through the Messrs. Baxter's mill the other day, remarked, that he thought it the most perfect in all respects he had ever seen. I can only say it would require a far more practised eye than I possess, to discover any difference between the Messrs. Baxter's wet spinning and those of the Messrs. Edward, and Kinmond and Hill."

Should I, in the end, be compelled to have recourse to legal proceedings, it is my intention to have the necessary complaint brought before the magistrates when I am myself on one of my circuits, so that I may see that it is

properly prepared, and the requisite evidence ready, and that I may be present at the hearing.

The Appendix contains a return of the accidents reported to have occurred in my district from the 1st November, 1845, to the 30th April last, divided into two classes, occasioned by machinery, and not connected with machinery, the numbers being in all 666, less by 22 than for the previous half-year.

Report by  
*Ja. Stuart, Esq.*  
9th May, 1846.

I have also, in terms of the Act of Parliament "for regulating the labour of children, young persons, and women in print works," the honour of reporting to you the steps, which it has hitherto been my duty to take, towards enforcing its provisions.

The Act is the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 29; was passed on 30th June, 1845, and with certain exceptions, took effect from 1st January, 1846.

The 2nd section provides that the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories shall respectively be Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors for carrying its provisions into effect, and that every Inspector shall report to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State twice in every year.

The 7th section provides, that the certifying surgeons for factories, shall be certifying surgeons for carrying its provisions into effect.

The 20th and 21st sections provide, that no child or young person shall be employed in a print-work, until the occupier thereof shall have obtained a surgical certificate of the age of the child or young person, according to the form and directions given in the Schedule (A) annexed to the Act.

The 22nd section provides, that after 1st January, 1846, no child or female shall be employed in any print-work during the night, that is, between 10 o'clock, P.M., and 6 o'clock, A.M.

The 27th section requires, that Registers shall be kept in the Print-works to which they relate, by the occupier of every Print-work, according to the form and directions given in the Schedule (B) annexed to the Act.

The 29th section provides, that an abstract of the Act directed by one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, shall be fixed on a moveable board, and hung up in the entrance of every Print-work, with notices of the names and addresses of the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of the district; of the clock by which the hours of work in the Print-work are regulated; and of the surgeon who grants certificates of age for the Print-work, in the form given in the Schedule (C) annexed to the Act.

In pursuance of the last enactment, an abstract of the Act was prepared, directed by you, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to be hung up in the entrance of every Print-work, and transmitted to the occupier of every Print-work in my district some days before the 1st of January last, when the Act took effect, with a letter from the Inspector of the district, containing all requisite instructions.

I have, in terms of the 2nd section of the Act, inspected all the Print-works in Scotland, the whole of them which are in my district being in Scotland, with the exception of one near Dublin. The Print-works in Scotland are situated in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumbarton, Stirling, Perth, and Linlithgow. And in every one of them, which were at work when I inspected them, that is in 66 out of 73, I saw the abstract and notices required by the 29th section of the Act hung up, and found the certificates of age for children and young persons obtained from the certifying surgeons in the form prescribed by the Act, and also the registers required by the 27th section to be kept in every factory. The regulation, that no child or female shall work in the night, is universally observed. The enactments requiring the attendance of children at school, and the production of school certificate-books of that attendance to the Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the district, do not take effect until the 1st of July next, but the information I procured at the Print-works, as well as from the Sub-Inspectors of my district, authorises me to express my belief, that arrangements are in all the Print-works making, with this view.

The number of Print-works in Scotland is 74; and the number of children very recently employed in them, was 4322. The following is an exact specification of the names of the occupiers of the Print-works; of the numbers of the children, males and females employed in each Print-work; of the names of the certifying surgeon to each Print-work, and of their post towns:—

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## SCOTLAND.

Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.  
9th May, 1846.

Occupiers of Print Works.	Children.			Certifying Surgeon.	Post Town.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
<i>County of Lanark.</i>					
1. Muir, Brown, and Co., Anderston.	28	36	64	Joseph Fleming .	Glasgow.
2. William Smith and Co. . .	121	80	201	Ditto	Ditto.
3. A. and J. Wingate . . . .	23	12	35	Ditto	Ditto.
4. Sharp and Thomson . . . .	14	10	24	Ditto	Ditto.
5. James Stewart, Mile-end .	None.	..	..	David Cuninghame	Ditto.
6. Henry Monteith and Co. .	114	67	181	Ditto	Ditto.
7. John Bartholomew and Co. .	29	13	42	Ditto	Ditto.
8. Hugh Aitken and Co. . . .	28	18	46	Ditto	Ditto.
9. William Miller and Sons . .	20	14	34	Ditto	Ditto.
10. Brown, Murray, and Co. . .	13	6	19	Ditto	Rutherglen.
11. Chas. Tod and Higginbotham	None.	..	..	Ditto	Glasgow.
12. Muir, Brown, and Co., Hutchisontown.	None.	..	..	James Stewart . .	Ditto.
13. Thomas Kennedy . . . .	14	21	35	Ditto	Ditto.
14. M'Queen and Macaulay . .	23	17	40	Ditto	Ditto.
15. Hugh Niven and Co. . . .	..	2	2	John Ross . . . .	Ditto.
16. James Stirret and Co. . . .	2	3	5	Ditto	Ditto.
17. John Macdougall . . . .	2	3	5	Ditto	Ditto.
18. William Shaw and Co. . . .	71	59	130	Thomas Corbet . .	Ditto.
19. Inglis and Wakefield . . .	101	90	191	John Steel . . . .	Busby.
<i>County of Renfrew.</i>					
20. J. and W. Cram . . . .	66	53	119	John Steel . . . .	Thornliebank.
21. Hall and Crawford, Well Meadow.	67	27	94	Ditto	Newton Meana.
22. Ditto, Hazleden . . . .	22	4	26	Ditto	Ditto.
23. Harrow, Macintyre, and Co..	81	44	125	William Torbet . .	Paisley.
24. Cumming, Melville, and Co.	3	3	6	Ditto	Ditto.
25. Robert Macarthur and Co. .	30	37	67	Ditto	Ditto.
26. John Lawson and Co. . . .	15	9	24	Ditto	Ditto.
27. Pattison and M'Gibbon . .	10	12	22	Ditto	Ditto.
28. Galloway, Fisher, and Co. .	21	14	35	Ditto	Ditto.
29. Thomson, Yuille, and Co. . .	30	28	58	Ditto	Barrhead.
30. Miller and Park . . . .	23	10	33	Ditto	Ditto.
31. Neil and Yorston . . . .	20	35	55	Ditto	Ditto.
32. Boyd and Co. . . .	None.	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
33. Fleys and Sons . . . .	26	20	46	Ditto	Ditto.
34. Glen and Macindoe . . . .	57	35	92	Ditto	Ditto.
35. M'Farlane, Leggat, and Co. .	50	24	74	Ditto	Ditto.
36. Hardie, Stark, and Co. . . .	27	20	47	John Munro . . . .	Johnstone.
37. Stewart, Buchanan, and Co.	26	21	47	Malcolm M'Laren .	Ditto.
38. Lindsay and M'Aslan . . . .	None.	..	..	Charles Auld . . . .	Port Glasgow.
<i>County of Ayr.</i>					
39. James Rodger . . . .	2	7	9	William Gibson . .	Dalry.
40. Balloch and Gilchrist . . .	None.	..	..	Alexander Whitelaw	Kilmarnock.
41. Anderson and M'Gregor . .	87	38	125	Ditto	Ditto.
42. Hugh Bicket . . . .	12	6	18	Ditto	Ditto.
43. John Dick . . . .	38	25	63	Ditto	Ditto.
44. Peter Brown . . . .	19	13	32	Ditto	Ditto.
45. Neil and Yorston . . . .	85	62	147	Ditto	Ditto.
46. George Young and Co. . . .	97	78	175	Ditto	Ditto.
47. Robert Templeton . . . .	6	10	16	Ditto	Ditto.
48. M'Adam and Co. . . .	None.	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>County of Dumbarton.</i>					
49. D. Gilchrist and Co. . . .	25	35	60	John Ross . . . .	Glasgow.
50. Bailey and Co., Millburn . .	None.	..	..	B. M. Richards . .	Dumbarton.
51. Ditto, Dilliechip . . . .	63	51	114	Ditto	Bonhill.
52. Glen and M'Indoe . . . .	26	30	56	Ditto	Ditto.
53. Guthrie, Kinloch, and Co., Dalmonach.	22	19	41	Ditto	Alexandria.
54. Ditto, Ferrifield . . . .	71	41	112	Ditto	Ditto.
55. A. Orr, Ewing, and Cu. . . .	37	26	63	Ditto	Dumbarton.
56. John Tod . . . .	15	16	31	Ditto	Alexandria.
57. Robert Alexander and Co. .	36	51	87	Ditto	Ditto.
58. William Stirling and Sons, Dalquharn.	..	2	2	Ditto	Dumbarton.
59. Ditto, Cordale . . . .	48	60	108	Ditto	Ditto.
60. Gilbert Lang . . . .	None.	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.

## INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

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## SCOTLAND.

Report by  
Ja. Stuart, Esq.  
9th May, 1846.

Occupiers of Print Works.	Children.			Certifying Surgeon.	Post Town.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
<i>County of Dumbarton—continued.</i>					
61. Patrick Mitchell . . . .	34	36	70	B. M. Richards .	Little Mill.
62. Thomas Boyd . . . .	19	16	35	R. D. Tannahill .	Kirkintilloch.
<i>County of Stirling.</i>					
63. D. and H. Inglis . . . .	48	31	79	John Baird . .	Ditto
64. A. and J. Macnab . . . .	13	15	28	Ditto	Lennoxton, Campsie.
65. R. Dalgleish, Falconer, & Co.	64	69	133	Ditto	Ditto.
66. Daniel M'Gregor and Co. .	21	17	38	Robert Smart . .	Strathblane.
67. John Black and Co. . . .	25	12	37	Ditto	Milngavie.
68. Thomas Sheills and Co. .	46	46	92	W. J. Hoggans .	Denny.
69. J. G. Adams and Walker .	142	104	246	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>County of Perth.</i>					
70. William Sandeman . . . .	13	15	28	James Miller . .	Perth.
71. Duncan and Co. . . . .	53	41	94	Ditto	Ditto.
72. William Peacock . . . .	None.	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
73. David Thomson . . . .	None.	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>County of Linlithgow.</i>					
74. James Stewart . . . .	80	79	159	..	..
Total . . . .	2424	1898	4322		

The only Print-work in Ireland is that of Messrs. Duffy and Co., at Bull's Bridge, near Dublin, and in it the abstract of the Act, and the requisite notice have been hung up, and the certificates of age have been given by Dr. Monks, of Harold's Cross, the certifying surgeon; the children in that work being 23 males, and 11 females; in all 34.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JA. STUART.

*The Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart.,  
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,  
&c. &c. &c.*

## APPENDIX.

REPORT of ACCIDENTS in *Mr. Stuart's District*, from 1st November, 1845, to 30th April, 1846.

*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	3	4	10	9	2	2	15	15	30
Causing permanent injury to left hand . . .	2	8	13	11	..	1	15	20	35
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . .	3	..	6	2	..	..	9	2	11
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	3	11	6	5	2	1	11	17	28
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	13	63	63	124	4	2	80	189	269
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	1	4	15	10	..	1	16	15	31
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	25	48	55	76	3	1	83	125	208
Total . . . . .	51	138	170	237	11	8	232	383	615
The following cases of amputation have been reported to have taken place in the above cases :—									
Amputation confined to loss of fingers . . .	5	9	19	19	2	2	26	30	57
Amputation of extremities . . . . .	..	2	4	..	..	1	4	3	7



Report by  
J. A. Stuart, Esq.  
9th May, 1846.

*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Causing permanent injury to right hand . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk . . .	1	2	3	2	..	..	4	4	8
Fracture of hand or foot . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laceration of extremities . . . . .	1	1	2	1	..	..	3	2	5
Contusions, bruises, and injury to head and face	1	2	1	4	..	..	2	6	8
Contusions, bruises, and injury to the trunk and extremities . . . . .	7	6	9	5	..	..	16	11	27
Total . . . . .	11	12	16	12	..	..	27	24	51
Total number of accidents reported . . . .	62	150	186	249	11	8	259	407	666

## HALF-YEARLY JOINT REPORT of the INSPECTORS of FACTORIES.

Joint Report.

18th June, 1846.

SIR,

*Factory Office, London, 18th June, 1846.*

WE have the honour to report to you that, in compliance with the provisions contained in the Factory and Print-works Acts, we are now assembled at our first half-yearly meeting appointed to be held during the present year.

We also submit the several Half-yearly Reports prepared by each Inspector, containing, so far as circumstances appeared to each to require it, and in conformity with the terms of the law, an account of the state and condition of the factories and print-works in our respective districts, of the persons employed therein, and also whether such factories and print-works were found to be conducted according to the provisions of the Acts regulating them.

These Reports have been read at our present meeting, which has been continued until this time by adjournment from the 2nd of June.

In respect to factories, we do not consider it necessary to add any comments to the observations contained in the several Reports, except on the difficulties experienced with regard to the provisions for protecting workers in wet flax-mills, and for securely fencing dangerous machinery, as well as for enforcing the law against occupiers of factories or other persons who have violated these provisions.

The terms in which the sections relating to wet flax-mills and to dangerous machinery are framed, from the complicated nature of the subjects on which they treat, are in some degree vague and indefinite. We may, however, state that considerable progress has been made in the precautionary measures they require to be taken by the occupiers of factories. In the case of wet spinning-factories we are of opinion that some further advantage may be gained by directing the attention of the occupiers to the part of Mr. Stuart's Report for the present half-year, in which he points out the facility with which the intention of the Legislature may be attained, as shown by the state and condition of many of the flax factories in his district.

In compliance with the terms of the 45th section of the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 103, which requires the Inspectors to confer together respecting their several proceedings, and to make them as uniform as is practicable, Mr. Saunders has explained to us in detail the points referred to in certain cases, prepared by direction of the magistrates in his district, and submitted to you for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown. Mr. Saunders has also laid before us their decision on two of these cases, as communicated to him by Mr. Under-Secretary Manners Sutton since the 14th of May, the date of his Report.

The points raised in all these cases appear to us very important; and the decisions given by the high legal authority to which they were referred will, we trust, carry such weight as to secure on these points a uniform administration of the law in all similar cases hereafter. At the same time we may be permitted to point out the somewhat inconsistent provisions of an Act, that makes the occupier of a factory, by whose neglect an accident occurs, which causes only a slight injury, liable to a fine of 100*l.*; whereas it now appears, that when instant death ensues from any such accident, the occupier is not liable, under the same provisions, to any pecuniary penalty whatever.

We shall give such instructions to the several Sub-Inspectors, as will enable them to regulate their proceedings by the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and direct them to request the magistrates, in all cases in which they entertain any doubt as to the construction of the Act, to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

In respect to Print-Works, we have all experienced the same professed readiness on the part of the occupiers of those works to carry out the provisions of the law which passed during the last Session of Parliament, 8th and 9th Vic., c. 29. In every matter relating to the works themselves, and to the labour of the persons employed in them, the enactments are very simple, and the restric-

**Joint Report.**  
19th June, 1846.

tions much fewer and lighter than those relating to factories and persons employed in them. The provisions respecting proof of age of persons employed in print-works are exactly the same as those applicable to persons employed in factories.

One material difference between the two Acts consists in the provisions relating to the attendance of children at school. On this subject we desire to direct your attention to two letters received by Mr. Horner and Mr. Howell during the sitting of our present half-yearly meeting, and the replies they gave to them, which, in the opinion of their colleagues, explain correctly the intent and operation of the words of the statute. Copies of these letters, and the sections of the Act to which they refer, we add as an Appendix to this Report.

We have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

LEONARD HORNER.

T. JONES HOWELL.

ROB. J. SAUNDERS.

JA. STUART.

*The Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart.,*

*One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,*

*&c.*

*&c.*

*&c.*

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## APPENDIX.

Joint Report.

18th June, 1846.

*Copies of Letters received by Mr. HORNER and Mr. HOWELL as to certain Sections of the Print-Works Act, relative to the Attendance of Children at School, and of their Replies,*

*Brookside Printworks, Oswaldtwistle,  
June 3, 1846.*

SIR,

As we have been scarce of work from the commencement of this year till the present time, the children employed in our establishment have completed their period of schooling without any difficulty. But as a number of them have left us and gone to work at the cotton-mills, we stand much in need of new hands, as we shortly shall be very brisk. Four have presented themselves to-day, but they have been at no day-school, and it is now impossible for them to finish the 30 days, or the 150 hours, which the Act requires for this half-year. They come from a district where the people are quite ignorant of the Printworks Regulation Act. What am I to do with them? Will it be sufficient if they attend school this month the number of hours which will constitute a sixth part of the time for one who has been employed from the 1st of January to the 30th of June?

I will thank you to answer this application as soon as convenient. Direct for me at the above-named printworks, near Blackburn, Lancashire. Alleytroyd's post-office is the nearest to our works.

Yours, &amp;c.

JOHN CHASELEY,

for REDDISH and BICKHAM.

To Leonard Horner, Esq.

*Factory Inspectors' Office, London,  
June 5, 1846.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE this day your letter to me of the 3rd instant, and in reply have to inform you, that by the 25th section of the Printworks Act you cannot employ any child between the 1st of July and 31st December next without having in your possession a schoolmaster's certificate that such child had attended school for at least thirty (*fifty* is a misprint) days, and not more than five hours in any one day, between the 1st of January and 30th June, 1846. I have no power to allow any deviation from what the Act prescribes in this matter.

I am, &amp;c.

LEONARD HORNER.

*Messrs. Reddish and Bickham,  
Oswaldtwistle.*

SIR,

*New Mills, near Stockport, June 4, 1846.*

WE shall feel much obliged to you, if you will give us your opinion on Clause 23 in the Printwork Act. We have in this neighbourhood two readings of this Clause.

One, that if a child goes 30 days to school, beginning on the 1st of July, 1846, and going to the 5th August, 1846, and then presents its book to the Sub-Inspector, it may be employed (with a surgeon's certificate) on a print ground, for the remaining part of the year, say from August to the 31st of December.

We are aware that if a child has been at school for 30 days before the 1st of July, 1846, it can be allowed to work.

The other reading is, that if a child does not go to school 30 days before the 1st of July, it cannot be employed in a printwork till 1st January, 1847, and then it must have been at school 30 days prior to that time. This last reading is so very severe on the parents that are poor, that we think it a hardship that could not be intended by the framers of the Act. We may have, for instance, a widow sent to our township with five children, all under 13 years of age, but three of them above 8, but if they cannot bring a certificate book of their having been at school for 30 days before the 1st of July, none of these children can be employed in a print-work for six months after they come to us, and many cases of a similar kind will arise.

We beg you will excuse us for troubling you with this inquiry.

We are, &amp;c.

JOHN and CHARLES YATES.

Thomas Jones Howell, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,

*Factory Office, London, June 5, 1846.*

IN reply to your letter of yesterday, I have the honour to call your attention to the provisions of the 25th section of the Printworks Act, whereby you will perceive that a child cannot be employed after the 1st July next unless the occupier of a printwork shall have obtained a certificate that it has attended school for at least 30 days, as required by this Act, *during the half-year ending on the 30th June*, and consequently that attendance at school in the month of July will not be available to justify its employment until the half-year commencing 1st January, 1847.

I am, &amp;c.

T. JONES HOWELL.

Messrs. J. and C. Yates, Rock Printworks.

Joint Report.

18th June, 1846.

*Sections of the Print-work Act, 8 and 9 Vic. c. 29, referred to in the above Correspondence.*

"Sec. 23. And be it enacted, That after the First day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the parent or person having any direct benefit from the wages of any child employed or intended to be employed in a Print Work shall cause such child to attend some school for at least thirty days, together or separately, exclusive of Sundays, during the half year between the First day of January and the Thirtieth day of June, both days inclusive, and in like manner for thirty days during the half year between the First day of July and the Thirty-first day of December, both days inclusive, in each year, during any part of which it shall be employed in a Print Work, such attendance being after the hour of eight of the clock in the morning and before the hour of six of the clock in the evening, and such attendance shall not be less than One hundred and fifty hours during each half year; but no attendance above Five hours on any one day shall be reckoned as a part of the said One hundred and fifty hours."

"Sec. 24. And be it enacted, That so soon as a child shall be employed in a Print Work, the parent or person having direct benefit from the wages of such child shall notify to the occupier of the Print Work the school which such child is to attend during the time it is employed in such Print Work, and the occupiers of the Print Work shall enter in the register of children hereinafter required to be kept the name of the schoolmaster and the situation of the school so notified to him; and the parent or person having direct benefit from the wages of such child shall provide a school certificate book, according to the form and directions given in the Schedule (A) annexed to this Act, and shall deliver the same to the master of the school which such child is to attend, and the said master shall enter therein, week by week, the attendance or absence of such child during that week, and shall produce such certificate book, while in his custody, to the Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the district, when required; and the master of any school which shall be attended by children employed in a Print Work shall keep a register of their names and attendance, and if the inspector of the district shall disapprove of the form of register adopted by the schoolmaster, it shall be kept in such other form as the Inspector shall direct."

"Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That after the First day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the occupier of every Print-work shall, before employing any child therein, obtain from a schoolmaster a certificate, according to the form and directions given in the schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, that such child had attended school for at least Fifty days, as required by this Act, during the half-year ending on the Thirtieth day of June or Thirty-first day of December next before the beginning of such employment, and the like certificate at the beginning of each following period of Six months during which the employment of such child shall be continued in that Print-work; and such occupier shall keep every such certificate so long as such child shall continue in his employment for Twelve months after the date thereof, and shall produce the same to any Inspector or Sub-Inspector, when required, during such period."

















